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Contemporary migration processes in Rural Areas of South Banat

The period after the Second World War is characterized by intensive processes of industrialization and deagrarianization followed by uncontrolled urbanization. The newly formed socio-economic conditions triggered emigration from villages to towns. As a result of these processes deruralization, depopulation and rural and agrarian exodus have occurred, which is especially noticeable in the border part of South Banat. The consequences of these, especially the migration processes, have left strong and deep traces on the demographic development of rural settlements in this area, which are still visible. The following paper discusses characteristics of migration processes on the territory of South Banat, according to the census 2011, with special focus on the processes in rural areas. The aim of this paper is to show the importance and impact of modern migration processes in the demographic development of rural settlements. With a cartographic representation of the most vulnerable areas affected by the negative migration process, it will be pointed out the potential development trends of rural settlements in the study area in the future.

Key words: rural settlements, migrations, South Banat

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Rural Gentrification – Challenge and Contemporary Migration Trend

Rural Gentrification is a complex process associated with the migration from urban to rural areas, as well as demographic and socio-economic changes of the rural population in the vicinity of large cities. It is an accompanying segment of counterurbanization or desurbanization. Often involves the revitalization of rural settlements, their urban renewal and reconstruction. This phenomenon was first recorded in Western European countries (Great Britain, France, USA, Canada, etc.), while in post-socialist countries is de-