

RESEACH ARTICLE

Environmental Awareness for Sustainability: A Pilot Survey in the Belgrade Settlement Brace Jerkovic

Jelisavka Bulatovic¹, Goran Rajovic*²

¹College of Textile – Design, Tehnology and Management, Belgrade, Serbia.

²Vojvode Stepe 252/18, Belgrade, Serbia.

*Correponding Author: dkgoranrajovic@gmail.com

Abstract

Public participation has not been adequate attention paid to the environmental protection. The aim of this paper is to review environmental awareness, for example Belgrade settlement Brace Jerkovic. In accordance with the concept of sustainable development is necessary population to raise awareness on environmental protection. When the public better acquainted with environmental issues, it will help in solving them.

Keywords: *Brace Jerkovic, Environmental awareness, Research, Survey.*

Introduction

Living in the neighbourhood arouses in us emotions of pride and admiration. However, in daily life practice, we often forget that such beauty and value can be maintained only with our great attention and care. "Knowledge of ecological principles, processes and phenomena in nature enriches man to perceive the environment as a whole. Editing, according to his needs he must not disrupt the process in it, nor to disrupt the functional balance in space"[1]. This can avoided if I know the laws of ecology, if you are developing environmental awareness, and if people comply with them. In this regard, we have attempted to use an example settlement Brace Jerkovic, find answers too many questions related to the environmental awareness of the respondents. This confirm clearly formulated position Vasovic and Biocanin [2] "The current generation need to plan and create yourself an appropriate quality of the environment, but this right must retain the next generation. In accordance with the concept of sustainable development is expected to work culture is based on humane principles of ecumenical environmental and social performance. Trends in environmentally justified our society is a compelling necessity, but also an obligation ". "In order to succeed in this we have to provide special environmental information, whether they will be used to eliminate any environmental problem or as a basis for undertaking specific environmental measures, or a broader research project" [3].

Related Work

Although the societal need for ecological research (especially its essential components- environmental awareness) in our country, unchallenged, not in the plan is able to meet their current and other needs. Previous investigations of environmental awareness in our country are insufficient and usually partial, so the requirements for consideration of these social phenomena are common. In this regard, we point out clearly formulated position Jacimovic [4], indicating that ensues because now more popular study of large areas, where they can see the problems of smaller territorial units - the settlement. A problem (of economic, ecological) has in each of our neighbourhood. These problems may stem from the general social attitude towards the environment and its current state with a lot of trouble and uncertainty.

Our country currently has up to 440 environmental black spots detected. Great Backa Canal is officially the most polluted waterway in Europe, a region around Bor and Pancevo are among the most vulnerable on the continent. Only in Belgrade as 150 sources of potential environmental and human disaster, and there are illegal dumpsites, hazardous waste, poisoned rivers, air. All this makes today's Serbia ranks very low ecological Europe, although in harmonizing our legislation with the European Union more than a third of laws related to

environmental protection. Grand Backi, canal is part of the Dunav-Tisa-Dunav. Is 118 km long and connects the Dunav (the Abyss), with the Tisa (near Becej). Serbian Ministry of the Environment classifies it among the three black spots of Serbia, and the European Union known as the most polluted waterway in Europe [5].

Oil Refinery Novi Sad. While the destruction in 1999 leaked more than 70,000 tons of crude oil, toxic, carcinogenic substances are due to air, soil and ground water!

In Belgrade, only the Dunav between the Zemun-Grocka years poured more than 200 million cubic meters of untreated sewage water! We produce, use and store, about 1.2 million tons of chemical substances, and only 15,000 tones registered in the industry.

Loznica, two years after the great fire of the circle Loznica Viscose factory has relocated about 500 tons of carbon disulfide, dangerous and highly flammable substances. In the factory car -tractor brakes (FAK) in Loznica, in the not suitable plastic and metal barrels, housed more than 15 tons of cyanide salts.

In Pancevo, over the past 40 years, there have been dozens of environmental incidents. Namely, the industrial zone of South Vojvodina is a series of industrial plants - which are located only 150 meters from the closest residential buildings. Thus, the oil refinery - occur following pollutants: carbon black, benzene, toluene, sulphur - dioxide and other sulphides. In the industrial - plant have noticed the presence of "Nitrogen": ammonia, nitrous - oxide, nitric - acid, carbon - monoxide and carbon- dioxide. While the "Chemical plant" reported the following pollutants: vinyl -chloride-monomer, ethylene- dichloride, mercury, oil, phenol, chlorine, hydrogen -chloride. According to the Ministry for Environmental Protection of Serbia, the municipality of Bor is the blackest ecological point of the Western Balkans. Due to inadequate technology concentrations of sulphur dioxide is the largest in Europe [5].

Starting from the presented settings, observations and conclusions, this study is to provide a contribution to the study of environmental awareness, for example settlements Brace Jerkovic. Previous research carried out pertaining to the municipality of Vozdovac, which belongs to the village Brace Jerkovic, had a more fragmented character, as was done in the other analysis, or were limited in their scope to only some aspects of

ecology. Dealing with ecology, many authors in their theoretical work, this complex natural process observed from several angles, either directly, or in the analysis of the overall socio-economic developments. It created a rich scientific base, the necessary orientation for further research.

Given that existing sources of research, not nearly as complex does not allow consideration of environmental awareness as a basis for sustainable development of settlements Brace Jerkovic we have adopted a comprehensive and in many ways a hard field surveys, so we tried to look at this issue most specifically. Respondents expressed interest, to a maximum of authors comes to meet and participate in the survey.

Searching sources of information, literature and the Internet, found the descriptions of similar studies and studies of similar environmental research in our country and worldwide. Numerous studies have successfully resolved the environmental issues, where they are using different methods of research. Far would lead us listing of such research, therefore, in this paper we limit it only to similar studies conducted in our country and between various regions of the world, and which concern our subject of research.

Rajovic [6] The author discusses the environmental awareness and shows that it is a necessary basis for further, sustainable development of rural areas of Montenegro. Environmental awareness with the knowledge and skills provide a basis to move into larger systems, broader goals and understanding the causes, consequences and relationships that govern the environment. Protection of rural areas is important for the local population of Montenegro, but also for tourism development, which requires the original, well-preserved areas. As such less, their price on the tourism market is higher.

Rajovic and Bulatovic [7] The authors deal with the problem of population surveys of pollution and natural environment in Vrbas and point out the complexity that is both open for different solutions. In accordance with the concept of sustainable development in the implementation of the project of recovery of the grand Backi, canal a Norwegian Institute for Water Testing. The survey population suggests the need to harmonize regulations of the European Union in the field of ecology with the law in our country and the population to raise awareness on environmental protection.

Pantovic, Zikic, Obradovic, Urošević [8] authors deal with the cooperation of cities Bor and Cresol (France), by the end of 2004, group members visited the Eco-Club - Bor, and had the opportunity to, through module "Environment", familiar with modern technologies in the field of treating municipal waste, Cresol and the environment. The French Ministry of Foreign Affairs funds the project. In this paper, a brief review of some concrete solutions to the problem of treating waste in Cresol.

Trajkovic and Vuckovic [9] Public participation has not been adequate attention paid to waste management. The authors point to the importance of public participation in waste management, and an example to demonstrate how the users can participate in decision-making in this area. This investigation was conducted by the Italian NGO Cooperation Internationals (COOPI) in cooperation with PUC median within the project "Improving the quality of management and control of power and environmental resources of the City of Nis" which is funded by the Italian Government through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Italy. The first task is informing the wider public about the necessity of a sustainable waste management. When the public better acquainted with environmental issues, it will help in solving them.

Rajovic [10] The author conducted a survey in a rural village Gnjili Potok and come to a result-to unfavourable geographical position at the side of major roads and land reclamation process had an impact on the socio - economic opportunity. The movement of population shows marked decline. During the 1948 by 2008, the population decreased by 75.1%. Despite the low standard of living only a third of the villagers completed financial gap source of income from agricultural lands. Residents better and more comfortable life are mostly seen in the construction of rural infrastructure and development of small business and everything else that makes life in the country and engaging in agriculture does not only worthy of a modern man, but also attractive.

Joldzic [11] The author deals with, the use of comparative legal methods, issues of development of environmental legislation, comparing the two countries apart large differences (Australia and Serbia). Australia is a complex state, while the continent, means, and with access to the sea. Serbia is a small unitary state that has gone through several stages of transition, landlocked.

Although there are differences, does that mean that they are necessary and huge in protecting the environment? The author points out to us the nature and logic, and global demands placed and identical legal and environmental requirements - guidelines and boundaries in the development of environmental legislation.

Selby [12] This study describes an online curricular model, the IMAGINE model, which targets grade 6-12 learners in the United States (US), the goal of which is to encourage a culture of peace. The current decade, the United Nations has declared 2000-2010, the decade of the Culture of Peace, and education recognized by that body to have a crucial role in nurturing it. The study describes the strands of the model, deriving principles, practices and learner capacities from them, which together provide a roadmap for curricular design. Synergistic themes that cross cut the strands also identified. Finally, curricular samples created using the model presented and discussed.

Palmberg and Kuru [13] Different environmental education programs (field trips, hiking, camps, adventure activities) aim to develop pupils' affective relationship to the natural environment, their environmental sensitivity, and outdoor behavior, as well as their social relationships, through personal experiences. This study discusses the results of experiences from outdoor activities involving 11- and 12-year-old pupils in Rovaniemi and Vaasa, Finland. The qualitative research methods comprised case studies involving questionnaires, individual interviews, drawings, photographs of landscapes, and participant observations during camps.

Pashhby and Wies [14] Environmental education is a growing area of concern in the elementary classroom. Two Master of Teaching students conducted a study investigating the effectiveness of an urban, classroom-based environmental education program with Grade five students in Toronto, Ontario, Canada. The program focused on waste, consumption, and the resulting environmental impacts. Activities included stories, games, reflection and discussion.

Larijani [15] The present study is an attempt to study the environmental awareness of higher primary school teachers of Mysore City in India. A total, of 300 teachers (136 male and 164 female) teaching in 6th and 7th standards were randomly selected for the present study. The environmental

awareness test employed to assess the level of environmental awareness (EAW) among teachers. Chi-square test and contingency table analysis employed to find out the significance of difference between the teachers with respect to their gender, age and school type. Results revealed that overall; majority of the teachers had moderate levels of environmental awareness.

Packer [16] I was interested in whether the inclusion of a service-learning experience would affect students' attitudes and values about the environment. To investigate this question, I incorporated a service-learning project into the laboratory portion of one of the two sections of my non-majors biology course, and kept the lecture portions of the course identical. Several methods used to assess the impact of the service-learning experience: the New Ecological Paradigm survey was used to measure changes in students' attitudes and values about the environment at the beginning and end of the semester, and reflective writing assignments were, used throughout the semester qualitatively assess changes.

Heimlich, Braus, Olivolo, McKeown-Ice, Barringer-Smith [17] A national study of colleges and universities offering teacher-preparation programs undertaken to ascertain how environmental education (EE) might be better incorporated into their curricula. Six questions guided the descriptive, explorative mail survey relating to satisfaction and fit into EE with current program offerings, what environmental issues are included in curricula, barriers to EE in the curricula, awareness and use of EE resources, perceived resource needs, and relationship between barriers and EE course concepts

Concepción, Holtzman, Ranieri [18] We begin this essay with a brief description of the four-year multidisciplinary faculty development project in which we participated. After describing some of the successes of the project, we argue that three elements of our approach were integral to the increases in student learning that facilitated by project participants: (1) The Learning Question, Disciplinary Expertise, and Foundational Learning Theory, (2) Collaboration and Evaluation, and (3) Public Support and Professional Acknowledgement.

Area Research

Brace Jerkovic a settlement with about 30,000 inhabitants and is one of the biggest in Belgrade. In the north, it borders with the settlement

Medakovic 2, in the northeast Medakovic 3, in the northwest with Marinkov bar, in the east with slopes at the southern industrial zone of Novi Beograd. The resort includes two local communities, "Brace Jerkovic "and" Veljko Vlahovic ". As far as we know, the village has not studied the complex, so the most elementary considerations, required far more space than they have in this case may allow.

Research Method

"A valid method that it is the shortest route, allows the attainment of its goals" (R. Descartes). Proceeding from these conclusions R. Descartes, we want to emphasize that the methodology in this paper is not an end in itself but as a completely and organically related to the subject line and functionally subordinate to the proclaimed goal. The whole procedure involved the conduct of research using the combined method for the observation with the key involvement, and creating and using the following sources: oral (survey), written (relevant literature). The results presented textually.

Sample

The sample included 285 inhabitants of Brace Jerkovic. Sample included people of different age-sex distribution and educational level. Age range covered is from 18 to 60 years and over.

Instrument

For research purposes, we have created a curriculum. Questions divided into four categories: insight into environmental awareness, waste management, municipal infrastructure and environmental actions. The questionnaire made after the model of an instrument designed for the intentions of this research, using the formulation of rules of inquiry questions Pashby and Wies (1990)¹. In this context, in terms of results and their interpretation, we used to study Rajovic [3], Rajovic, Bulatovic [7], Rajovic, Bulatovic [10,19,20].

Objective Research

The main aim is to determine the state of environmental awareness of residents. The basic starting point of research is the concept of active protection of the environment, in our example, the settlement Brace Jerkovic, is that the environment must be protected in advance as a whole. In a series of scientific enterprise and the corresponding actions of protection and

¹ The survey was, conducted by a group of students (young environmentalists) Higher Vocational School of Textile Design, Technology and Management in Belgrade in the second half of 2008 under the direction of Jelisavka Bulatovic.

improvement of the environment should be based on the fact that relations between the people and places around him, and the natural and social. However, in daily life practice are often not even aware of environmental problems and therefore do not contribute enough to his care. To succeed in this we must start from the ecological behavior in the family, place of residence, school, or workplace, through pointing to the importance of environmental protection, the implementation of specific environmental actions.

Survey - Questions and Answers

Abiding by the rules of survey phrasing Pashhby and Wies (1990), Rajovic and Bulatovic (2008), Trajkovic and Vuckovic (2009) we review the questions and answers given:

Analysis of Results and their Interpretations

Based on survey data, in the form of a short summary, we point to the following major findings:

- It is interesting that almost all respondents (94.38%) declared to act environmentally responsible and that is something made for the benefit of the environment.
- With the term "sustainable development" was introduced more than half (54.17%), but the alarming statistic that as many as them (45.83%) is or has been partially aware of its true meaning.
- Questionnaire survey answers that only (34.88%) of respondents knew the standards and legislation on environmental protection.
- On the question of whether a section, association or group of pupils / students who are actively engaged in issues of environment 47.29% of them answered yes, 20.11% with no, while not familiar 32.60% of respondents.
- More than half (55.83%) of settlements Brace Jerkovic classified domestic waste, while 44.17% of the respondents does not
- Separate collection of different types of waste (glass, paper, plastic, cans, etc.) Are not represented in sufficient numbers so that the population is forced to dispose of waste without sorting the containers (84.75%).
- More than half of respondents (66.82%) declared the existence of uncontrolled waste dumping in town. As we saw on the ground, it is sufficient that only one truck unloading trash beside the road and within 24 hours the resulting "mini" dump.
- Only 27.35% of respondents said they were satisfied with the organization of municipal waste disposal. If we consider that 72.65% of respondents said they did not, it seems that

there are dumpsites in the settlement. Here, in particular emphasizing the "wild dumps" in Darwin's streets as a major problem, because it is located near the playground for children.

- Television, it is quite obvious, the most powerful medium we use to inform people about these important issues. In second place printed. Schools and the workplace as a source of information as a warning, and are the last place. Even the impact of the information they hear from other "story" more. Poll suggests the following answers: television (54.15%), newspapers (12.69%), school / work place (10.23%), the story (22.93%).
- Based on the data analysis we found that only 24.95% of respondents are aware that this is the law and they can propose an initiative on the location of municipal waste disposal and regulation of the village. Such an initiative was successful, and at Brace Jerkovic across markets in mid-2008, completed rehabilitation of the existing square with a fountain and the surrounding associated area, planted with evergreen plants.
- A large number of respondents (86.63%) are not satisfied with the public utilities of the village. Namely, intensive urbanization of settlements could be accompanied by appropriate infrastructure, the high costs of construction, operation and maintenance of infrastructure networks and installations.
- Disturbing is the fact that 42.15% of respondents answered that it is not known projects with the goal of environmental protection by local governments, and 31.60 % of them not to think about it.
- Most respondents (97.35%) believe that local governments do not participate enough in promoting environmental awareness and the awareness of population about the importance of environmental protection.
- Questionnaire in the survey gives the answer of the respondents to the local government can significantly improve and preserve the environment, namely: the adoption of important laws on environmental protection (34.32%), for violations of the same draconian punish (29.71%), financial assistance to village (19.97%), adopt important projects in the field of ecology (11.51%), their reasons (to hire more people to care about the cleanliness of the settlement, the introduction of community policing ... is put forward by 3.27%) and not think about it 2.12% of the respondents.
- In any environmental action is not took part (72.19%) subjects in the settlement, although the majority (84.36%) wanted to. One such action was in mid-2008 was successful and amounted

Table 1: Results inquiry

Questions	Reply in %
1. Do you behave in an environmentally responsible?	
yes	94,38%
no	5,62%
2. Are you familiar with the term "sustainable development", and do you know its true meaning?	
yes	54,17%
no	34,51%
partly	11,32 %
3. Do you know the standards and legislation on environmental protection?	
yes	34,88%
no	3,07%
partly	62,05%
4. Is there a section in your neighborhood, association or group of pupils / students who are actively engaged in environmental issues?	
yes	47,29%
no	20,11%
I'm not familiar / familiar	32,60%
5. I sort household waste?	
yes	44,17%
no	55,83%
6. Postoje you in your neighbourhood separate collection for different types of waste (glass, paper, plastic, cans ...)	
yes	15,25%
no	84,75%
7. Is there in your neighbourhood uncontrolled disposal of municipal waste?	
yes	66,82%
no	33,18%
8. Are you satisfied with the organization of municipal waste?	
yes	27,35%
no	72,65%
9. What are your sources of information about waste and its disposal, landfill and protecting the living space?	
TV	54,15%
print	12,69%
school / workplace	10,23%
"story"	22,93%
10. Did you know you just by law have the opportunity to propose initiatives on the location of municipal waste disposal and regulation of the settlement?	
yes	24,95%
no	7 6,05%
11. Are you satisfied with the utility infrastructure of settlements?	
yes	86,63%
no	13,37%
12. Are you well-known projects by the local government to protect the environment?	
yes	26,19%
no	42,15%
I do not think about it	31,66%
13. Do you think local government should do more for the purity of the settlement and improvement of environmental awareness?	
yes	97,35%
no	2,65%
14. What should I do?	
adopted important laws on environmental protection	34,32%
for violations of the same draconian punish	29,71%
money helps	19,97%
suggests important projects on ecology	11,51%
I do not think about it	2,12%
a reason	3,27%
15. Have you participated in any environmental action in your neighbourhood?	
yes	27,81%
no	72,19%

to the arrangement of green areas and playgrounds in the village, to the fullest extent, the youngest, as well as other neighbours, have made the environment more comfortable and safer.

Conclusion

Survey included the village Brace Jerkovic. A total of 285 interviewed persons of different age and educational level. Our goal was to determine the state of environmental awareness. Surveys have shown the results and interpret the causes of the situation. In conclusion the survey may be implemented in a very high environmental awareness of inhabitants of Brace Jerkovic, according to their own opinion, but out of the question of whether it is an actual picture. This fact leads us to the question of self-criticism surveyed population, and the conclusion of under-informed people about the significance and importance of ecology. At this indicates the fact that even 44.17% of respondents classified waste. Surprisingly, the fact that 42.15% of respondents answered that it is not known projects with the goal of environmental protection by local governments, and 31.60 % of them not to think about it. Also, 84.75% of respondents stated that the settlement does not exist in sufficient number of separate collection of different types of waste (glass, paper, plastic, cans, etc.). Television is the most powerful medium through which the respondents informed about municipal affairs. It has been shown and that the influence of school and workplace concern. Intense urbanization of villages could be accompanied by appropriate

infrastructure, the high costs of construction, operation and maintenance of infrastructure networks and installations. Further, there are also inevitable negative consequences for the environment. Here we speak to one of the Indicators of households especially households in the marginal zone were without access to public water and sewerage. Accordingly, the hygienic conditions of housing in these locations may not be satisfactory. Sewage is the major municipal infrastructure system, but untidy. The sewerage network has unwanted outbursts pumping stations are in dilapidated condition, facilities for waste water does not meet the legislative standards. The majority of respondents 97.35% said that local governments do not participate enough in promoting environmental awareness and the awareness of population about the importance of environmental protection. Almost 34.32% of respondents provide the answer to the local government can improve the environment by adopting the law, while on the other side of them, 84.36% said that took part in the environmental action of the City. "In order to realize the concept of sustainable communities, it is secure future and prevents the devastation of the environment, which produces a risk society, it is necessary to perform a deep transformation and consider the environment as a whole. The most difficult exam that a man taken from its beginning to today, can be successfully overcome and lay solely and only the introduction of quality excellence and sustainable development [21].

References

1. Gereke Z (1995) Ecology and the organization, "Znamen", Belgrade, pp.24-33.
2. Vasovic V, Biocanin R (2007) Sustainable development, "Ecologica"-Scientific and Professional Society for Environmental Protection of Serbia, No.-49, Belgrade, pp.68-69.
3. Rajovic G (2007) Environmental Awareness as a Basis for Sustainable Development of Rural Areas of Montenegro, "Ecologica", No.49, Scientific Society for Environmental Protection of Serbia, Belgrade, pp.63-66.
4. Jacimovic B (1985) Development Directions and Methods of Agricultural Geography, from the Special Edition of the Department of Geography and Spatial Planning, Book 3, Belgrade, pp.111.
5. Serbia organic stains Europe (2011) Available from: [http://www.mojalada.com_\(22.03.2011\)](http://www.mojalada.com_(22.03.2011)).
6. Rajovic G (2007) Environmental Awareness as a Basis for Sustainable Development (3), "Mountain Trails", Centre for Education and Monitoring-Environmental, 50, Podgorica, pp.9-13.
7. Rajovic G, Bulatovic J (2008) The state of Environmental Awareness in Vrbas, "Ecologica", No.51, Scientific Society for Environmental Protection of Serbia, Belgrade.
8. Pantovic R, Zikic M, Obradovic Lj, Urosevic D (2008) The treatment of municipal waste in Cresol-France, "Ecologica", No.52, Scientific Society for Environmental Protection of Serbia, Belgrade.
9. Trajkovic S, Vuckovic D (2009) Survey's utility as a means of public participation in the waste management, "Ecologica", No.53, Scientific Society for Environmental Protection of Serbia, Belgrade.
10. Rajovic G (2009) Rural settlement Gnjili Potok as a reflection of socio-economic conditions, Journal IMK-14 Research and Development, 32-33:75-77.
11. Joldzic S (2009) Environmental protection - A Comparison between Serbia and Australia,

- "Ecologica", Scientific Society for Environmental Protection of Serbia, Belgrade, 54-60.
12. Selby D (2001) The signature of the whole: Radical interconnectedness and its implications for global and environmental education. *Encounter Education for meaning and Social Justice*, 14(4):32-36.
 13. Palmberg I, Kuru J (2000) Outdoor activities as a basis for environmental responsibility. *J. Environmental Education*, 31(4):32-36.
 14. Pashhby I, Wies J (1990) Planting the seeds of Environmental Awareness Evaluating an Environmental Education Program for Grade 5 Students, 22(3):138-148.
 15. Larijani M (2010) Assessment of Environmental Awareness among Higher Primary School Teachers. *Journal Human Ecology* 31(2):121-124.
 16. Packer A (2009) Service Learning in a non-majors biology course promotes changes in students' attitudes and values about the environment, *Int. J. the Scholarship of Teaching and Learning*, 3(1):1-23.
 17. Heimlich JE, Braus J, Olivolo B, McKeown-Ice R, Barringer-Smith L (2004) Environmental Education and Pre service Teacher Preparation: A National Study, *J. Environmental Education*, 35 (2):17-21.
 18. Concepcion D, Holtzman M, Ranieri P (2009) Sustaining student and faculty success a model for student learning and faculty development, *Int. J. Scholarship of Teaching and Learning*, 3(1):1-10.
 19. Bulatovic J, Rajovic G (2011) Public participation in the concept of active protection of the environment on the example of Banjica, *Journals "Protection Nature"*, No.2, Institute for Nature Conservation of Serbia, Belgrade, pp.111-128.
 20. Rajovic G, Bulatovic, J, (2009) Municipal solid waste in New Belgrade-care problems and state landfills, *Book of Abstracts, International Scientific Conference "Globalization and Environment"*, "Ecologica" Scientific Society for Environmental Protection of Serbia, Belgrade, 22-24 April.
 21. Danelisen D, Aleksic S, Amidzic B, Biocanin R, Rakocevic V (2008) Medico-ecological importance of nutrition in the system of quality living environment, *Journal IMK-14 Research and Development*, No. 28-29, Krusevac, pp.141-150.