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## Environmental Awareness Population in the City Municipality of Zvezdara (Belgrade) – for the Sustainable Zvezdarske Forest

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### ABSTRACT

Since the 1980s, various organizations have promoted learning about the environment. This follows efforts by both governments and ecological associations to set stricter environmental standards. Beginning in the 1990s, ecological associations have tried a new approach – applying economic incentives to address environmental pollution, as well as global environmental problems. However, while environmental awareness has been improved in recent years, a gap between people's attitude and action as regards the environmental issues has been pointed out. What people actually do, does not truly reflect a high environmental consciousness [1]. Such contradiction between attitude and action has been mentioned in several studies [2-6]. The aim of this paper is to review environmental awareness, for example, that in the City Municipality of Zvezdara (Belgrade) for sustainable forestry in Zvezdarske forest.

**Keywords:** City Municipality of Zvezdara, Environmental Awareness, Zvezdarska forest, Research, Survey

### 1. INTRODUCTIONS CONSIDERATIONS

Sustainable development is not possible without a participation by the people. Popular participation requires that people should be aware of the environmental effects of their ditto – day activities. Across many developing countries, there are people beginning to recognize that

environmental concerns. As the results of these efforts, many developing countries are now equipped with environmental legal frameworks and some had already introduced market mechanisms to improve environmental qualities. The difficulties that these nations face not only the lack of legal and economic framework for the environmental protection but the institutional weakness, political and economic turmoil and non-participatory decision making process because these make impossible to maintain the continuity in environmental policy. Provision of information may compose the important part in environment management because it induces participation of people and through this the involvement of people in maintaining the policy for continuity and its implementation possibly at the most cost effective manner [7].

Throughout the world in recent years, according to Bonaiuto *et al.*, [8], citing researches of Pawlik [9], Stern [10], Catton and Dunlap [11], Dietz *et al.*, [12], Gifford [13], Hartig and Evans [14], Knopf [15], Stern *et al.*, [16], Wohlwill [17], Bonnes and Secchiaroli [18], Canter [19], Hubbard [20], Russel and Ward [21], Stokols and Shumaker [22], it is indicated that decades of changes in the natural environment have increasingly been the focus of public opinion and scientific, social, economic, and political attention. Coherent with this, a consistent body of research has been developed over the past two decades in the fields of social and natural scientific approach with attitudes toward the natural environment or the more general concept of “nature”. Our broader aim here is to frame the traditional research on attitudes toward the natural features of the environment and on the “environmental concern” into a “place – specific” perspective, as defined in the “theory of place” [23-25].

Green behavior and responsibility towards the society and ecology or eco-citizenship, as it is often called, has become a global trend in the recent years. In spite of all economic problems, environmental pollution and global climate change are entering the ten most important concerns of the average citizen of Serbia and the region. If we ask ourselves, where is Serbia in relation to other countries regarding the responsibility towards the environment in which we live, it is not surprising that we are only at the beginning in relation to the countries of Western Europe, in which Germany, as a leader in the green way of life and cultivating green values, has over 50% of really Green Citizens (Green - indeed). As for the countries of the Adriatic region (countries of the former Yugoslavia with Albania), Slovenia is considered the greenest - 37%, followed by Croatia with 19% of green citizens, Macedonia - 16%, and Serbia in the last place with only 8% [26].

It is becoming clear, according to Pajvančić [27] based on Vasović [28] research, that people must abandon the view that natural wealth is inexhaustible and can be used indefinitely. Changing the view of the world becomes a necessary step in establishing the optimum, interactive effect of man and the natural environment. Rifkin [29], according to Pajvančić [28], suggests that Europe and the "European Dream" (in relation to America and the "American Dream"), as the bearer of this new worldview, fosters a new sensitivity to sustainable development, replacing risk acceptance by avoiding risky situations, advocating the principle of caution when it comes to scientific and technological innovations and the environment of access from a position of global importance. So, the ecological consciousness of an individual consists of ecological knowledge, ecological values, and ecological behavior.

All three components are necessary for the true knowledge, respect, and practice of the ecological lifestyle. Therefore, the basic assumption of this work is that, without adopting ecological values and changing the behavior of individuals, environmental protection as a global concept remains frivolous.

The paper gives a brief overview of the research of ecological awareness of citizens of the City Municipality of Zvezdara. These aspects of environmental awareness of citizens that are crucial for the sustainability of the Zvezdarska forest are identified.

## **2. AREA OF RESEARCH**

The Zvezdarska forest is located in the eastern part of Belgrade, on the territory of the city municipality of Zvezdara. It covers the area of 80 ha (57 acres of 87 m<sup>2</sup>). It represents one of the most beautiful city forests and excursions with sports and recreational facilities on the territory of the city of Belgrade. In this field, there are the remains Laudonov trench, built in 1717 during the Austro - Turkish war, ordered by Eugene Savoy. After the First World War, there were utensils, vineyards, and many bricks in this area, and in the twenties of the last century, the inhabiting was begun with the population in this part of the municipality of Zvezdara. At the beginning of the 20th century, the area of the hill on Zvezdara was intended for greening. After the construction of the Astronomical Observatory (1929-1931), a forestation began in 1933. The average age of vegetation is about 50 years. The proportion of deciduous trees is 70%, and the softness is about 30%. Flora diversity is represented by 136 species [30]. Zvezdarska forest – a monument of nature, was declared a protected area in 2013. Namely, the General Plan of Belgrade in 2012 distinguished "Zvezdara forest" as a registered area with natural values, which belongs to the durable goods of the city of Belgrade. Due to the ambient, symbolic and ecological importance of the city, a proposal for its protection was advised. Public inspection of the draft act on the designation of the protected area and the Study on protection "Zvezdarska forest" was organized in the period from 15 March 2011 to 15 April 2011. Public hearing was held on April 15, 2011, in the presence of representatives of the Institute for Nature Protection of Serbia, representatives of the Secretariat for Environmental Protection, Public Utility Company "Greenery" Belgrade, city municipality of Zvezdara, NGOs and citizens. On 29 November 2013, the Provisional Authority of the City of Belgrade issued the Decision on the proclamation of the PROTECTED AREA "ZVEZDARSKE FOREST" ("Official Gazette of the City of Belgrade" No. 57/1). The management of natural resources is entrusted to the Public Utility Company "Greenery" Belgrade [31].

## **3. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

The subject of this paper is the ecological awareness of the population of the city municipality Zvezdara. The aim of the paper is to contribute to the ecological sustainability of the Zvezdarske forest due to its great importance for improving the quality of the environment in Belgrade. The whole procedure involved the conducting 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 are textually and graphic. Urban Development Projects by Rašković [32], citing research of Tyrvainen and Miettinen [33], and Milovanović *et al.* [34], can cause negative consequences to their original values, and these aspects must be taken into account in the spatial and urban planning system. To this end, it is necessary to establish their legal protection as a basis for the adequate management. It involves a continuous planning, monitoring of the situation, undertaking

measures for improvement and development, as well as the use of natural values of the area in accordance with the established measures and regulations. Urban forest areas are managed primarily for the protection of their natural values – biodiversity, mosaic habitat, and esthetically – ambient peculiarity [35-36].

### **3. 1. Sample**

The sample included 278 inhabitants of the city municipality Zvezdara. Sample included people of different age – sex distribution and educational level. The age range covered was from 18 to 65 years and over.

### **3. 2. Instrument**

For the research purposes, we have created a curriculum. Questions divided into five categories covered: insight into environmental awareness, waste management, municipal infrastructure, environmental actions and of the state of the environment. The questionnaire was made after the model of an instrument designed for the intentions of this research, using the formulation of rules of inquiry questions: Bohdanowicz [37], Gadenne [38], Pušić and Pajvančić - Cizelj [39], Lekić and Jovanović [40]. The survey was conducted by a group of students (young environmentalists) of Higher Vocational School of the Textile Design, Technology and Management in Belgrade in the first half of 2015 and the second half of 2016, under the direction of Professor Jelisavka Bulatović. In this context, in terms of the results and their interpretation, we used to study Jim and Chen [41], Koković [42], Appleyard and Lintell [43], LEAP [44].

## **4. OBJECTIVE OF RESEARCH**

The main aim was to determine the state of environmental awareness of residents in the city municipality of Zvezdara. The basic starting point of research was the concept of active protection of the environment, in our case the Zvezdarske forest is that the environment must be protected in advance as a whole. According to Ormsby *et al.* [45], the involvement of public in the implementation of environmental awareness program and the campaigns cannot be over-emphasized, but this is not the case. Air, water, and soil pollution is on the increase. To minimize these problems, environmental awareness is imperative. Green space promotes physical activity, psychological well-being, and the general public health of urban residents [46-47]. Measuring the level of environmental awareness in a population can be difficult but environmental awareness programmed can help reduce the impacts of human activities on the environment. Residents were largely aware of the Zvezdarska forest existence but were unfamiliar with its goals. Pressures on Park natural resources Zvezdara came from a variety of sources and occurred across a range of spatial and temporal scales, some of which were outside the control of Public Utility Company “Greenery Belgrade”. Understanding people, according to Nyaupane and Thapa [48] – PA interactions and perceptions can help guide future PA management strategies to increase conservation effectiveness, through efforts such as environmental awareness and communication program. Geographers, urban planners, designers, and ecologists [49-50] therefore, need to focus on urban green space strategies that are ‘just green enough’ and they explicitly protect social as well as ecological sustainability.

## **5. SURVEY - QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS**

Abiding by the rules of survey phrasing: Bulatović and Rajović [35], Chen *et al.* [51], Bulatović and Rajović [52], Nišić *et al.* [53], Rajović and Bulatović [54], Morrison and Beer [55], herewith we give the review of the questions and answers given.

### **5. 1. Analysis of Results and their Interpretations**

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

**1.** Based on the data analysis, we found that 94% of the respondents consider themselves to be nature lovers, while only 6% consider to be not. According to Garcia *et al.* [56], the dissemination of sustainability with best practices as well as planning of strategies for increasing environmental public awareness, with particular regards to the education of future generations, should be part of any plan for Environmental Awareness Population management in a natural protected area. In fact, nowadays it is no longer possible that only few experts know what is happening in our surrounding environments, but for the protection of resources of everyone, it needs the support of everyone.

**2.** It is interesting that almost all respondents, more precisely, 96% of them stated that they behave ecologically, responsibly, and only 4% of respondents answered with – no. Garcia *et al.* [56], citing research Sundseth and Raeymaekers [57], indicates that on the other hand, natural protected places play also a role of dissemination in the global battle to halt the loss of biodiversity, given that they represent an important contact between citizens and nature. These contacts are essential to sensitise public awareness on the environmental issues, helping citizens to “think globally and act locally” for safeguarding the areas where they live and for supporting or financing nature conservation activities.

**3.** Even as many as 68% of the respondents consider that they are doing something for the benefit of the environment, 32% cite other reasons (that is, the work of local self-government, the government, various environmental organizations, etc.). Saeed *et al.* [58] noted that communication is an important instrument used in the successful planning and implementation of the environmental policies, unfortunately, protected areas outreaching programmers are generally designed to send information in one direction, often without any real understanding of the aspirations of local communities, or even the economic development strategies relevant to the area. To a certain extent, this is because the protected areas management in the Zvezdarska forest traditionally takes place “outside” of the development planning process. In order to achieve a success in garnering the necessary community and political support for the protected areas management, it may be necessary to rethink the objectives and design of education, awareness, and communication programmers.

**4.** In the settlement, 26% of the respondents start or participate in environmental protection actions. One such action in the mid - 2015, organized by the "Association Protect the Zvezdarska forest", brought forth fruit and reduced itself to the arrangement of the Zvezdarske Forest in order to make the most pleasant and safer environment for the youngest and the other neighbors. A total of 29% of respondents said, they did not participate in the environmental protection, while 45% of respondents did not think about it at all.

**5.** According to the results of the survey, 57% of respondents spend a weekly / monthly time in nature, that is, in Zvezdarske forest, 19% do it every day, while 34% of the respondents do not think about it. The increasing recognition that natural ecosystems, according to Lopoukhine *et al.* [59], have important values for human societies has not been accompanied by the same recognition of the protected areas as institutional mechanisms for maintaining natural ecosystems, although the situation is gradually changing. Many research studies show that in most parts of the world, protected areas are amongst the most successful, and in some cases, the only successful way, of maintaining natural ecosystems, both from habitat conversion and degradation.

**6.** It is alarming that 37% of the respondents answered that he/she was not aware why the assembly of the city of Belgrade declared "Zvezdarska forest" a monument of nature, while 53% of the respondents gave the correct answer. How well protected areas deliver ecosystem services, Lopoukhine *et al.* [59], depends on how effectively they are managed, how they are integrated with surrounding landscapes and land use strategies, and whether they are supported by local communities. Protected areas exist under a range of management and governance regimes, from strict no-access areas, to protected landscapes and indigenous reserves that include human settlements and cultural management.

**7.** The environmental awareness of an individual population is reflected in the disposal of waste. By conducting the survey, we learned that as much as 89% of the respondents did not dispose the waste in the area of the Nature Park "Zvezdarska forest" or in its immediate surroundings. However, 11% of the respondents said that there were uncontrolled landfills. As we noted in the field, it is not a rare case that the "mini-wild" landfills occur in the forest itself. Much of the waste ending in the "wild landfill" is made of shock and building materials. Such landfill is, according to the respondents' opinion, "re-cultivated", that is, where there are possibilities for it, they can be leveled off and covered by the earth.

**8.** Such a principle of work fully meets ecological principles and is absolutely safe. Where this is not possible, the landfills where rehabbing waste and domestic garbage prevails must be removed. In the meantime, the respondents point out that in the Zvezdarska forest, some "mini wild dumps" have the status of permanent wild dumps, which is after the removal of "they" are re-formed in a very short period of time, and expert services often remove them at the same site several times. "City cleanliness" has therefore decided to launch the action "It's not the same when it's clean". According to the "City cleanliness": on the boards will be a picture of the past appearance and appeals to the citizens that they do not throw garbage there anymore, since it is ruining its city, endangering their own health, and occupying space that could be used to build a green area or park. They will also find a contact telephone through which citizens will be able to get information about where and how they can defer waste [60].

**9.** We confirm the statement by Pjević [61]: "There have been some sad times. Insecure people began to cut the forest and discard the trees for heating. Some others, by refurbishing their houses, handed over piles of shots to the forest, because, it was the easiest: just go over the street! There was second garbage bought. The forest does not have its guard, as if it no longer matters to anyone". Special landfills for different types of waste (glass, paper, plastics, cans, etc.) are not represented in sufficient numbers, so that the population is forced to throw waste without sorting it in the baskets, according to 87% of the respondents.



**10.** Television (52%), it is quite obvious, is the strongest medium through which the population is informed about these important issues. The second place is printed (17%), followed by school and work place (14%). Radio, as a source of information, is in the last place (4%). Even the influence of information that is heard from other "stories" is greater (13%).

**11.** It is alarming, that 61% of respondents answered that local self-government does not do enough for the cleanliness of the settlement or the park, and only 39% of the respondents consider it to be doing. Respondents point to the problem of traffic infrastructure. According to Samardzić [62], the traffic infrastructure is a source of pollution, and a special problem is with roads that cut an ecosystem like street Veljka Dugošević (part of the street from Volgine to the children's center "Zvezdani gaj"). The city - Traffic Company "Belgrade" has one bus line (number 65) that transports to Zvezdarske forest and its turning point is near the central excursion part. There is a big problem in this area with parking of vehicles. There are no organized parking lots, except for the two smaller ones in Volgina street that do not meet the needs of the visitors of the Zvezdara forest, especially on weekends and holidays when there are more people coming.

**12.** The respondents consider that the local self-government should hire more workers who should take care of the cleanliness of the settlement, of course, and a guard who would be tasked with protecting the Nature Park "Zvezdarska forest". Namely, the respondents consider that the local self-government should pass important laws on environmental protection (72%), financially assist (9%), propose important projects in the field of ecology (19%). As an example of good spatial planning from 2017, the respondents cited an example of the cooperation of the city municipality of Zvezdara, the Public Utility Company "Public Lighting" and citizens, at illuminated Zvezdarska forests.

**13.** In the survey, the questionnaire also answers the respondents that 98% of them claim to have smog in the settlement, while 2% gave a negative answer. According to the data of the City Public Health Institute and the Environmental Protection Agency in the territory of the city municipality of Zvezdara, the values through which the amount of substances can seriously endanger human health 143.1 (in the Zvezdara area this value is above the limit -169.9).

**14.** The response to the survey shows that 75% of the respondents consider that urban pollution has already affected their health, 8% think it has not, and 17% answered with - maybe. The World Health Organization (WHO) estimated that every year in Serbia, over 5.400 people die prematurely due to air pollution. According to the analysis of the impact of air quality on human health in the period from 2010 to 2015, the Institute for Public Health "Dr Milan Jovanović Batut" in Belgrade, with the help of the latest software of the WHO, emphasizes that the increased quantity of harmful substances in the air directly affects the increased mortality of the citizens of Serbia. Namely, the analysis showed at the same time that the problem is an inadequate aging of automatic measuring stations that measure the air quality, which is why some of them did not even work for years.

**15.** Response to the survey shows that 39% of respondents participate in daily transport – tram, 28% do it by bus, by their own car 27%, bike 2%, while only 4% of pedestrians. Walking is the most natural and healthful way of life. This form of physical activity is simple, accessible to both healthy and ill, at every age and for both sexes. Hiking, especially in nature, combined with exercises, has a beneficial effect on the human organism.

**16.** According to the results of the survey, 36% of respondents would prefer to live in the city, 31% in the village, while 33% of the respondents stated that they were peripheral. So, 64% of the respondents answered the question, in order to live in the village or periphery. At the first glance, life in larger urban environments provides a diverse life filled with dreaming possibilities. When he looks a little better, for most people, this life is not as diverse as it looks more like a monotonous day that has spilled over his whole life, a cruel day in which the boy's dreams of the future are gassing one after the other, leaving behind only emptiness and feeling failure. No wonder the elderly people always, when they end their working lives, are tired of such a life in a city that gave them just survival, returning the village, plots and old houses that were left of their ancestors. In addition to those obvious advantages, such as tranquility, quietness, clean air, clean water, the ability to grow their own fruits and vegetables that are not treated with toxic chemicals, they find in the village those less obvious such as handling and immediate wireless communication that slowly falls into oblivion.

Environmental awareness, according to Wielewska and Zuzek [65], citing research of Hull [66] and Zarządzanie Środowiskiem [67], indicates that refers to the ideas, values, and opinions about the environment as a place in man's life and development, common for certain social groups. It can also refer to the state of people's knowledge, opinions, and notions about the role of the environment in human life, including the state of knowledge about methods and tools for the management of using, protecting, and shaping the environment. People develop their environmental awareness under the influence of commonly accepted social norms, information in the mass media, and various forms of environmental education. Hull [66] by Wielewska and Zuzek [65] environmental awareness is, according to him, "a form of social awareness manifesting itself both in the thinking and experiences of individuals and in standards of understanding, experiencing, and evaluating the biosphere which function in society".

**Table 1.** Results of inquiry

Questions	Answers
1. Do you consider yourself a nature lover?	
Yes	94
No	6
2. Do you behave ecologically responsibly?	
Yes	96
No	4
3. Do you do something for the benefit of the environment in the neighborhood?	
Yes	68



No	32
4. Do you run environmental actions in your village and park, or participate in them?	
Yes	26
No	29
Maybe	45
5. How much you spend a month in nature (Zvezdarska forest)?	
Every day	19
Weekly / monthly	57
I'm not thinking about it	34
6. Do you know why the assembly of the city of Belgrade has declared Zvezdarska forest a monument of nature?	
Yes	53
No	47
7. Do you dispose of waste in the Zvezdarska forest or in the immediate vicinity?	
Yes	11
No	89
8. Are there waste bins in the Zvezdarska forest??	
Yes	13
No	87
9. Source of information on waste and its disposal, landfills, and environmental protection?	
Television	52
The press	17
Radio	4
School / workplace	14
"It is rumored"	13

10. Do you think that the local self-government is doing enough for the purity of your settlement, or the Zvezdarske forest?	
Yes	39
No	61
11. What should be done?	
Bring important laws on environmental protection	72
Money help	9
Propose important projects in the field of ecology	19
12. Is there smog in your settlement?	
Yes	98
No	2
13. Do you think urban pollution has already affected your health?	
Yes	75
No	8
Maybe	17
14. What are the most commonly used vehicles (daily transport)?	
Tram	39
Bus	28
Car	27
Bicycle	2
I'm walking on foot	4
15. Would you rather live in village, periphery or in the city?	
In village	36
On periphery	31
In the city	33

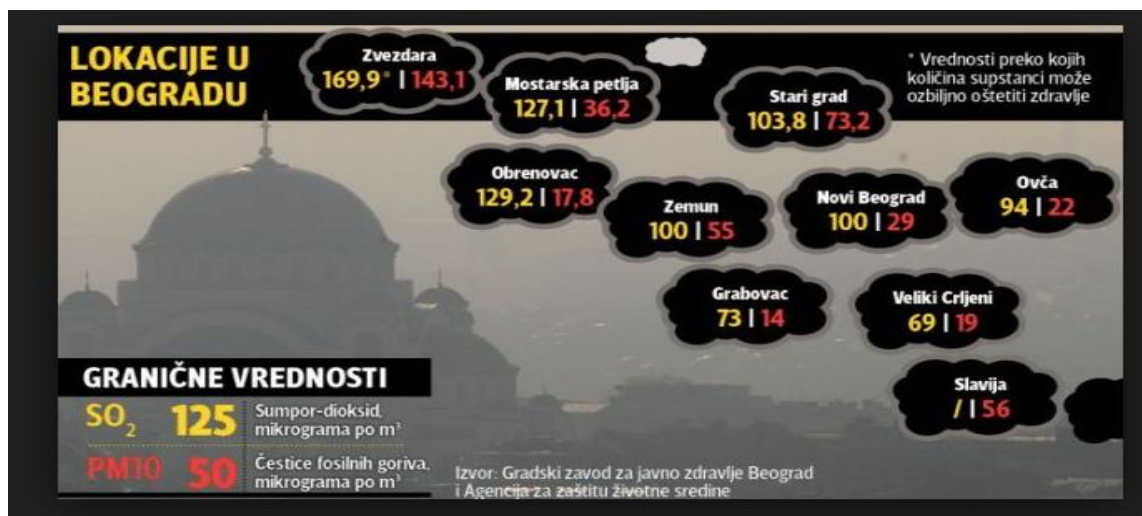
Source: Calculating data from the authors.



**Figure 1.** Zvezdarska forest, in which you can run, jog, perform various exercises and escape from the indoor/ gym indoor



**Figure 2.** Shine Zvezdarska forest – along the path set lighting [63].



**Figure 3.** Smog locations in Belgrade – values marked with red color through which the amount of substances can seriously endanger human health (City Institute of Public Health Belgrade and Environmental Agency)<sup>1</sup> [64].

## 6. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

O'Brien's [69] "measuring environmental literacy (EL)" has remained elusive. Some national surveys have been conducted that attempt to measure it. A few states have attempted to periodically survey their citizenry to gather EL data. While these are important attempts, I believe that many of the questions asked still lack in accurately measuring EL. Further, I believe that these important instruments fail to account for cultural and educational system differences and don't always take into consideration accepted benchmarks for EE". This study developed a survey instrument that aimed to accurately measure three components of environmental literacy: awareness and knowledge about, and attitudes toward, environmental issues, especially as they relate to the Environmental Awareness Population in the city municipality of Zvezdara (Belgrade) – for the Sustainable Zvezdarske forest.

A total of 278 persons of different age and educational level were interviewed. Our goal was to determine the state of environmental awareness. Surveys have shown the results and interpret the causes of the situation. As a conclusion of the poll conducted, a very high ecological awareness of the inhabitants of the city municipality of Zvezdara can be highlighted, with the example of the Nature Park "Zvezdarska forest", according to their own assessment, but it is questionable whether this is a real picture. This fact leads us to the question of the self-criticism of the surveyed inhabitants, and to the conclusion that the inhabitants are insufficiently informed about the importance and importance of ecology. The respondents consider that the

<sup>1</sup> Explanations from Figure 3 from Serbian to English: Lokacije u Beogradu (Locations in Belgrade); vrednosti preko kojih količina supstanci može ozbiljno oštetiti zdravlje (the values through which the amount of substances can seriously damage the health); GRANIČNE VREDNOSTI (THE LIMIT VALUES), Sumpor dioksid mikrograma po m<sup>3</sup> (Sulfur dioxide microgram per m<sup>3</sup>); čestice fosilnih goriva честице фосилних горива mikrograma po m<sup>3</sup> (particles of fossil fuels of microgram per m<sup>3</sup>); Izvor: Gradski Zavod za javno zdravlje Beograd i Agencija za zaštitu životne sredine (Source: City Institute of Public Health and Environmental Agency).



local self-government should hire more workers who would take care of the cleanliness of the settlement, and also indicate the necessary presence of a guard who should take care of the Nature Park "Zvezdarska forest". Obviously, local authorities are not sufficiently trained, nor are they interested in overcoming the problems that have arisen. Of course, in each survey and even in this, the rule is that it cannot be expected that all interviewed respondents have the same ethical values, because each individual is guided by his/her own system of values and experience, but that is why certain values can be developed, and in that sense the programs are initiated to develop ecological awareness. That is why education and information should take place at all levels, starting from pre-school children, through a different levels of school children and young people to adults. By educating itself and getting to know the consequences and ways of preventing it, one can develop the consciousness of a person – his/her attitude towards the environment [35-70].

According to Samardžić [62], recommendations are followed for further management and establishment of better conditions for the preservation and development of "Zvezdarske forest", which derive from the results of the research are: (1) it is necessary to stop the illegal construction and reinforce the work of inspection authorities; (2) it is necessary to solve the problem of "wild" landfills, but as well as the dynamics of waste disposal from forest's parts with waste bins; (3) except in the zone of the Institute "Mihajlo Putin", there are no recycling islands, thus at least one or two of these points should be placed in the central excursion zone, with specific bins for separating PET and MET packaging; (4) it is necessary to construct a public toilet, and it is also necessary to establish a network of hydrants in the forest zone and place fountains with drinking water; (5) recommendation is to close a part of the street Veljko Dugošević between Volgina street and the children's center "Zvezdani gaj" for traffic. Solving the parking problem might be realized through a session on use of the parking lot of the Science and Technology Park in Belgrade, with appropriate supervision. Additionally, there is a possibility of drawing appropriate parking spaces in a part of Volgina street, due to the street's widths; Construction of a children's playground which would have devices and facilities for playing, with a substrate made of recycled rubber and tartan, and also the construction of a gym and an outdoor jogging trail; Reconstruction of walking paths in the central park area and the renovation of dilapidated benches [62].

Environmental protection, as understood today, is the activity done by human society characteristic from the beginning of the second half of the twentieth century onwards. In the most general sense, this is a concern for preserving the still unspoiled environment and for improving the environment that is already affected, and perhaps even overburdened. It is primarily based on the changing relationship of man to the environment [71]. "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 takes from its beginning to today, can be successfully overcome and lay solely and only the introduction of quality excellence and sustainable development" [72].

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