

Copyright © 2016 by Sochi State University



Published in the Russian Federation  
Sochi Journal of Economy  
Has been issued since 2007.  
ISSN: 1996-9005  
Vol. 39, Is. 1, pp. 4-21, 2016

[www.vestnik.sutr.ru](http://www.vestnik.sutr.ru)



## Articles and Statements

UDC 33

### Environmental Awareness for Sustainability Miljkovačke Forest – Pilot Survey in Settlement Miljakovac (Belgrade)

<sup>1</sup>Jelisavka Bulatović

<sup>2</sup>Goran Rajović

<sup>1</sup>College of Textile Design, Technology and Management, Belgrade, Serbia  
E-mail: [jelisavka.bulatovic@gmail.com](mailto:jelisavka.bulatovic@gmail.com)

<sup>2</sup>International Network Center for Fundamental and Applied Research, Russian Federation  
E-mail: [dkgoran.rajovic@gmail.com](mailto:dkgoran.rajovic@gmail.com)

#### Abstract

From time to time good look something which is not did the human hand: the mountains, star, meandering stream. So you will find wisdom and patience, and above all, certainty that in this world you are not alone Sydney Lorett.

Anijah-Obi [1] rightly points out that our behavior towards the environment; the way we feel or think about the environment depends on the way we understand, notice things and the image created in us about the true nature of the components of the environment. This is usually controlled by our desire to meet our needs and aspirations. Environmental conservation refers to efforts and activities to maintain and sustain those attributes in natural and urban environments, which are essential both to human, physical and mental health and to the enjoyment of life. Public participation so far is not dedicated adequate attention in areas environmental protection. The objective of this work is to consider environmental awareness, on the example of Monuments nature "Miljkovačka forest". In accordance with the concept of sustainable development it is necessary is directed population on raising awareness on environmental protection. When the public better acquainted with the environmental problems, will be are able to help in solving them.

**Keywords:** monuments nature «Miljkovačka forest», settlement Miljakovac, environmental awareness, poll.

#### 1. Introduction

Forests and other communities of tree species represent an irreplaceable function in the landscape from the viewpoint of the ecological stability of the landscape, its rational utilization, and sustainable development. Forests represent a basic landscape, forming an ecological and stabilizing element within the landscape. They are the most important source of renewable resources and, thanks to their functions; they also play an important role in the formation and protection of individual components of the natural environment, as well as changes to the environment caused by anthropogenic activities and anthropic activities (artificial environment created by people). Interrelations of human society and tree species and utilization of their functions have changed in time and space. People's use of the functions of tree species and respective communities

in the landscape is subject to the size of the specific human population, the natural conditions, the style of living, and, finally, the social, economic, and cultural development of a society [2].

It is difficult to find any forms in nature or any two areas on the earth surface, which are exactly alike. Clearly, the surface of the earth is highly varied, but the ways in which people perceive and evaluate the world is far more varied. There is so much evidence of clear differences in perceptual functioning among individuals that one wonders how it happens that the realities differ so much from the vision of what might be. Environment is therefore, a mental construct, and there is neither one environment nor one image of an environment [3]. Consequently, Bisong [4] rightly concludes each individual brings a variety of cognitive activities to bear in environmental cognition: expectancies, preferences, attitudes, memories, even symbolic elaboration and transformation of the world of reality. In environmental perception, no two individuals, not even identical twins see the same reality, as people approach the nature of the environment through a highly interpretative or filtering process.

Environmental awareness in the context of Serbia should be viewed as a result of the action of several factors: of the specific environmental problems and the degree of impact of environmental activist (such as "incentives from below"), through the concept of media coverage of environmental issues (as mediator), the effects of national and global institutions (such as "incentive above") all that within the a specific social contexts. At the individual-psychological level, established some of its basic assumptions, however, for their shaping in a consistent orientation, embodied in the lifestyle and environmental culture, it is necessary systemic "support" of social structure and social organization [5].

According to the MRA (market research agency) in spite of all the economic problems, environmental pollution and global climate change are included in top ten concerns the average citizen of Serbia and the region. If the ask ourselves where we are in comparison to other countries in terms of responsibility for the environment in which we live, it is not surprising that we are only at the beginning compared to Western Europe, in which Germany as a leader in green lifestyle and fostering green values, has over 50 % of green citizens (Green-indeed). As for the Adriatic region countries (countries of the former Yugoslavia and Albania), Slovenia true for the greenest 37 %, this is followed by Croatia with 19 % of green citizens, then 16 % of Macedonia and Serbia in last place with only 8 % [6].

As a country whose one of goals set entering the European Union, Serbia will have to make a series of institutional changes, but also a number of changes in socio-cultural patterns which will (in some areas) necessary to lead to changes in ways of life of its citizens. One such area is and environmental protection. Except the adoption of environmental principles at the institutional level, it is necessary to strengthen environmental awareness of the citizens, and not only to the EU accession already and in purpose adoption of such values that shall enable sustainable survival of our society in general [7]. Which confirms the clearly formulated attitude Vasović and Biočanin [8]: "The present generation has to plan and produce themselves a suitable environmental quality, but this right must keep and next generation. In accordance with the concept of sustainable development it is expected that work culture is based on the principles of human ecological ecumenical and social efficiency. Trends in ecologically justified as are society is our essential needs, but also an obligation".

In order to succeed in this we must provide specific environmental information, whether shall those use in the removal of some environmental problem, or as a basis for undertaking specific environmental measures, or the broader research project. In this regard the aim of this investigation was to attempted to make the example Nature Monument "Miljakovačka forest", find answers too many questions related to the environmental awareness of the respondents.

## **2. Research Methodology**

Poll is a special method of collecting data by which we obtain information about the attitudes and opinions of respondents. According to Pinsonneault and Kraemer [9], Vallée et al [10], Evans and Mathur [11], Singh et al [12], the importance of polls is not in asking questions and finding answers two of them, already the essence of the polls ask strictly defined questions, exactly particular group and the number of people in a certain way. Data is processed computer, errors are negligible, there is a wide range of profiles surveyed, and the data obtained are directed for further strategic activities. Many authors including on this occasion Kelleey et al [13], Tourangeau [14], Jansen et al [15], Sofowora and Egbedokun [16], point out that poll determine the problem, who

research we solve: for What shall we collected information will be required?, what information already exist?, whether we are maybe already found the answer?

Troy et al [17], Hurt [18], Greenwood [19], point out that poll set goals that are determined: the existing data, or sources (primary and secondary), a method of research-person survey, questionnaire, or survey questions, plan sample (sample size, the procedure taking sample ...), collection of information, or carrying out interviews on the field, analysis of the collected information (volume, data processing, preparation tables, graphs ...), preparation of reports and research the conclusions, and recommendations. According to Jansen [20] and Ballantyne [21], when filling out the questionnaire, it is important the poll is that it contains an introduction and an explanation of what we want to achieve poll and why would the respondents supposed make an effort to give honest answers. Starr [22], Fricker and Schonlau [23], emphasize it is necessary to survey and instructions for completing, a way of ensuring anonymity and finally thanks for your cooperation.

According to Ramos and Goihman [24], Collier [25], Duque et al [26], Lidstone [27] and Schee [28] the correct are order of the questions in the poll decisive influence of quality of responses. Difficult question at the beginning of the questionnaire can to discourage the surveyed when completing polls. Therefore, it is necessary to emphasize two possible layouts issues in answer: a psychological order, in which trying to liberate surveyed at the beginning and to secure the cooperation and sensitive issues leave at the end, logical order respects the logic of the content, so the first time set general and then specific questions. In order to ensure quality execution polls, it is important to: the language polls is to understand, short and purified by offered responses, to avoid obscurity, which may affect the wrong ruling surveyed, the questions do not use emotionally colored words that may affect the direction of response, and that the questionnaire does not contain leading questions that can focus on a specific answer.

Research in our example, "Environmental awareness for sustainability Miljkovačke forests: Pilot survey in settlement Miljkovac (Belgrade) "was conceived and implemented in a geographical and social space. Geographic area in the study included the urban village of Rakovica – Miljkovac, exactly whose location and extends Monument nature "Miljkovačka forest". Social space was related to surveyed residents which included and our insight into the social environment<sup>1</sup>.

### 2.1. Sample

In order to obtain relevant data is planned the poll included 200 respondents settlements Miljkovac. Considering, the initial assumption that the social characteristics of respondents affect their grades and attitudes on most issues, planning sample polls is applied a multi-phased pattern in combination accidental and deliberate choice of respondents, in order to ensure identified quotas. Planned number of respondents in the implementation of Polls has been exceeded, but the stricter logical control questionnaire; at the end of the processed a total of 185 which represents a very high realization of 92.5 % of the planned sample. In the first stage, the selected are respondents who represent settlement Miljkovac in its entirety. Namely, settlement Miljkovac consists of three parts: Miljkovac 1, Miljkovac 2 and Miljkovac 3. Miljkovac 1 is surrounded by greenery and parks. Miljkovac 2 is known by to its source (which is characterized by a relatively low percentage of the physic-chemical and bacteriological not correctness) and park under the same name. Miljkovac 3 is newly settlement and surrounded by Miljkovačke forest. In this area resorts Miljkovac, located are just private property. In the second stage of the research a certain are quota of respondents by gender and age. Sample is almost balanced by gender, it is in to him is took part 85 women (45.9 %) and 93 men (50.3 %). Ages range covered is of 18–68 years. In the third stage, the interviewers were chosen respondents in combination accidental and deliberate choice in order to ensure the established quota. It is interesting to indicate the end that the respondents showed interest in participating in the survey and provide all available information and the answers to all questions.

<sup>1</sup> Surveying was conducted late October 2012 and at the beginning April 2013 under supervision of professor Jelisavka Bulatovic, a group of students College of Textile Design, Technology and Management – Belgrade.

## 2.2. Instrument

For the purpose of research a questionnaire. The questionnaire was made modeled after of the instrument designed for the intention of this study, based on similar studies Society of Young Research Bor – LEAP Local Environmental action plan [29]. In this context, in terms of the analysis of the results and their interpretation, we used the study Rajović and Bulatović [30], Rajović [31] Ilić and Marković [32], Bulatović and Rajović [33], Rajović and Bulatović [34]. Target polls this mini project was to detect and evaluate the ratio of resorts settlement Miljakovac according to monument nature "Miljakovačka forest" and living environment in general, and especially in the three defined levels of environmental awareness and to: through their own access in everyday life, through their investment in a nicer environment and a healthier life (investment funds and investment of time) and through their attitudes to global environmental situation, that is, the level of "collective" environmental awareness. Poll is encompassed five groups of questions. The first group consisted of questions about the most important environmental problems. The second group consisted of questions about priorities and way to solve the same, from which financial resources and who should be the carrier solution. The third group of questions focused on the vision of respondents in which direction to develop a natural monument "Miljakovačka forest" to achieve a higher quality of the Nature Park. The fourth group of questions related to various aspects of public participation in addressing environmental, and above all, inform citizens (media and trust in them, the sources of environmental information, environmental conferences ...), education, the greater the role of non-governmental organizations, private citizens' participation, which are good and weaknesses of the involvement of citizens in decision-making about the environment ... Finally, the last group of questions - the fifth, was related to the respondents' willingness to voluntarily and personally involved and how to solve environmental problems related to "Miljakovačka forest" and settlements in which they live. Poll includes a total of 26 questions. Methodological procedure involves the implementation of research using the combined method of observation with key involvement, as well as creating and using the following sources: verbal (survey), print (appropriate literature and internet) [35]. The results are show textual and graphical.

## 3. Analysis and Discussion

### 3.1. Characteristics of Monuments nature "Miljakovačka forest"

From a socio-economic viewpoint, there is a very large number of definitions of forest functions. We will follow these proposed by Matejíček [36] forest functions express the natural and biological characteristics of a forest that form the background and means of satisfying human needs and Šišák et al [37] forest functions express social order, which forestry fulfils in given places, at various times, and under various social conditions.

Monument nature "Miljakovačka forest" by its position represents urban forest surrounded by settlements and roads and is located on territory municipalities Rakovica. It covers an area of 84.72 ha. In or graphic the sense represents plateau, it is part of the "Šumadijske beam" with the direction providing north-south. The geological basis it consists sediments loess, while the volcanic rocks appearing sporadically. By climatic zoning of Serbia, Monument nature "Miljakovačka Forest" is located in the third climatic area; it is in the climate territory III D, which means that it is characterized moderate – continental climate. "Vegetation of the Monument nature "Miljakovačke forest" consists of: sessile, ash, elm, lime, hawthorn, cornel, roses and many other of woody and shrub species. In Monument nature "Miljakovačka forest" your shelter are found them and many animal species, a total of 284 recorded species. Among by which mention more significant: hedgehog, mole, several species shrews, various bats, squirrels, forest mice, yellow mice, weasels, foxes... The forest also represents habitat for a number of species that are found in the European and global Red List Conservation Union and the status of an internationally important species "[38].

Belgrade City Assembly in 2010, hereby designated natural good "Miljakovačka forest" protected area as a natural monument. On a protected area, establishes a regime of protection III level. "Miljakovačka forest" has been entrusted to on management Public Enterprise for Forest Management "Serbian forest," Forest the holding "Belgrade", Forest Offices "Avala" [39]. Monument nature "Miljakovačka forest" possesses tremendous value. Forest complexes consist of structural elements in a system of green spaces and representing starting point and overlap of green corridors. In this sense, "Miljakovačka Forest" has an exceptional value for the whole area of

Belgrade. With ecological aspects represents connection between the city and outside the city's greenery: Banjica forests, urban cultural – historical units Topčider - Košutnjak, forests Košutnjak and Avala. Its existence in the urban area, this forest complex influence on improvement of environment and optimizing the environmental conditions in city (improving micro – climate, reducing air pollution, enabling travel to the natural environment ... In addition, the forest system has a protective function, which is expressed through the conservation of biological diversity, conserving habitat (corridors), anti-erosion effects, and its aesthetic - visual characteristics contribute to the improvement of urban areas [40].

In spatial complex forests has and fungi, of which a large number edible, but also has a curative. "Guardians of the treasure", environmental organization for research and protection of the fungus is one of the few in Serbia which cares and fights for their protection. People like that are not aware of their presence and importance [41]. Mycological Society of Serbia, founded 17 March, 1992 is a Scientific Organization that brings together professionals and amateur enthusiasts, and successfully deals popularization of mushroom. Activity of the society is to promote mycology in Serbia indication of the proper relationship according fungi and nature study fungi as natural sources of food, as and familiarization with the proper shrinkage order to protect fungus, organizing exhibitions, publishing of journals, books, education of the population and much more [1a].

### 3.2. Monument nature "Miljkovačka forest" - natural treasure of Belgrade

Our research evidence based on similar studies Delečić [42] suggests that it is precisely Monument nature "Miljkovačka forest" gate settlements Miljakovac personal map municipalities Rakovica as well and natural good of the city of Belgrade. On this territory from Church of the Holy Apostles Bartholomew and Barnabas to monasteries Rakovica, crossed are roads and human destiny, admixed time of Mention, events and memories. At first paths Monuments nature "Miljkovačka forest" dominates the church of the Holy Apostles Bartholomew, at the end of paths Monastery Rakovica. Picturesque nature, cultural and historical landmarks at the beginning and end of the forest trail is something what causes the sight of every passerby. Here the nature drowned in the history or the history of in nature, so together causing views of beauty and of admiration. Enough has to be seen and the feelings and by reason receives and remember. We've got something that connects travelers to come back again. Is it the beauty of nature or history, or perhaps and one and other? Here are some examples to confirm this.

Preserved nature and suitable environmental factors condition that is Monument nature "Miljkovačka forest" very attractive for recreational activities and it is certain that in this area awaits bright future. No matter in which direction you go, from Church of the Holy Apostles Bartholomew and Barnabas or from monasteries Rakovica waiting you impressive scenes, which that could be enough for one series of television geo-eco-report.



**Figure 1.** The City Assembly of Belgrade in 2010 hereby designated natural good "Miljkovačka forest" of the site as the natural monument

Circular path around the "Miljakovačka forest" is marked. Length of the route is 6 km, total ascent 152 m, the lowest point of 93 m, the highest point of 201 m, conditional weight 1/10, technical weight 1/10 [2b]. From paths the separates the entire length of several smaller spoke of different slope and roads.



**Figure 2.** Trim path – here the can engage recreational activities

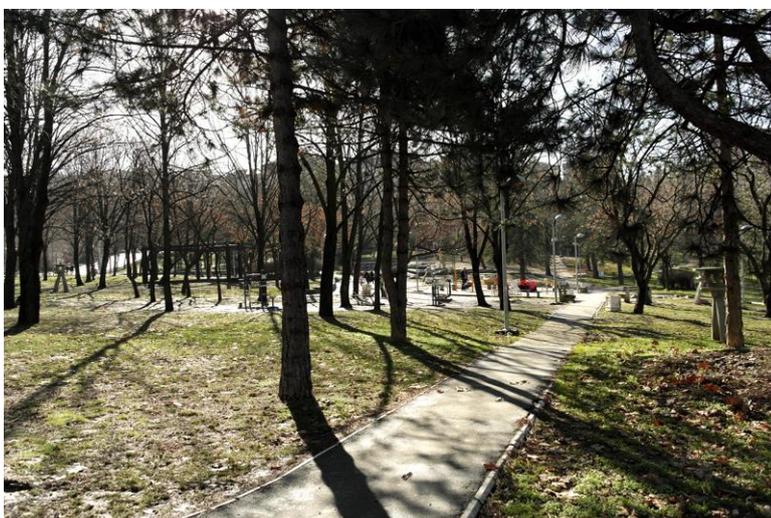
Besides walks and running, "Miljakovačka Forest" provides outstanding opportunities for relaxation. In each a walk and running this natural resource reveals something new, it causes surprise... Simply put excursion to "Miljakovačkoj forest" is the best thing a man can do for yourself, especially if you are in her gone on way how befits, with plenty of disposable time, the true spiritual vibration and wide sense. Medical importance of nature, knew already ancient peoples and tribes. Admittedly, their relationship with nature was a reflection of their beliefs, attempt to explain natural phenomena and make sense of their lives. Modern life separate the man from the source they rare moments that the man spent in nature most often do not consciously focus on all the benefits that it provides. "In addition to the obvious benefits for physical health, fitness, strength, stamina, weight loss, boost circulation, and the like, walking in nature is done better metabolism, relaxes, despite feeling slightly tired, coming back to us lost physical strength, and allows us to more beautiful and healthier sleep. How the and brain supplies a larger amount of oxygen mental fatigue disappears, thoughts clear, and hormone secretion of endorphins and improves mood, and very easily from fatigue, lethargy, apathy and depression goes into a state of good mood "[3c]. And it is precisely "Miljakovačka forest" provides all these benefits as clean air and the gentle sounds of nature have an additional soothing effect on the nervous system. Even if after walking feel physical fatigue and slight inflammation is not fully trained muscle, the benefit far outweighs the small inconvenience. In fact, the fatigue will allow a very good, healthy and deep sleep. Also according to the website [4d], a four-day stay in nature, can increase the creativity of man as much as 50 %. Walk and running in the "Miljakovačkoj forest" you can interrupt resting on wooden benches and tables, which represent a the possibility of your the complete of relaxation. Forest trail is suitable for cycling. Cycling strengthens the heart, muscles and immune system. It also is an excellent prevention of widespread problems of modern civilization such as chronic back pain, heart disease, being overweight, heart attack, stroke, problems with joints and varicose veins...



**Figure 3.** Wooden benches in the forest – are used for vacation

According to Hewitt and Mackey [43], in the present time when the pace of life at a high level, more than ever, we need physical activity. Besides walks is necessary to us and jogging as a form of activity which, besides the impact on aerobic capacity, developing and strength, coordination, explosiveness. According to [5e], numerous studies showed that people who are daily engaged in this activity happier, more satisfied, have more energy and are more creative... Run improves concentration and memory, accelerates blood circulation, and relieves stress and tension...

The youngest except the legwork "Miljakovačkoj forest" and collection of various forest products and can enjoy in playgrounds with swings and seesaws, which are placed there because of them. Special attention deserves "Park Miljakovački sources", which are located near the Monument of Nature "Miljakovačka forest", which is spread over an area of 2.12 ha.



**Figure 4.** Park Miljakovački sources – designed for children

In the park there is a memorial fountain, built in 1975 on natural resources from which passes drinking water, and one of the three constant bacteriologic ally the correct sources in Belgrade. It is a pleasure that the rustling leaves and chirping of birds and hear the murmur of water, "Miljakovačkog sources", which is particularly interesting for children.



**Figure 5.** Miljakovački source of water which refreshes the soul

Except what satisfies the one vital human need for movement, spending time in nature is educational, especially for children, which so learn about the world that surrounds them, having the possibility his immediate experience, promotes them to be creative, evolving their imagination... Also, while in nature children through play test their capabilities, especially speed, strength and endurance, but in this way, and learn about yourself, create relationships with friends and everyone around you, and realize that their quality of life greatly depends on these relations, "exercise" tolerance, and release excess energy, develop feelings of happiness, pleasure, sorrow ... [6g]. However, these natural advantages as not to we use. For example, today's little ones spend almost half the time in the fresh air than previous generations. Today, the average child spends 25 hours a week watching television, and only fifteen hours in nature. Sedentary lifestyle is one of the main determinants of modern man, and that reduced physical activity carries along a number of health problems: cardiovascular disease, diabetes, bone disease, high blood pressure... Of particular concern is obesity of children. Specifically, in Serbia is obese almost every fifth child! Are we the obese because a too little lime and is why what weekends rarely we go on trips and not use such natural assets as is "Miljakovačka forest" [6g]. Of course, reply was not simple, but you should definitely look for the culprit in that fact.

Eh ... of chance, we do not have just all in Serbia, but for something we do not need reach further, and one of these natural beauty is "Miljakovačka forest", whose existence always and everywhere, it enriches and beautifies, or existing ambient beauty settlements Miljakovac. There is nothing better than on Friday afternoon leave work behind, pick up some friends and go away to "Miljakovačke forest" and find new friends and like-minded people is a really nice experience. Sake of better understanding the return to nature does not mean regression and primitive, but return to the source of our energy supplies necessary for true human progress. To everyone to us goal is to feel better, to feel always great, and it's basically only possible if the connect with our source. Sooner or later, all they are return to nature was forced to do so disease and problems or feeling a call of nature" [44].

Finally, stop and watch, Monument nature "Miljakovačku forest". You watch and you cannot see all the beauty, how the nature play colors that this space monuments nature it to be as better looking and more attractive, eye and heart of man. By giving a special look to this area, closer and wider surroundings in the spring, when everything becomes green and in the fall, when is flamboyantly variegated. Especially the "Miljakovačka forest" attractive summer with fresh air, which intoxicates and makes this rare natural asset corner in which a man forgets the time and worry? In winter is the area Monuments nature "Miljakovačke forest" peaceful and under the snow. What kind of fascinating natural ambience! [45].

### **3.3. Poll-analysis of the results and their interpretation**

Adhering to the rules of inquiry formulations questions LEAP Local environmental action plan Bor [25], Pajvančić and Ristic [46], Bulatović and Rajović [45], we give an overview of the analysis of the results and their interpretation.

1. Based on the of data analysis we determined that 93.21 % of respondents considers himself a nature lover, while only 6.79 % of respondents believe that it is not.
2. Is interesting that the almost all respondents, more precisely 96.49 % pleaded to behave in an environmentally responsibly and only 3.51 % of respondents said they did not.
3. Even 68.84 % of respondents believe that something does for the benefit of the environment, 31.26 % stated other reasons (that is the job of local self, government, the various environmental organizations...). As an example, made the well-being of the environment respondents allegations his petition addressed to the Secretariat for Urban Planning, and refers to the protection of "Miljakovačkog sources" because of concerns that the construction of Miljakovačkoj forest could destroy alone source where they supplied with water for drinking and cooking.
4. In the settlement launches or participate in the Environmental Protection 26.13 % of respondents. One such action in June 2011 proved effective and amounted to the arrangement of green spaces in the area of "Miljakovačke forest ", how would in mainly the youngest, as well as other neighbors, have made the environment more comfortable and safer. The action took place on the occasion of World Environment Day, and was supported by the municipality Rakovica and Public Enterprise "Serbian forests". Total 21.38 % of the respondents answered that does not participate in actions to protect the environment, while 52.49 % of respondents not contemplating at all about it.
5. What programs are needed most young people was the question by which one wishes assess the opinion of respondents on the needs of the young generation. Education for a healthy life is a priority in the opinion of the respondents and it them 64.12 %. Total 13.09 % respondents in another place highlights the need for programs of mass sports, the programs stay in nature opted to 8.42 % of the respondents, while for the programs of voluntary action on the arrangement of the municipality declared them 6.06 %. Then, according to the survey respondents the following voluntary work activities with 4.86 % of respondents for the "something else" is declared 2.75 % of the respondents.
6. A disturbing fact is that 30.17 % of respondents responded that he did not know why is parliament city Belgrade declared the "Miljakovačke forest" Monument nature, them 13.84 % does not even think about it, while 55.99 % of respondents gave the correct answer.
7. Poll showed that 82.48 % of respondents believe that the solution to many environmental problems require new strategies of development in the municipality of Rakovica, 17.04% were undecided, and only 0.48 % it is not required.
8. Environmental awareness of individual population is reflected in the disposal of waste. A the implementation of polls we found out that even 89.07 % respondents not dispose of waste at the monument of nature "Miljakovačka forest" or in its immediate vicinity. However, 11.93% of respondents the identified themselves the existence uncontrolled landfills the waste. As we on space noticed, "Miljakovačka forest" with northeastern side is lined with several "mini wild" landfills. "She came are some sad time. Unscrupulous people have started to cut out the forest and drag trees for firewood. Some others are renovating your house, have dumped piles of waste in the forest, because it that the easiest way...! The forest does not have his feet, as if no one is more important" [47]. These individuals do not think much about the fact that a protected natural monument of nature unique and has its own "history". Damaged monument of nature can replace any tree that could possibly later plant in the same place. Separate collection of different types of waste (glass, paper, plastic, cans ...) are not present in sufficient numbers so that people are forced to dispose of waste without sorting the basket, said 84.52 % of respondents.
9. Surveyed residents settlements Miljakovac and to them 74.63 % believe that they can best protect "Miljakovačke forest" development of environmental awareness, 19.81 % the identified themselves for environmental education, and 5.56 % claim that the solution to environmental action organization.
10. A disturbing fact is that 63.72 % of respondents answered that nothing would not have taken when seen that someone throws trash out of baskets for garbage or container in the settlement, or in the "Miljakovačkoj forest" of them 21.93 would cautioned by him, while the 14.35% of respondents would reported him to the competent authorities for the protection of the environment.
11. Opinion of respondents is that matters concerning environmental protection most deal with nongovernmental organizations and alleged by them 39.14 %. In second place respondents

ranked the state institutions (24.84 %), the third municipal institutions (21.17 %), and then, as a little significant, following public companies (4.79 %), professional associations (4.18 %), schools (3.63 %), union organizations (1.54 %), while in the last place "some other "(for example, political parties ...) 0.71 %.

12. Television (54.41 %), it became absolutely evident, the most powerful medium through which is informs population about these important issues. In second place is the press (13.16 %), followed by radio (11.37 %). The school and the workplace as a source of information can be found in the last place (9.98 %). Even the impact of information which can be heard from the other "The story is ..." greater (11.08 %).

13. More than half of the respondents (53.18 %) are not satisfied gaining information about of the environment, 43.79 % were partially satisfied and only 3.03 % were completely satisfied.

14. Respondents have estimated the need for greater participation of citizens in decision-making on environmental protection. 75.81 % is identified themselves that greater participation required 22.09 % are indeterminate, and 2.10% think that such a need does not exist.

15. During the research estimated are good and bad sides of involving the public in decision-making about the environment. They bring are better decisions considered 44.17 % of the respondents, strengthens the trust of citizens claim 27.36 %, for the compromise of uses are declared 17.51 % of respondents. Then the respondents reported that is increasing the level of expertise – 6.71 % for active implementation of the decision are declared 3.70 % of the respondents and in last place respondents stated – 0.95 % there is no good side of public involvement in decision-making about the environment.

16. Asked whether would voluntarily work to help community to cope with environmental problems 39.81 % of respondents answered yes, 23.28 % were not willing to engage in such activities while 36.91 % are undecided. These attitudes suggest that citizens believe that environmental problems need to solve by someone else. I still not enough understood the importance and the manner of their personal involvement.

17. Out of 185 of respondents 52.63 % of them have expressed willingness to provide assistance in the organization of cleaning and decoration of space, 23.52 % were willing to talk is other people about how to resolve environmental protection and to animate them for personal involvement, 10.12 % think that it can prepare the various information on how individuals can help, 5.35 % of respondents it would be willing to make phone calls, a 2.47 % thinks he can help the community by writing articles in local newspapers about problems of environment. For "something else" is declared 1.81 % of the respondents.

18. Disturbing fact is that 63.08 % of respondents answered that the local government was not doing enough for the cleanliness the settlement or the park, and only 36.92 % of respondents, believes that it makes. Respondents believe that government should hire larger number of workers who need to take care of the cleanliness the settlement, of course and one guardian whose task would be to take care of protection of natural monument "Miljakovačka forest".

19. To the question what would local governments do, respondents consider that local governments should bring relevant laws on environmental protection (72.54 %), financially helps (16.39 %) suggests the important projects in the field of ecology (11.07 %). Respondents stated that the existing "Law on the Protection of Nature" provide criminal sanctions for natural person who disturbs, abuse, hurt and destroy fauna, or destroys its habitat and destroys, breaks or otherwise desolation the wild flora or destroys and devastation its habitat. For this behavior the Law stipulated fines of 5.000 to 20.000 dinars and a prison sentence of up to 30 days. However, he is not applied in practice.

20. Answer in the survey shows that 75.08 % of respondents believe that urban pollution is already affecting their health, 10.13 % think it is not, and 14.79 % responded with perhaps. According to the World Health Organization in 2004, Belgrade was one of the polluted European cities, because the concentration of exhaust gases from motor vehicles in which the benzene and nitrogen dioxide, very frequently been even several times higher than allowed. The condition for Serbia's membership in the European Union and is adoption of a number of laws in the field of environmental protection based on European standards and their application. Twinning project "Strengthening the administrative capacity in the field of air quality management" in Serbia, provides, among other things, the exchange of information and trends in the field of quality and environmental the air, monitoring its quality and evaluated in accordance with current EU regulations [47].

21. One of basic goals the survey also related to determining public opinion about what are the most important environmental problem in their neighborhood, or the city of Belgrade? In the first five most significant problems 54.99 % of respondents admitted air pollution as a very important problem. Second place is water pollution (16.67 %), on the third soil pollution (10.04 %), on fourth human health 7.47 %, in fifth place respondent and to 5.33 % of them alleges contamination of food, in sixth destruction of flora and animal life and to them 3.81 % and in the last place respondents cited "other," and to them 1.60 %.

22. Of those surveyed population settlements Miljakovac is asked their opinion about the ecological events. Are ecologically gatherings are good, but you should take concrete measures thought 42.14% of respondents, that are useful argues 36.45 %. Are ecologically gatherings a waste of time because they do not give a no results considers 3.91 % of the respondents, for the environmental rallies in the settlement was heard even 12.87 % of the respondents, and for gatherings not interested in attending them 4.63 %.

23. According to the survey 58.74 % of respondents, weekly / monthly spend time in nature, i.e. "Miljkovačkoj forest", 20.02 % of them to makes the every day, and 21.24 % of respondents, not think about that. Many studies Pretty et al [48], England [49], Akers et al [50] emphasize that people are often spend in nature much less susceptible to physical diseases. In other words, spending time in nature should become the priority for to people on the list of wishes, because it contributes to better physical and mental health.

24. Answer in the survey shows that 41.53 % of respondents, participate in daily transport by tram, 33.23% do so by bus, by car own 22.08 %, while bicycle only 1.75 % and 1.40 % of pedestrians.

25. According to the survey 37.18 % of respondents would prefer to live in the city, in the village 27.18 %, while for the periphery of identified themselves 35.64 % of respondents, Respondents suggest that if the goal is to solve the housing problem, then a buying house on the outskirts of which are well connected with the city a better solution, because in the beginning you get twice as much average square footage for the same money, but and yard and quieter and cleaner environment. This comes as no surprise, as every other citizen of Serbia, aged 20 to 34 years, or about half a million young people living with their parents. Although are for life in village declared 27.18 % of respondents, living in the village provides numerous benefits about which millions of people dream of. In a world more and more often occurring migration of families from the city to the village, however in Serbia we are still far from this phenomenon and if for life in village declared 27.18 % of respondents.

Rametsteiner and Kraxner [51] rightfully point forests are first and foremost perceived through impressions and feelings. People mention these first when asked about their associations with forests. In general, people seem to have mixed and often quite controversial feelings about forests. About half of all people mention more positive aspects related to feelings and have positive associations with forests. Perceptions are dominated by "fresh air", "green", "silence", "quietness", "happiness", "trees" and "wood", or the recreational function of forests. Physical items such as plants, animals and wood are generally mentioned prominently.

In order to take steps toward a socially and ecologically sustainable solution to these problems creating a common vision is the necessary tool for mutually agreeable strategies together with relevant stakeholders for co management of protected areas. As in every work environment and nature protection in the name of all the initiatives to be successful in the long term and permanent education in itself is a prerequisite. Environmental protection awareness training will be provided with a life or if the practice is not making people aware of the consequences, but the effects of degradation of the environment will get. Whereas a deteriorating ecosystem and ecological rehabilitate not to be economic. In other words to use as protection are both easier and cheaper and more useful than re-creating [52].

#### **4. Instead of a conclusion**

According to Mikulkova et al [53] referring to the research Lele [54], Klein [55], Bowers [56], Redclift [57], Ebner and Baumgartner [58], suggests that the origin of the term sustainable development dates back to the 18th century, when it was used to some extent in forestry. At that time it was possible to cut down only a limited number of trees so as to ensure a continuous supply of timber without a reduction in resources for future generations. The year 1987 is considered as an important milestone, when the pressing environmental problems were responded to by the United

Nations Commission for the Environment and Development, under the chairmanship of G.H. Brundtland, namely by a report entitled "Our Common Future". The turning point for the concept of sustainable development was the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, held in Rio de Janeiro in 1992. This conference aimed to prepare a global plan of application of sustainable development in practice. In 1993 in Helsinki at the 2nd Ministerial Conference on the Protection of European Forests, sustainable forest management was defined as "the management and use of forests and forest lands in a way and to an extent that maintain their biodiversity, production capabilities and regeneration capacity, vitality and the ability to meet at present and in the future relevant ecological, economic and social functions at local, national and international levels, and which cause no damage to other ecosystems". In an international meeting at the World Summit on Sustainable Development in Johannesburg in 2002 the extended definition of sustainable development was generally adopted: "Sustainable development is development that ensures a balance between the three fundamental pillars: social, economic and environmental".

Sánchez and Lafuente [59] referring to the research Ungar [60] indicate that a brief review of the literature on environmental consciousness is sufficient to confirm the widespread academic and political interest in the issue of environmental concern (or environmental consciousness). Given this enormous interest, the ambiguity inherent in measuring this phenomenon is paradoxical. "Particularly surprising are the difficulties that empirical studies encounter when attempting to approach this question from a global perspective that integrates the diverse psychological constructs (or dimensions) associated to the notion of environmental consciousness in both a theoretical and analytical manner. The aim of this paper is to present a definition of environmental consciousness grounded in the principal analytical approaches found in the literature. The aim of this paper is to present a definition of environmental consciousness grounded in the principal analytical approaches found in the literature" [60]. The proposed operationalization is empirically based on the results of the Milinčić [61], Marston [62], Belina [63], Egerton [64] however, we believe that our analytical proposal is applicable to similar studies carried out in other social contexts.

Developing environmental awareness sounds like a difficult and long-term time with a highly uncertain outcome. Is it possible to perceive the problem from other perspective? Is it really that difficult, and whether we so much effort and renunciation are cost their own engagement of for the sake their own better and healthier life? Solutions always exist, and as a rule we do not recognize them because they are right in front of us. Therefore, If you do not we know how we will from where to we start, let's listen to those who they know how that explain [7g]. De Žarden [65] in their geo philosophical observation emphasizes that there is much we can find out if you try because many environmental problems arise not out of ignorance or the malevolent, but from a lack of incentive for concern. One can meet your needs only if turned to itself, because only then we can faced with themselves and with the highest spiritual reality of the mystery of the universe with which each of us is inextricably linked [66]. According to Đorđević and Miltojević [67] man shall in addition have to their future to build to a qualitatively new values whose scale dominant role gets life in general, then the life of the human species and the development of their consciousness (individual and social) for the purpose the preservation of life, survival and development of human society in harmony with other life forms in nature, wherein its place has to have a human responsibility and knowing that a person is given consciousness to be a guardian of nature in all its manifest forms.

With the right Šehović [68] emphasizes that environmental consciousness does not consist only of knowledge, but also on the emotional-volitional component that is very important, because knowledge without belief and practical activity does not mean much. Therefore, in our example "Environmental awareness for sustainability Miljakovačke forests: a pilot survey in Miljakovac" exactly expresses a moral relationship between human and natural. As a conclusion conducted survey can be displayed very high environmental awareness of inhabitants of Miljakovac, based on their own opinion, but coming to question whether it is an actual picture. That fact leads us to the question about self-criticism surveyed population, as well as in conclusion about insufficient informed of inhabitants about the importance of ecology. "Of course, in each the survey and so this rule is that one cannot expect that all of the respondents surveyed have the same ethical values, because each individual is managed by their own values and experience, but because can develop a certain value, and in this sense, to initiate programs for the development of environmental

awareness "[69]. Precisely because according Spasojević [70] development environmental awareness has to be developed through family, educational system and society as a whole. The family represents the first step of the ecological education of children. Parents who possess the ecological culture and awareness, his personal example at child shall develop ecologically desirable behavior. The formation of the ecological way of thinking begins in early childhood, so that; hence a very important role besides parents and educational organizations at all levels of knowledge acquisition (preschool, elementary school, middle and high school). Of course, "along with media who will be all deal more with this theme could result to the formation of public opinion that will turn ecological development ... for who shall be the greatest wealth of health and survival of our planet" [71, 72].

Rajović and Bulatović [73], Rolston [74], Stables and Scott [75], Rajović and Bulatović [76] emphasize that no matter which direction the ecological belonged, what kind of assurance leads, we all in common the everyday habits and needs, it satisfies thanks to the nature. If the in good will and the desire for understand, observe the relationship of man and nature, the justification can be found for both opposing viewpoints, one thing is the primary goal of human well-being (which in the modern world has to meet various objectives), the second is the quality of the environment (which is in many respects unique and non-renewable) at the primary site. Today's come forward and activities of certain members of both opinions can create the idea that these two directions are hard to reconcile, approach, or that the objectives for which strive mutually exclusive. According to Minter [77], Shastri [78], Rajović and Bulatović [79-81], in spirit of the widely propagated the idea of "sustainable development", and considering the dissent on the basic issues places and the role of man and of nature, it would seem that for the future of society and the country, a major project was the harmonization of the principles of ecological ethics, reviewing of existing beliefs, legal and equitable basis, so that we can sustain the development of civilization, with the understanding that this goal does not of nature conservation, cultivation requirements, building values and beliefs, which could be reduced to motto of "give more than take".

In this evolving natural and socioeconomic context, sustainable, integrated, and participatory forest management is considered the ultimate solution. The General Assembly of the United Nations adopted in December 2007 the most widely intergovernmental agreed definition of sustainable forest management [82-84]: "a dynamic and evolving concept aiming to maintain and enhance the economic, social, and environmental values of all types of forests, for the benefit of present and future generations. It is characterized by seven elements, including extent of forest resources; forest biological diversity; forest health and vitality; productive functions of forest resources; protective functions of forest resources; socioeconomic functions of forests; and legal, policy, and institutional framework" [85].

Environmental education is a way of creating knowledge, comprehension, values, attitudes, skills, abilities and awareness among individuals and social groups towards the environment protection. The Geographical Association's Environmental Education Working Group (1980) defines Environmental Education (EE) as a multitude of processes and activities by which an understanding of environment is developed and through which caring and committed responses are evolved. It is concern with knowledge, emotions, feelings, attitudes, and values [86].

According to Abbas and Singh [86] its aim is to produce informed and responsible citizens capable of playing an active role in all matters concerned with the environment in which we all inhabit. People need to be made aware of the importance of our environment in which we live and the need to preserve and protect it, as well as the consequences of our actions in the course of developmental activities. Thus the ultimate aim of environmental education is to redirect and shape human behavior towards responsible acts and commitments to environment. As such therefore, effective environmental education gears and promotes responsible citizenship behavior toward the environment and environmental protection.

There are many options for restoring ecological benefits in your community. It is important to consider the whole city or community as an ecosystem and then to focus on parcels or projects that could benefit that ecosystem or landscape as a whole. Restoration projects can be as small as backyards to parking lots, city streets, parks, waterways, and any place where there are or could be trees. Most often it's important to start with a small manageable project. Planning and involving the community – the stakeholders – are the two most important ingredients for success [87].

In conclusion, in this situation, it seems to us that every research work on the ecological plan studies of the natural values of our country is welcome, therefore, we believe that, in this context,

and this modest contribution will not be a bad. Nature of things and sources of data for a variety of different parts ecological of research, and ecological issues barely eroded in terms their professional formation and never been exhausted for further professional research.

### References:

1. N.F. Anijah-Obi. Fundamentals of Environmental Education and Management, Calabar: Clear Lines Publications, 2002.
2. V. Caboun, M. Kovalcik, Y. Sarvasova. Concept of the integrative aspects of the forest ecosystem services with case study on recreation services assessment in Slovakia, *Ecological Processes*, 3, 2014. P. 15.
3. K.D. Williams. Need Gratification and the Future of Forests in Nigeria. A seminar presentation at the University of Calabar, Cross River State, 2009.
4. U.T. Bisong, Environmental Perception and Human Behaviour towards Natural Resources Conservation in Nigeria, Unpublished material, 2011.
5. D. Koković. Social anthropology with anthropology of Education, Banja Luka: "Nubl", 2008.
6. Market research agency (GfK). Citizens of Serbia and the region without sufficiently developed environmental awareness. Available from: <http://www.bif.rs> (13.11.2015).
7. A. Pajvančić. Environmental awareness as a universal European values. Available from: <http://www.natef.net> (14.11.2015).
8. V. Vasović, R. Biočanin. Sustainable development // *Ecologica*. 14(49), 2007, pp. 68-69.
9. A. Pinsonneault, L.K. Kraemer. Survey research methodology in management information systems: an assessment. Available from: <http://escholarship.org> ( 15.11.2015).
10. J. Vallée, M. Souris, F. Fournet, A. Bochaton, V. Mobillion, K. Peyronnie, G. Salem. Sampling in health geography: reconciling geographical objectives and probabilistic methods, An example of a health survey in Vientiane (Lao PDR) // *Emerging themes in epidemiology*. 4 (1), 2007. P. 6.
11. R.J. Evans, A. Mathur. The value of online surveys // *Internet Research*, 15(2), 2005, pp. 195-219.
12. B.S.S.S. Singh, G. Kleeman, P. Van Bergen. Opportunities to implement GIS in teaching and learning geography: a survey among smart schools in Sabah, Malaysia // *Procedia-Social and Behavioral Sciences*. 69, 2012, pp. 884-889.
13. K. Kelley, B. Clark, V. Brown, J. Sitzia. Good practice in the conduct and reporting of survey research // *International Journal for Quality in Health Care*. 15 (3), 2003, pp. 261-266.
14. R. Tourangeau. Survey research and societal change // *Annu. Rev. Psychol.* 55, 2004, pp. 775-801.
15. J.K. Jansen, G.K. Corley, J.B. Jansen. E-survey methodology. Handbook of research on electronic surveys and measurements, 2007, pp. 416-425.
16. A.O. Sofowora, A. Egbedokun. An empirical survey of technology application in teaching geography in Nigerian secondary schools // *Ethiopian Journal of Environmental Studies and Management*. 3(1), 2010.
17. A. Troyo, O.D. Fuller, O. Calderón-Arguedas, C.J. Beier. A geographical sampling method for surveys of mosquito larvae in an urban area using high-resolution satellite imagery // *Journal of vector ecology: journal of the Society for Vector Ecology*. 33 (11), 2008.
18. A.D. Hurt. Teaching and Research in Historical Geography / A Survey of US Practitioners, *Historical Geography*. 34, 2006, pp. 71-85.
19. R. Greenwood. Geography teaching in Northern Ireland primary schools: a survey of content and cross-curricularity // *International Research in Geographical & Environmental Education*. 16(4)8, 2007, pp. 380-398.
20. H. Jansen, The logic of qualitative survey research and its position in the field of social research methods, In *Forum Qualitative Sozialforschung / Forum: Qualitative Social Research*. 11(2), 2010.
21. R. Ballantyne. Teaching environmental concepts, attitudes and behavior through geography education: findings of an international survey // *International Research in Geographical and Environmental Education*. 8(1), 1999, pp. 40-58.
22. S. Starr. Survey research: we can do better // *Journal of the Medical Library Association: JMLA*. 100(1), 2012.

23. D.R. Fricker, M. Schonlau, Advantages and disadvantages of Internet research surveys: Evidence from the literature, *Field Methods*. 14(4), 2002, pp. 347-367.
24. R.L. Ramos, S. Goihman. Geographical stratification by socio-economic status: methodology from a household survey with elderly people in S. Paulo, Brazil. *Revista de Saúde Pública*. 23(6), 1989, pp. 478-492.
25. P. Collier. The impact on topographic mapping of developments in land and air survey: 1900-1939, *Cartography and Geographic Information Science*. 29(3), 2002, pp. 155-174.
26. C.J. Duque, R. Ramos, J. Suriñach. Supervised regionalization methods: A survey, *International Regional Science Review*. 30(3), 2007, pp. 195-220.
27. J. Lidstone. Relevant knowledge, skills and values in geographical education, In *International Handbook on Geographical Education*. Springer Netherlands, 2003, pp. 35-45.
28. D.V.J. Schee. *Geography and new technologies*. Springer Netherlands, 2006, pp. 185-193.
29. Society of Young Researchers Bor, LEAP – Local Environmental Action Plan, Available from: <http://mibor.rs> (16.11.2015).
30. G. Rajović, J. Bulatović. Situation environmental awareness in Vrbas, *Ecologica*. 15(51), 2008, pp. 45-52.
31. G. Rajović. Village of Gnjili Potok as resemblance to social conditions, *Istraživanje i razvoj*. 15(32-33), 2009, pp. 75-77.
32. D. Ilić, M. Marković. Introduction to environmental education, „Aurora“, Vranje, 2010.
33. J. Bulatović, G. Rajović. Environmental Awareness for Sustainability: A Pilot Survey in the Belgrade Settlement Brace Jerkovic // *International Journal of Advances in Management and Economics*. 2(1), 2013, pp. 20-27.
34. G. Rajović, J. Bulatović. Role the Local Population in Ecotourism Development – Attitudes of Citizens Northeastern Montenegro: a Case Study // *European Journal of Economic Studies*. 12(2), 2015, pp. 84-100.
35. J. Bulatović, G. Rajović. Business Competitive of Tourist Destination: the Case Northeastern Montenegro // *European Journal of Economic Studies*. 11(1), 2015, pp. 23-38.
36. City of Belgrade, Protected natural resources – a green oasis of Belgrade. Available from: <http://www.beograd.rs> (17.11.2015).
37. J. Matejíček. Determination of basic terms and relationships from out of production forest functions field. VÚLHM, Strnady, Prague, 2003.
38. L. Šišák, F. Šach, V. Kupčák. Expression of social effectiveness of existence and utilization of forest functions in financial form in Czech Republic, Czech University of Life Sciences, Prague (in Czech), 2006.
39. Assembly of the City of Belgrade, Official Gazette BGD-41-2010<sup>th</sup>. Available from: <http://www.sllistbeograd.rs> (18. 11 2015).
40. Bureau of Nature Conservation of Serbia, Miljakovačka forest. Available from: <http://www.natureprotection.org.rs> (19.11. 2015).
41. M. Pjević. Banjička forest, a treasure in the center of Belgrade. Available from: <http://www.treasurekeepers.rs> (20.11. 2015).
42. R. Deletić, Komovi. Chronicle of time, Podgorica: Cultural educational community. “Victory”, Podgorica, 1995.
43. A.W. Hewitt, D.A. Mackey. Research: Keep Pub Med running at all costs, *Journal Nature*. 502 (7471), 2013, p. 303.
44. N. Talidari. Returning to nature-life school, Available from: <http://www.zivotna-skola.hr> (02.11 2015).
45. J. Bulatović, G. Rajović. Public involvement in the conception active protection of the environment , to example forest Banjica, *Zaštita prirode*. 61 (2), 2011, pp. 111-128.
46. A. Pajvančić, D. Ristić. Environmental awareness of the population of cities in Vojvodina. *Serbian Mainstream of Social Sciences*. 134, 2011, pp. 51-67.
47. Eco Serbia. A quarter of citizens breathes polluted air. Available from: <http://www.ekosrbija.org> (07.11.2015).
48. J. Pretty, C. Angus, m. Bain, J. Barton, V. Gladwell, R. Hine, R., M. Sellens. Nature, childhood, health and life pathways, Occasional Paper, 2. Interdisciplinary Centre for Environment and Society, University of Essex, UK, 2010.
49. N. England. Childhood and Nature: a survey on changing relationships with nature across generations. Cambridge shire: Natural England, 2009.

50. A. Akers, J. Barton, R. Cossey, P. Gainsford, M. Griffin, D. Micklewright. Visual color perception in green exercise: positive effects on mood and perceived exertion, *Environmental science & technology*. 46(16), 2012, pp. 8661-8666.
51. E. Rametsteiner, F. Kraxner. Europeans and Their Forests. What Do Europeans Think About Forests and Sustainable Forest Management? A Review of Representative Public Opinion Surveys in Europe, *FAO/UNECE FOREST COMMUNICATORS NETWORK*. Viena, 2003.
52. O. Kurdoglu, C.B. Kurdoglu, G. Şen, Çevre İçin Eğitimde Korunan Alanların Rolü: Kaçkar Dağları Milli Parkı Örneği. *Korunan Doğal Alanlar Sempozyumu Sözlü Bildiriler Kitabı*, Isparta, 2005, pp. 175-182.
53. A. Mikulkova, M. Hajek, M. Štepankova, M., Ševčík. Forest certification as a tool to support sustainable development in forest management, *Journal of Forest Sciences*. 61(8), 2015, pp. 359-368.
54. M.S. Lele. Sustainable development: a critical review, *World Development*. 19, 1991, pp. 607-621.
55. J. Klein. A Critique of Competitive Advantage. Available at: <http://www.mngt.waikato.ac.nz> (21.11.2015).
56. J. Bowers. Instrument choice for sustainable development: an application to the forestry sector, *Forest Policy and Economics*. 7, 2005, pp. 97-107.
57. M. Redclift. Sustainable development (1987-2005): an oxymoron comes of age, *Sustainable Development*. 13(2005), pp. 212-227.
58. D. Ebner, R. Baumgartner. The Relationship between Sustainable Development and Corporate Social Responsibility, In: *Corporate Responsibility Research Conference*, Dublin. 4-5 (2006), pp. 1-17.
59. M.J. Sánchez, R. Lafuente. Defining and measuring environmental consciousness, *Revista Internacional de Sociología*. 68(3), 2010, pp. 731-755.
60. S. Ungar. Apples and oranges: Probing the attitude – behaviour relationship for the environment, *Canadian Review of Sociology and Anthropology*. 31. 1999, pp. 288-304.
61. M.A. Milinčić. *Srbija – Geopolitika životne sredine*, Belgrade: SGD, 2001.
62. R. Marston. Geography: the original integrated environmental Science, *Presidential Plenary address to the Association of American Geographers*. 8, 2006.
63. B. Belina. Geographische Ideologieproduktion – Kritik der Geographie als Geographie Bernd Belina, *ACME: An International E-Journal for Critical Geographies*. 7(3), 2008, pp. 510-537.
64. N.F. Egerton. A History of the Ecological Sciences, Part 31: Studies of Animal Populations during the 1700s, *Bulletin of the Ecological Society of America*. 90(2)(2009) 169-193.
65. D.R. De Žarden. *Environmental Ethics, Introduction to Environmental Philosophy*, Official Gazette, Belgrade, 2006.
66. T.C.H. Arnold. *Die heutige Einheit der Menschheit und die Weltprobleme der Gegenwart*. Universitas, Hett 5, 21, Jg, Stuttgart, 1972.
67. J. Đorđević, V. Miltojević. New environmental ethics and quality of life. *Proceedings of technological systems and the environment*, Faculty of Occupational Safety, 270, Niš, 1997.
68. S. Šehović. Role of environmental education in the protection and improvement of the environment, *Journal of Regional Cooperation*, Available from: <http://www.danube-cooperation.com> (04.11.2015).
69. G. Rajović. Environmental awareness as a basis for sustainable development (3), *Gorske staze*. 50, 2007. pp. 9-13.
70. P. Spasojević. The family as a factor in the development of environmental awareness, Available from: <http://www.pspasojevic.blogspot.com> (03.11.2015).
71. M. Živković. Contradictions of human creativity and survival of its environment, *Journal Research and Development*. 14(28-29), 2008, 179 p.
72. G. Rajović, J. Bulatović. Some geographical aspects of sustainable development with view on Montenegro: a review, *International Letters of Social and Humanistic Sciences*. 1(2), 2015, pp. 98-109.
73. G. Rajović, J. Bulatović. State of environmental awareness in northeastern Montenegro: a review, *International Letters of Natural Sciences*. 2. 2015, pp. 43-56.
74. H. Rolston. Is there an ecological ethic? *Ethics*. 85(2), 1975, pp. 93-109.
75. A. Stables, W. Scott. The quest for holism in education for sustainable development, *Environmental Education Research*. 8(1), 2002, 53-60.

76. G. Rajović, J. Bulatović. Eco Tourism with Special Review on Eco – Village "Štavna", Scientific Electronic Archives. 8(1), 2015, pp. 56-65.
77. G. Rajović, J. Bulatović. Regional – Demographic Problems and Quality of Life in Northeastern Montenegro: A Case Study // European Geographical Studies. 5(1), 2015, pp. 18-33.
78. A.B. Minteer, P.J. Collins. Why we need an "ecological ethics", *Frontiers in Ecology and the Environment*. 3(6), 2005, pp. 332-337.
79. A.R. Shastri. Environmental Awareness and Sustainable Development. No. 0504001. EconWPA, 2005.
80. G. Rajović. Concept of Environmental Protection (1), *Gorske staze*. 48, 2007, pp. 10-11.
81. G. Rajović. Environmental awareness and sustainable development (2), *Gorske staze*. 49, 2007, pp. 10-12.
82. G. Amente, T. Tadesse. The contribution of participatory forest management towards good governance: the case of WAJIB approach in Ethiopia, in *Proceedings of the 5th Annual Conference of the Ethiopian Foresters Association on "New Forest Management: The Contribution of Forests to the National Economy"*, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, 2004.
83. M. Legay, J. Ladier. La gestion forestière face aux changements climatiques: premières orientations d'adaptation en forêt publique. Le cas des forêts méditerranéennes, *Forêt Méditerranéenne*. 29, 2, 2008, pp. 221-234.
84. O.B. Springate, P.O. Dev, N. Yadav, J. Soussan. Community forest management in the middle hills of Nepal: the changing context, *Forest & Livelihoods*. 3(1), 2003, pp. 5-20.
85. United Nations, Resolution adopted by the General Assembly 62/98: Non-legally binding instruments on all types of forests, 2008.
86. M.Y. Abbas, R. Singh. A Survey of Environmental Awareness, Attitude, and Participation amongst University Students: A Case Study, *International Journal of Science and Research*. 3(5), 2014, pp. 1775-1760.
87. L.M. Duryea. Restoring the Urban Forest Ecosystem: An Introduction, IFAS Extension. University of Florida, 2012.
88. Mycological Society of Serbia, Available from: <http://www.fungi.org.rs> (02.11. 2015).
89. Miljkovačka forest trails and roads. Available from: <http://www.stazeibogaze.info> (10.11 2015).
90. Walking path to health – Nature heals all, Available from: <http://www.priroda-leci-sve.com> (11.11 2015).
91. Research – Staying in nature increases creativity by 50 %, Available from: <http://www.pixelizam.com> (12.11. 2015).
92. Running, Available from: <http://www.natura.com> (09.11 2015).
93. Why is it important spending time in nature, Available from: <http://www.lisa.rs> (08.11 2015).
94. Environmental awareness (no) and (no) culture, Available from: <http://www.durmitor.net> (05.11.2015).

УДК 33

### **Забота об окружающей среде для устойчивого развития леса Милjkовацке – экспериментальное исследование в посёлке Милjkовац (Белград)**

<sup>1</sup>Джелисавка Булатович

<sup>2</sup>Горан Райович

<sup>1</sup> Колледж текстильного дизайна, технологии и управления, Белград, Сербия  
E-mail: [jelisavka.bulatovic@gmail.com](mailto:jelisavka.bulatovic@gmail.com)

<sup>2</sup>Международный сетевой центр фундаментальных и прикладных исследований, Российская Федерация  
E-mail: [dkgoran.rajovic@gmail.com](mailto:dkgoran.rajovic@gmail.com)

**Аннотация.** Время от времени хорошо обратить внимание на нерукотворные материи: горы, звезды, речки. Так вы найдете мудрость и терпение, и, прежде всего, уверенность, что в этом мире Вы не одиноки. Сидней Лоретт.

Отношение к окружающей среде обычно управляется нашими желаниями в соответствии с потребностями и стремлениями. Охрана окружающего мира зависит от усилий и деятельности человечества, направленных на защиту среды в природных и городских условиях, что так необходимо как для физического, так и для психического здоровья нации. Общество до сих пор не уделяет должного внимания вопросам охраны окружающей среды. Цель данной работы – показать экологическое сознание на примере памятников природы «лес Miljakovačka». В соответствии с концепцией устойчивого развития необходимо направить усилия на повышение уровня информированности населения к проблемам защиты окружающей среды. Таким образом, общественность будет осведомлена об экологических проблемах, и будет в состоянии способствовать их решению.

**Ключевые слова:** памятники природы «лес Miljakovačka», поселение Miljakovac, экологическое сознание, опрос.