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**GEOGRAPHICAL RESEARCH AND
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ACTIVE METHODS DURING GEOGRAPHY CLASSES COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS THROUGH PRACTICAL ACTIVITIES

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Abstract:

Most specialised papers define the "method" as "a road to" the achievement of the objectives pursued in curricular activities in order to increase the efficiency of the educational process. The paper highlights the advantages and disadvantages of using the "Gallery Tour" method, a method of "collaborative learning techniques" and "I know / I want to know / I have learned", a method of "critical thinking development techniques" when teaching "Biopedoclimatic areas" included in the 9th grade school curriculum at the "Life and Soil Learning" unit.

Keywords: learning, collaboration, critical thinking, biopedoclimatic areas.

THE EU COMPARATIVE INDICATORS OF SUSTAINABLE TOURISM DEVELOPMENT - A CASE STUDY OF ZLATIBOR TOURIST RESORT (SERBIA)

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Abstract:

Nowadays, tourism is one of the leading activities both at the global and the local level. However, the continuous mass tourism development, especially in the second half of the 20th century, apart from positive economic effects, has caused numerous problems. They relate primarily to environmental, but also socio-cultural challenges that are incompatible with the concept of sustainable development presented at the Rio conference in the early 1990s. Therefore, the empirical research encompassed the area of Zlatibor tourist center located in Central Serbia. Due to the emphasized natural and cultural values, it is one of the most visited resorts after Belgrade and Vrnjačka Banja. The aim of this paper is to point out the tourism sustainability in this area and the possibilities for its improvement. In that context, we applied European Union five group comparative indicators. For this purpose, the data from statistical yearbooks as well as the existing spatial-planning documents were used. Additionally, the data of Regional development agency regarding visitor satisfaction were also evaluated. The research results showed that the tourism situation in this area designated as critical (red zone) in respect of certain socio-cultural and environmental indicators. On the other hand, significantly better results were achieved in terms of economic indicators and tourist satisfaction. Finally, these indicators can serve stakeholders in order to ensure destination sustainability and its competitiveness in the future.

Keywords: EU indicators, sustainable tourism, destination, Zlatibor, Central Serbia.