

# Geoadria

## Vol. 16, No. 2

The journal *Geoadria* Vol. 16, No.2, published by the Croatian Geographic Society – Zadar and University of Zadar's Department of Geography contains scientific and professional papers from contributors in the 4th Conference of the *Adriatic Forum, Geopolitical Issues of the Adriatic – Yesterday, Today, Tomorrow* held in Zadar, 16–18 September 2011. In total, six papers from Croatian and foreign authors were published, covering various issues from the Adriatic region.



Slaven Gašparović from the Geographic Department of the Faculty of Science in Zagreb analysed the impact of air traffic on tourism of the Littoral Croatia. The paper emphasizes the correlation between the number of passengers in airports along the Croatian coast and the number of tourist arrivals and overnights. The most detailed analysis was done on 2008–2011 data with focus on major tourist markets from which tourists arrive to Croatia by air. In addition, the growing importance of low-cost companies and their share

in the air traffic in Croatia is particularly emphasized.

Social-geographic changes in communities on small islands are a key point of interest in the paper by Dr. Sanja Klepmić Bogadi and Dr. Sonja Podgorelac from the Institute for Migrations and Ethnic Studies in Zagreb. Their case study encompasses the most pronounced socio-geographic processes and changes in the way of life on the island of Zlarin in the past 40 years. The authors observed and polled the island's population to determine the inhabitants' satisfaction with life quality. It was observed that the local population, in order to secure demographic survival of the community, turned to newcomers and tourists, whom they perceived as a way out of demographic and economic crisis. On the other hand, modernization has also had a negative influence on the locals, who felt they did not belong to the community, which resulted in reduced solidarity among its members. However, Zlarin's population preserved the sense of local identity and close personal bonds typical of communities on small islands.

Prof. Dr. Damir Magaš from the Department of Geography, University of Zadar wrote a paper on the concept of territorial organization of Adriatic Croatia in the context of new regionalization principles based on NUTS euro-regions. Adriatic Croatia is one of three future NUTS 2 euro-regions of Croatia. It includes all seven Croatia's coastal counties, which cover 26 700 square kilometres with population of 1.7 million (2011 census). The author analyses possibilities of dividing Adriatic Croatia into three gravitational or functional third-level regions (NUTS 3). The basic problem with such a regionalization is the fact that some counties do not fulfil European demographic criteria for the third level statistical region (population of 150 000–800 000 people). This implicates the need for to create three new third-level gravitational regions with centres in Rijeka, Zadar and Split. The author based such

regionalization on demographic, geographic, economic and administrative criteria. According to this criteria, the region of Rijeka would cover Istria, Kvarner and Gorski kotar with population of about 0.5 million, the region of Zadar would cover Northern Dalmatia and Lika with 330 000 inhabitants, while the region of Split would encompass the rest of Dalmatia with population of 578 000. Lika, which was earlier perceived as a part of Rijeka's gravitational region is in fact functionally and gravitationally leaning towards Zadar due to better traffic connections (highway) and the fact that Zadar is rapidly becoming a new regional centre.

NUTS 3 regions are also in the focus of paper by Dr. Lučka Lorber from Department of Geography, University of Maribor. The author thoroughly analyses contemporary changes of economical inequalities in Slovenia's NUTS 3 regions. In the process of transition from planned to market economy, certain regions of Slovenia began to economically fall behind, which led to the onset of negative demographic trends. Analysing the division of Slovenia into NUTS 3 regions, the author drew the conclusion that the economical development was not based on modern concept of equal regional development and that the existing economical inequalities between regions prove the thesis that the market mechanism cannot decrease economical inequalities without efficient regional policy.

André-Louis Sanguin from University Paris-Sorbonne is the author of the paper *Montenegro in Rebecca West's Black Lamb and Grey Falcon: The literature of travelers as a source for political geography*. He emphasizes the importance of travel books as a depiction of spatial reality from the individual perspective as well as a source of geographical knowledge. In 1941, British writer Rebecca West published a chronicle of her journey in the former Yugoslavia during the period from 1936 to 1938 called *Black Lamb and Grey Falcon*. Prof. Sanguin points out that the book is an excellent

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Iz tiska je izašao drugi broj 16. godišta znanstvenog časopisa Geoadria u izdanju Hrvatskog geografskog društva – Zadar i Odjela za geografiju Sveučilišta u Zadru. Ovo izdanje sadrži znanstvene i stručne članke sa znanstvenog skupa: **4. konferencija Jadranskog Foruma – Geopolitičke teme Jadrana – jučer, danas, sutra (4th Conference of the Adratic Forum, Geopolitical Issues of Adratic – Yesterday, Today, Tomorrow)** koji je održan u Zadru od 16. do 18. rujna 2011. Ukupno je objavljeno šest radova domaćih i stranih autora koji se bave različitim temama vezanima uz jadranski prostor.

Slaven Gašparović s Geografskog odsjeka PMF-a Sveučilišta u Zagrebu u svom radu razmatra utjecaj zračnog prometa na turizam Primorske Hrvatske. Naglasak je stavljen na analizu korelacije broja putnika u zračnim lukama i pristaništima duž obale i broja dolazaka turista i ostvarenih noćenja. Najdetajnije su prikazani podaci iz razdoblja od 2008. do 2010., a utvrđena su i najznačajnija emitivna turistička tržišta iz kojih turisti zračnim prijevozom dolaze u Hrvatsku. Ujedno, naglašena je i rastuća važnost low-cost zračnih tvrki koje posljednjih godina zauzimaju sve veći udio u ukupnom zračnom prometu u Republici Hrvatskoj.

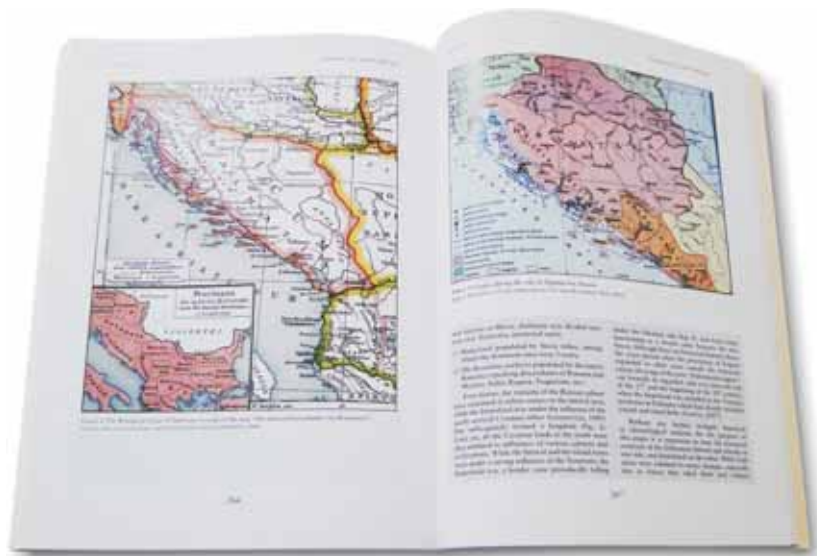
O sociogeografskim promjenama u malim otočnim zajednicama na primjeru otoka Zlarina pišu dr. sc. Sanja Klempić Bogadi i dr. sc. Sonja Podgorelac s Instituta za migracije i narodnosti iz Zagreba. Na primjeru otoka Zlarina analizirani su najvažniji sociogeografski procesi te promjene u načinu života otočana u posljednjih 40-ak godina. Autorice su se koristile metodom promatranja i anketiranja otočana da bi utvrdile njihovo zadovoljstvo kvalitetom

života. Primjećeno je da se lokalno stanovništvo, ne bi li osiguralo demografski opstanak zajednice, sve više okreće prema doseljenicima i turistima u kojima vide izlaz iz demografske i gospodarske krize. S druge strane, modernizacija života ima i negativne učinke na lokalno stanovništvo koje pomalo gubi osjećaj pripadnosti zajednici što rezultira i smanjenjem solidarnosti među njezinim članovima. Ipak, Zlarinjani još uvijek čuvaju snažne osjećaje lokalne pripadnosti i čvrste međusobne povezanosti tipične za male otočne sredine.

Prof. dr. sc. Damir Magaš s Odjela za geografiju Sveučilišta u Zadru razradio je koncept teritorijalnog ustroja Jadranske Hrvatske u kontekstu novih načela regionalizacije temeljenih na NUTS euroregijama. Jadranska Hrvatska jedna je od triju definiranih NUTS 2 euroregija u Hrvatskoj. Obuhvaća sve primorske županije Hrvatske ukupne površine 26 700 km<sup>2</sup> s oko 1,4 milijuna stanovnika (2011). Autor raspravlja mogućnosti diferenciranja Jadranske Hrvatske na gravitacijske odnosno funkcionalne regije trećeg

Rijeci, Zadru i Splitu. Novu raščlambu autor temelji na uvažavanju demografskih, geografskih, gospodarskih, administrativnih i drugih kriterija. Prema njima, riječka bi regija obuhvatila Istru, Kvarner i Gorski kotar s oko pola milijuna stanovnika, zadarska Sjevernu Dalmaciju i Liku s oko 330 000 stanovnika, a splitska Srednju i Južnu Dalmaciju s 578 000 stanovnika. Prostor Like, funkcionalno i gravitacijski sve više se usmjerava na Zadar zbog bolje prometne povezanosti (autocesta) i njegova brzog izrastanja u regionalno središte.

Problematikom NUTS 3 regija bavila se i prof. dr. sc. Lučka Lorber s Odjela za geografiju Filozofskog fakulteta Sveučilišta u Mariboru. Autorica temeljito analizira suvremene promjene gospodarskih nejednakosti u NUTS 3 regijama Slovenije. Prilikom tranzicije s planskog na tržišno gospodarstvo pojedine regije Slovenije počele su znatnije gospodarski zaostajati što je za sobom povuklo i negativne demografske procese. Analizom podjele Slovenije na NUTS 3 regije autorica je došla do zaključka da gos-



reda (NUTS 3). Temeljni problem pri takvoj regionalizaciji jest činjenica da neke primorske županije ne zadovoljavaju europske demografske kriterije za statističku regiju trećeg reda (150–800 tisuća stanovnika). To nameće potrebu okupljanja novih, u najvećoj mjeri usklađenih, gravitacijskih regija trećeg reda sa sjedištima u

podarski razvoj nije bio u skladu sa suvremenim poimanjem ujednačenoga regionalnog razvoja te da postojeće regionalne gospodarske nejednakosti potvrđuju tezu da tržišni mehanizam sam po sebi ne može smanjiti gospodarske nejednakosti bez učinkovite regionalne politike.

example of travel book literature as a source of data in political geography since it actually represents the author's personal views on Balkans in the eve of the Second World War. In addition, the book was largely responsible for shaping British public opinion on Yugoslavia which held on to present days. R. West also played a critical role in creating the Anglo-Saxon policy towards Yugoslavia. Exceptional depiction of Montenegro from Boka kotorska, Cetinje and Lovćen to Kolašin is the basis of her book and Prof. Sanguin provides a detailed analysis of this chapter through which he studies significant geosymbols as an important feature of political geography.

Branimir Vukosav from the Department of Geography, University of Zadar, investigates and analyses perceptive features of the Dalmatian hinterland in the context of the geographic name Zagora or Dalmatinska zagora in his paper *Geographic Name Zagora and its Reference to Areas in Dalmatian Hinterland in the Selected Newspaper Medium*. Although frequently used, especially in media,

these names are not clearly defined. The author determined the spatial range of the term Zagora by analysing informal geographic data in articles from newspapers *Slobodna Dalmacija*. In addition, the author provides maps which represent an approximation of collective cognitive maps. The maps can be used as a foundation for further research of vernacular aspects of the Dalmatian hinterland. Vukosav concludes the spatial cores of Zagora (Dalmatinska zagora) can be found in the hinterland of Šibenik and Split, in the area surrounding Knin and in Zabiokovlje, respectively.

In addition to scientific and expert papers, this issue of *Geoadria* also contains reports from following conferences: 6th International Climate Change – The Karst Record, 21–30 June 2011, Birmingham, UK; 14th European IP Seminar on Geography of Water: Environmental Conflicts and Sustainable Water Policies in the Mediterranean Region, 26 June–7 July 2011, Cagliari, Italy; and 4th Conference of the Adriatic Forum: Geopolitical Issues of the Adriatic – Yesterday, Today, Tomorrow, 16–18 September

2011, Zadar. Furthermore, four book reports are also presented; J. Faričić reviewed J. Donald Hughes's *Što je povijest okoliša* (What is History of Environment); A. Čuka wrote review on *Industrijska geografija* (Industrial Geography) by Ž. Šiljković, while V. Graovac Matassi provided insight into *Prostorne značajke demografskih resursa i potencijala Krapinsko-zagorske, Varaždinske i Međimurske županije* (Spatial Characteristics of Demographic Resources and Potentials of Krapina-Zagorje County and Međimurje County) by D. Spevec as well as into *Migracije i regionalni razvoj Hrvatske* (Migrations and Regional Development of Croatia) by multiple authors. A special part of this issue is In Memoriam for late Prof. Zdenko Matešić, a longtime associate of Department of Geography in Zadar and a member of Croatian Geographic Society – Zadar. Last pages of this issue contain a chronicle of the Department of Geography and reports from Department's field trips in 2010 and 2011.

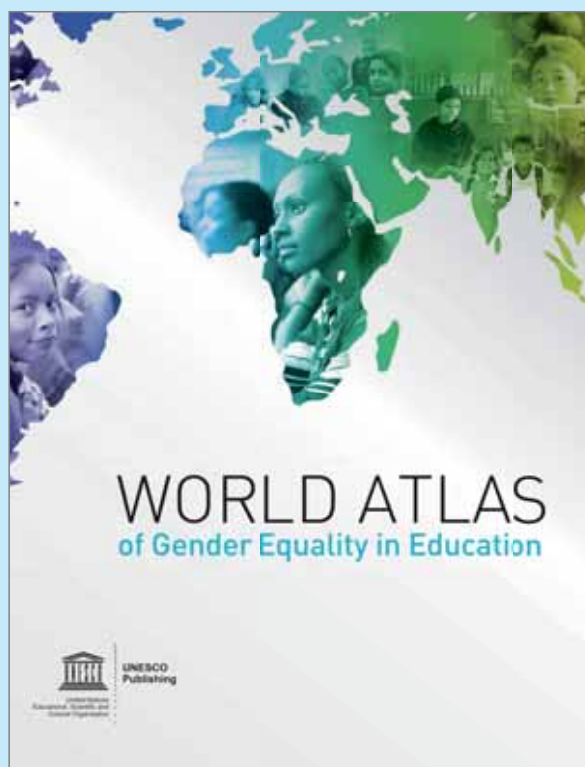
Robert Lončarić ■

## UNESCO eAtlas of Gender Equality in Education

With over 120 maps, charts and tables, the UNESCO World Atlas of Gender Equality in Education enables readers to visualize the educational pathways of girls and boys in terms of access, participation and progression from pre-primary to tertiary education.

The Atlas features a wide range of sex-disaggregated data and gender indicators from the UNESCO Institute for Statistics. It also illustrates the extent to which gender disparities in education have changed since 1970 and are shaped by factors such as national wealth, geographic location, investment in education and fields of study.

URL: <http://www.unesco.org/new/en/education/themes/leading-the-international-agenda/gender-and-education/resources/the-world-atlas-of-gender-equality-in-education/>



Prof. dr. sc. André-Louis Sanguin sa Sveučilišta Paris-Sorbonne autor je rada pod naslovom Crna gora u djelu Rebecca West „Black lamb and Grey Falcon“: putopisi kao izvor podataka u političkoj geografiji. Autor ponajprije naglašava važnost putopisa kao prikaza prostorne stvarnosti s motrišta pojedinca te kao izvora popularnoga geografskog znanja. Britanska spisateljica Rebecca West objavila je 1941. godine kroniku putovanja po tadašnjoj Jugoslaviji Crno janje i sivi sokol u razdoblju od 1936. do 1938. To je djelo izvrstan primjer putopisne literature kao izvora primarnih podataka u političkoj geografiji. Premda autorično viđenje stanja na Balkanu u osvit Drugoga svjetskog rata, knjiga je u dobroj mjeri oblikovala britansko javno mišljenje o prostoru nekadašnje Jugoslavije koje se provlači do današnjih dana. West je imala i ključnu ulogu u stvaranju anglo-saksonske politike prema Jugoslaviji. Osnova njezine knjige je izuzetan prikaz prilika od Boke kotorske preko Cetinja i Lovčena do Kolašina, a prof. Sanguin u svojem radu posebno se vješto fokusira na značajne geosimbola u političkoj geografiji.

Geografsko ime Zagora i njegova pojavnost na područjima dalmatinskog zaobalja u odabranom novinskom mediju naslov je rada Branimira Vukosava s Odjela za geografiju Sveučilišta u Zadru. Autor istražuje i analizira perceptivne značajke prostora dalmatinskog zaobalja kroz kontekst geografskog imena Zagora, odnosno Dalmatinska zagora. Premda se ti pojmovi često koriste, naročito u medijima, oni nisu jasno prostorno definirani. Temeljem analize neformalnih geografskih podataka iz članaka objavljenih u Slobodnoj Dalmaciji, autor je odredio percipirani prostorni obuhvat pojma Zagora. Također, autor je izradio i karte koje su nastale kao aproksimacija kolektivnih kognitivnih karata te pružaju temelj daljnjih istraživanja vernakularnih aspekata razmatranog prostora. Vukosav na kraju rada kao zaključak navodi da se jezgre Zagore (Dalmatinske zagore) nalaze u neposrednom zaobalju Šibenika i Splita, u području oko Knina te u Zabiokovlju.

I u ovom su broju Geoadrije, osim znanstvenih i stručnih članaka, objavljena izvješća sa znanstvenih skupova (6th International Climate Change –

The Karst Record, 21–30 June 2011, Birmingham, UK; 14th European IP Seminar on Geography of Water: Environmental Conflicts and Sustainable Water Policies in the Mediterranean Region, 26 June–7 July 2011, Cagliari, Italy; i 4th Conference of the Adriatic Forum: Geopolitical Issues of the Adriatic – Yesterday, Today, Tomorrow, 16–18. rujna 2011, Zadar. Objavljena su i četiri prikaza knjiga (J. Donald Hughes: Što je povijest okoliša, J. Faričića; Ž. Šiljković: Industrijska geografija, A. Čuke; D. Spevec: Prostorne značajke demografskih resursa i potencijala Krapinsko-zagorske Varaždinske i Međimurske županije, V. Graovac Matassi; i grupa autora: Migracije i regionalni razvoj Hrvatske, V. Graovac Matassi). Objavljen je In memoriam lani preminulom prof. Zdenku Matešiću dugogodišnjem vanjskom suradniku Odjela za geografiju Sveučilišta u Zadru i članu HGD – Zadar, D. Magaša. Kao i do sada objavljene su redovite kronike Odjela za geografiju i Centra za istraživanje krša i priobalja Sveučilišta u Zadru, kao i HGD – Zadar (za ak. godinu 2010/11).

Robert Lončarić ■

## Increased worldwide demand for quality schooling

### 1. School enrolments keeping pace with population growth

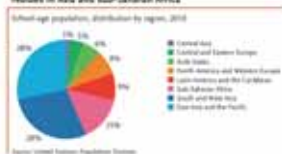
An important underlying trend in global education is the increased demand for quality schooling that follows when the school-age population increases. This population is growing in most, but by no means all, areas of the world. The good news is that, by and large, school enrolments are growing at least as fast as the school-age population.

For the world as a whole, the number of the school-age population is projected to increase by 2.8 percent between 2010 and 2020 from 2,989 million to 3,074 million children. Map 1.1.1 shows how this projected growth varies among various countries.

Of the 183 countries for which data are available, a slight majority of 98 will see overall growth in their school-age population, while 83 others are projected to experience a decline. Among countries with projected increases, ten will experience increases of more than 30 percent. A majority of the declines will be in the minimal range of less than 10 percent.

Figure 1.1.1 offers a snapshot of how the world's 3 billion school-age children are distributed among various regions. It shows that over half of this population (56 percent) resides in two regions – South and West Asia, and East Asia and the Pacific – with another 15 percent in sub-Saharan Africa. The other five regions collectively account for less than 30 percent of the world's school-age children.

Figure 1.1.1 More than half of school-age population resides in Asia and sub-Saharan Africa



Map 1.1.1 Majority of countries seeing growth in school-age population

School-age population growth, 2010–2020, ages 5–19

