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Članci objavljeni u inozemnim časopisima.

- Baćak, V. and Štulhofer, A. (2011). Masturbation among sexually active young women in Croatia: Associations with religiosity and pornography use. *International Journal of Sexual Health*, 23: 248–257.

<http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/19317611.2011.611220>

The aim of this study was to examine the prevalence and correlates of masturbation among sexually active young women in Croatia. Data were collected in 2010 in a cross-sectional national probability study of youth sexuality. The analyses were based on a subsample of 416 female participants aged 18 to 25 years old. Sixty percent of the young women reported that they masturbate. Results from the multivariate logistic regression analysis indicate that the participants in the older age group (22 to 25 years old) were more likely to report masturbation (adjusted odds ratio [AOR] = 1.92, $p < .01$) compared with their younger counterparts. Pornography use was positively associated with masturbation (AOR = 5.92, $p < .001$) while attendance of religious services was associated with lower odds of reporting masturbation (AOR = 0.42–0.41, $p < .05$). The findings are discussed in the context of the sociocultural constraints on female sexuality and sexual health related to self-pleasuring.

- Baćak, V. and Štulhofer, A. (2012). Condom use errors and problems in a national sample of young Croatian adults. *Archives of Sexual Behavior*, 41(4).

<http://www.springerlink.com/content/y74v4877w142025r/> (Online First)

In this study, we examined the correlates of condom use errors and problems in a population-based study conducted in 2010 among young Croatian adults aged 18–25 years. Out of a total sample of 1,005 participants, 679 reported condom use in the preceding year. The analyses focused on four outcomes: condom breakage, condom slippage, condom-related erection loss, and delayed condom application. Eighteen percent of participants experienced breakage, 13% reported slippage, 17% reported erection loss, and 34% applied a condom after intercourse started. Multivariate logistic regression analyses were performed to examine the correlates of these condom use errors and problems. Condom breakage was less likely to be reported by women and older participants. The odds of breakage were increased for participants who reported being under the influence of drugs during sex and who reported other condom use errors and problems in the past year. Condom slippage was more likely to occur among younger participants and those who reported condom breakage and delayed condom application. Condom-related erection loss was positively associated with a higher number of sexual partners in the preceding year, condom breakage, and a higher score on the Anti-Erotic Obstacles to Condom Use Scale. Odds of delayed condom application were increased for participants who experienced condom breakage and for those who consumed alcohol before sex in the past year. Having used a condom at first sex significantly reduced the odds of applying a condom after intercourse started. In comparison to non-habitual condom users, habitual users were found less likely to report any of the assessed condom use errors and problems. Improving condom use skills remains an important task in Croatia, which is currently hampered by the absence of evidence-based sex education in schools.

- Buljevac, Marko; Majdak, Marijana; Leutar, Zdravka. The stigma of disability: Croatian experiences. *Disability & Rehabilitation*. 34 (2012) , 9; 725-732.

<http://informahealthcare.com/doi/abs/10.3109/09638288.2011.616570>

The aim of this paper is to get an insight into understanding the stigma of disability based on the experience and perception of people with disabilities and professionals who work with them. Methods: Qualitative research methods were used with two focus groups: one with people with disabilities (five participants) and other with professionals (seven participants). After data were collected, a qualitative content analysis was made. Results: The results indicated that participants perceived and experienced stigma of disability through intrinsic and extrinsic elements of stigmatization. The intrinsic elements refer to the feeling of being different as a result of negative attitudes, prejudices and stereotypes. The extrinsic elements derive from the relationship of the system towards people with disabilities: discrimination and labelling. Some of the major findings of this research are that the stigma of disability is shown through the inability of the people with disabilities to make their own decisions, the perception of the disability as the main feature of the person, the lack of criteria during education, perceiving disability as a precondition in choosing a partner and parental capability, parents' decisionmaking about their children's lives, overprotection and stigmatization in education and employment. Stigmatization leads to social exclusion and influences the quality of life. Conclusion: The stigma of disability is manifested through the impossibility of realizing basic human rights, of living life independently and of taking equal part in a local community.

- Ivezić, Vesna. Europska nova ksenofobija i mogućnosti interkulturalnog dijaloga., "Diskursi", CEIR(Centar za empirijska istraživanja religije), Sarajevo, 2011., godina 1., broj 2./ str. 31- 47

<http://www.diskursi.com/wp-content/uploads/2012/01/Diskursi%20%20Finalna%20verzija%2012.1.2012%20-%20web.pdf>

U procesu stvaranja Europske unije, kod dijela europske populacije javio se strah od gubitka etničkog identiteta uslijed slabljenja suvereniteta nacionalnih država i sve većeg priliva pripadnika drugih nacija i kultura, koji nikad prije nisu prebivali na prostoru Europe. Kod dijela europske javnosti stvorila se netrpeljivost prema pridošlicama, što je rezultiralo radikalizacijom europske političke scene, u smislu povećanja popularnosti *desno* orijentiranih stranaka, pa čak i do pojave ekstremističkih pokreta i grupacija. Može se govoriti o pojavi europske nove ksenofobije, koja se očituje tako da se svaka različitost doživljava kao prijetnja vlastitom opstanku. Otpori prema strancima, koji se povremeno pojavljuju i u vidu brutalnog nasilja, prikazuju se kao borba za očuvanje vlastite kulture. U tom ozračju su se, kao izraz traženja izlaska iz krize, pojavili i fundamentalistički stavovi. Prema strancima se sve više gomilaju predrasude i stvaraju stereotipi. U posljednje vrijeme aktualizira se i pitanje identiteta, te pravo na različitost, koje se pojavljuje u obliku demokratskog prava, političkog priznavanja razlika, što podrazumijeva osiguravanje istih uvjeta opstanka i razvoja svim kulturama koje se nalaze na tlu Europe.

U procesu europskih integracija i proširenja europske zajednice, Europa se pojavljuje kao multikulturalna zajednica, što znači da se svim sudionicima moraju osigurati iste kulturne i društvene mogućnosti. Smatra se da je interkulturalni dijalog od velikog značaja za uspostavljenje boljeg međusobnog razumijevanja između različitih kultura, što bi onda trebalo doprinijeti smanjenju napetosti u Europi, izazvanih prilivom etnički različitih grupacija.

- Laiho, M., Pessi. A. B., Zrinščak, S. (2011.) Welfare and Values in Europe: From Research to Practice of Social Cohesion. In: Beliefs and Values, 3(1):1-17.

<http://bav.ibavi.org/index.php/beliefs-and-values/article/view/165>

This special section of *Beliefs and Values* explores welfare and values in Europe, particularly the findings of *Welfare and Values in Europe: Transitions Related to Religion, Minorities, and Gender (WaVE)* (study conducted from 2006 to 2009). The article's aim is three-fold: 1) to put the WaVE project in the context of European welfare changes and dilemmas, with a focus on introducing the realities and theories of social cohesion in the current transformation of Europe; 2) to examine core policy recommendations formulated on the basis of WaVE studies; and 3) to point out certain future directions of European social cohesion on the basis of policy recommendations linked to current discussion. This article will also briefly introduce the other WaVE articles of this issue.

- Prpić, Katarina: Science, the public, and social elites: How the general public, scientists, top politicians and managers perceive science, *Public Understanding of Science*, (Sage), Vol. 20, No. 6/2011, 733–750.

<http://pus.sagepub.com/content/20/6/733>

This paper finds that the Croatian public's and the social elites' perceptions of science are a mixture of scientific and technological optimism, of the tendency to absolve science of social responsibility, of skepticism about the social effects of science, and of cognitive optimism and skepticism. However, perceptions differ significantly according to the different social roles and the wider value system of the observed groups. The survey data show some key similarities, as well as certain specificities in the configuration of the types of views of the four groups – the public, scientists, politicians and managers. The results suggest that the well-known typology of the four cultures reveals some of the ideologies of the key actors of scientific and technological policy. The greatest social, primarily educational and socio-spatial, differentiation of the perceptions of science was found in the general public.

- Traen, B., Štulhofer, A., Landripet, I. (2011). Young and Sexual in Norway and Croatia: Revisiting the Scandinavian vs. Mediterranean Gendered Pattern of Sexual Initiation. *International Journal of Sexual Health*, 23, 196-209.

<http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/19317611.2011.574786>

Sažetak: This article describes and analyzes patterns of first sexual intercourse and contraception use from a bicultural perspective. Study results are based on a 2009–2010 large-scale national probability survey of young adults aged 18 to 24 years in Croatia (n = 1,005) and Norway (n = 871). The findings corroborated the persistence of the dual model of sexual initiation in Europe (Scandinavian vs. Mediterranean), in which Norwegian women and Croatian men reported coital debut at an earlier age than their gender counterparts. Age difference between partners and the prevalence of condom use at first coitus were similar in both countries, with differences in contraceptive choices emerging with time. Young Norwegian men and women switched from using condoms to hormonal contraception when having been coitally active for some time. Interestingly, “the pill” remains rather unpopular among young Croatian women. Controlling for selected variables, using a condom at most recent sexual intercourse was significantly associated with condom use at first intercourse in all groups except Norwegian men, as well as with years of coital activity (except among Croatian men). Additionally, the odds of a condom being used at most recent intercourse were significantly correlated with same-sex sexual experience (only among Norwegian men) and with reporting the most recent intercourse with a casual partner (only among Norwegian participants). Country-specific patterns of contraceptive use are discussed in the context of public health and prevention.

- Švarc, J. (2011) 'Does Croatian national innovation system (NIS) follow the path towards knowledge economy?', *Int. J. Technology Transfer and Commercialisation*, Vol. 10, No. 2, pp.131–151.

http://www.inderscience.com/search/index.php?action=record&rec_id=39130

Croatia invested in the last ten years significant efforts to establish the Croatian national innovation system (CNIS) which nowadays presents a complex system of various institutions and supporting programmes for science-industry cooperation. Despite significant progress, the main thesis of the paper is that the concept of NIS in Croatia is, by words of Lundvall (2005) more 'abused' than 'used' as a model for accelerating innovation, economic growth and transition to knowledge economy. The reasons behind are identified in the complex set of mutual interconnected factors that cause substitution of the systemic model of NIS with its fractionalised and narrow-scope version. The factors are classified in the four main groups, as follows: transitional economic deficiency, cognitive maps and mindset, public administration deficit and socio-cultural factors. The paper outlined the present institutional set up of CNIS, provides an overview of its main characteristics and discusses the identified obstructive factors.

U TISKU:

- Ajduković, D., Štulhofer, A., & Baćak, V. (2012). Rising popularity of anal intercourse and sexual risk taking: Findings from two national probability studies of young Croatian adults. *Journal of STD and AIDS*, in print.

Sažetak: This study examined the prevalence and correlates of heterosexual anal intercourse in two national probability samples of young Croatian adults aged 18-25 years, which were collected in 2005 and 2010. The lifetime prevalence of anal intercourse increased from 27% to 36%. In multivariate analysis, reporting four or more lifetime sexual partners was the only correlate of the experience of anal intercourse that was significant among both women (ORs = 1.82-3.64, $p < .05$) and men (ORs = 3.96-4.26, $p < .01$). Information about condom use at most recent anal intercourse was collected in the 2010 study wave only. Age (OR = .80, $p < .05$), female gender (OR = .31, $p < .01$), holding more negative attitudes toward condoms (OR = .28-.29, $p < .05$), and reporting condom use at most recent vaginal intercourse (OR = 11.01, 95% CI=5.56-21.79) were associated with using a condom at most recent anal intercourse. Given the substantial prevalence of anal intercourse among young heterosexual adults and considerable STI/HIV risks associated with the practice, sex education programs should promote the discussion of health risks associated with anal eroticism.

- Božić, J., Baćak, V., & Štulhofer, A. (2011). Young adults' social networks and HIV-related sexual behaviors, attitudes and knowledge. *Canadian Journal of Human Sexuality*, 20: 167-179, in print.

<http://www.sieccan.org/abstracts/vol20no4.html>

Sažetak: Social network approach has conceptually and empirically improved research on HIV/AIDS by counterbalancing the individualized concepts of sexual decision-making. In the current study, associations between the structural characteristics of ego-centered networks and HIV-related knowledge, attitudes, and behaviours were examined in a population-based sample (n = 1005) of young Croatian adults aged 18 - 25 years. The findings suggested that the associations between the selected HIV-relevant outcomes and the structural properties of social networks were weak and markedly gender-specific. Among women, network-based religiosity predicted HIV-related knowledge, while network density was related to attitudes toward condoms. Age similarity and network history were correlated with condom use at last intercourse among men. Future studies may improve the understanding of the associations between social networks and HIV-relevant beliefs and behaviours by exploring the possibility that network effects are not invariant over time.

- Hodžić, A., Budesa, J., Štulhofer, A., & Irvine, J. (2012) The politics of youth sexuality: Civil society and school-based education in Croatia. *Sexualities*, in print.

Sažetak: This paper analyzes the development of school-based sex education programs in Croatia to identify the role of civil society organizations (CSOs) in shaping government policy outcomes. We trace the history and recent activities of faith-based and pro-comprehensive education CSOs to identify the political advantages and cultural challenges in advocating systematic sexuality education. By focusing our analysis on the 2004-2008 negotiation process over the introduction of sexuality and health education programs in Croatian public schools, we aim to make transparent the state reluctance in handling controversial issues, as well as its covert privileging of faith-based initiatives. This decision-making process, we argue, exposes political links between heterosexual values and national culture. It also highlights how sex education policy became a site for reinforcing and challenging heteronormative values, and reveals complex relationships between sexuality, religiosity, and national culture.

- Puzek, I., Štulhofer, A., & Božičević, I. (2012) Is religiosity a barrier to sexual and reproductive health risks? Results from a population-based study of young Croatian adults. *Archives of Sexual Behavior*, in print.

Sažetak: Following the demise of socialism in 1989, religious identification substantially increased in most countries of Central, East, and Southeast Europe. Considering that there is evidence that religiosity is associated with reduced sexual risk taking among young people, this study explored associations between religiosity – assessed at three different levels (religious upbringing, personal religiosity, and social network religiosity) – and sexual risks among young Croatian adults. In addition, we examined whether religiosity predicted chlamydial infection among women and men aged 18-25. The data were collected in a national probability survey among women, and of small size. This lack of a sizeable impact of religiosity on young adults'

sexuality is likely related to a particular type of religiosity, characterized by individualized morality, found among young people in the country. Although Croatia seems to be one of the most religious countries in Europe, our findings suggest that promoting religious morality – as recently attempted by an abstinence-based educational program – is not an efficient approach to reducing sexual risks.

➤ Sinković, M., Štulhofer, A., & Božić, J. (2012). Revisiting the association between pornography use and risky sexual behaviors: The role of early exposure to pornography and sexual sensation seeking. *Journal of Sex Research*, in print.

Among the suggested problems and harms associated with widespread pornography use among young people, risky sexual behaviors have been frequently mentioned. To further explore this public health concern, we analyzed sexual sensation seeking as potential confounder of the association between pornography use and sexual risks using data collected in 2010 from a population-based sample of young Croatian adults aged 18-25 (n=1005). Significant but small correlations were found between the indicators of pornography use (age at first exposure, frequency of use in the past 12 months, and personal importance of pornography) and sexual risk taking. However, in a multivariate analysis only age at first exposure to pornography remained a significant, albeit weak, predictor of sexual risk taking among both women and men. Sexual sensation seeking, defined as dispositional tendency toward impulsive pursuit of sexual arousal and stimulation, neither confounded nor moderated this association. Overall, our findings do not support the notion that pornography use is substantially associated with sexual risk taking among young adults, but suggest that early exposure to sexually explicit material and high sexual sensation seeking are additive risk factors for sexual risk taking.

➤ Štulhofer, A., Chetty, A., Abu-Rabie, R., Jwehan, I., & Ramlawi, A. (2012) The prevalence of HIV, HBV, HCV, and HIV-related risk taking behaviors among Palestinian injecting drug users in the East Jerusalem Governorate. *Journal of Urban Health*, in print.

Sažetak: The objective of the work was to determine HIV, HBV, and HCV seroprevalence, as well as correlates of HIV-related risk taking and among Palestinian injecting drug users (IDUs) in the East Jerusalem Governorate. Following formative research, a bio behavioral survey using RDS methodology was carried out in 2010 among 199 IDUs. Participants were tested for HIV, HBV, and HCV and interviewed about their drug abuse and sexual behaviors. Age range in the sample was 19-56, with the mean age of 41.33 (SD = 8.09). Multivariate logistic regressions identified correlates of HCV, using sterile equipment when last injected, and condom use at most recent sexual intercourse. No HIV+ cases were found. Five participants were infected with Hepatitis B (estimated population proportion (EPP) of 0.7%), while 84 participants (EPP = 38.2%) tested positive for Hepatitis C. A majority of the surveyed IDUs (EPP = 89.0%) reported using sterile equipment the last time they injected drugs. HCV infection was associated with education (OR=3.91, p<.01) and frequency of injecting drugs (OR=4.22, p<.01). Personal injecting equipment, while education (OR=4.54, p<.01), commercial sex (OR=3.18, p<.05), and having received free condoms (OR=3.60, p<.01) predicted condom use at most recent sexual intercourse. The study revealed substantial levels of exposure to risk of HIV infection among IDUs in the East Jerusalem Governorate. Free and anonymous HIV testing should be promoted and the existing services for IDUs expanded by introducing comprehensive harm reduction.

ZAOSTACI – RADOVI OBJAVLJENI U RAZDOBLJU SIJEČANJ – LISTOPAD 2011:

- Božičević, I. Grgić, S. Židovec-Lepej, J. I. Čakalo, S. Belek-Kovačević, Štulhofer, A., & J. Begovac (2011) Urine-based testing for Chlamydia trachomatis among young adults in a population-based survey in Croatia: Feasibility and prevalence. BMC Public Health 11: 230.

<http://www.biomedcentral.com/1471-2458/11/230>

Sažetak: We assessed the feasibility of collecting urine samples for testing on genital Chlamydia trachomatis infection in a population-based survey, and prevalence of this infection among young people aged 18-25 in Croatia. In Croatia, as in the other countries of Eastern Europe, there is a lack of data on prevalence of C trachomatis in the general population, including young adults. We sampled participants using a nationally representative, multi-stage stratified probability sample of young men and women. Detection of C trachomatis DNA in urine samples was performed by using a real-time PCR assay COBAS® TaqMan® CT Test, v2.0. Overall, 1005 young adults participated in the behavioural part of the survey, and 27.9% men and 37.5% women who were sexually experienced agreed to provide urine samples for testing on C trachomatis. Using multivariate analysis, women were significantly more likely to provide urine samples than men (aOR = 1.53, 95% CI 1.14-2.06) as were those who reported no condom use at last intercourse (aOR = 1.95, 95% CI 1.44-2.62). Prevalence of C trachomatis infection among those who were sexually experienced was 7.3% in men and 5.3% in women. Population-based surveys that use probabilistic sampling are a feasible way to obtain population estimates of C trachomatis prevalence among young adults in Croatia, but it is challenging to obtain an adequate response rate. The prevalence of C trachomatis among young adults in Croatia found in this study was higher than that found in other European countries with similar survey response rates.

- Leutar, Zdravka; Marković, Eva. Social work with people with disability in Croatia: A qualitative study. // Journal of social work in Disability & Rehabilitation. 10 (2011) , 1; 1-24

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/1536710X.2011.546284>

The aim of the study was to gain insight into social work with people with disability. Due to the lack of research in this field, qualitative methodology was applied. By semi-structured interview data were collected about 30 respondents: 10 people with disability, 10 parents of people with disability and ten social workers who work in the public sector with people with disability. Analysis of the results led to the characteristics of approaches to social work, knowledge and skills in working with people with disability, difficulties related to specific work with users, and position of the profession in society.

Poglavlja objavljena u knjigama inozemnih izdavača.

- Ančić, Branko. (2011). What Do We Want from Religion? Religiosity and Social Expectations in Central and Eastern Europe; in Spaces and Borders. Current Research on Religion in Central and Eastern Europe / András Máté-Tóth and Cosima Rughinis (ur.). Berlin/Boston : Walter de Gruyter GmbH & Co. KG. Str. 151-167.

The main goal of this paper was to research public expectations about the role of religion in 9 different societies of CEE. The general hypothesis is that perception (expectation) of religion in the public sphere differs considering the social field in which it is engaged. Differences in the public role of religion are detected through the research of social expectations. Social expectations of the socio-cultural role of religion are higher than those of its socio-political role. The majority of respondents in all nine countries do not agree that religion should exert influence on politics.

- Božić, Saša i Kuti, Simona (2012). „Kroatien als *Immigrationland*: Transnationale soziale Räume der albanischen, bosniakischen und chinesischen Immigranten“, u: Angelika Welebil i Jörn Nuber (ur.). Gastarbeit. Gehen – bleiben – zurückkehren. Positionen zur Arbeitsmigration im Raum Ex-Jugoslawien. Beč: Edition Art Science, str. 245–276.

Ein kolonialer Blick auf die Thematik der Migration in Südosteuropa lässt keinen Platz für die Idee der Einwanderung (in die Nachfolgestaaten des ehemaligen Jugoslawien), es sei denn es handelt sich um die Rückwanderung ehemaliger Gastarbeiter und ihrer Familien. Die Region wird in den westlichen Sozialwissenschaften primär als Migrationsreservoir für die entwickelten Ökonomien Europas v.a. Deutschlands, der Schweiz und Österreichs betrachtet. Tatsache ist aber, dass die Ökonomien und die politischen Zusammenhänge mancher südosteuropäischer Länder zunächst die interne und nach 1992 die internationale Immigration ermöglicht haben. So gab es bereits in den 1960er Jahren eine intensive Einwanderung bosnischer Arbeiter nach Slowenien und teilweise auch nach Kroatien. Viele albanische Kleinunternehmer und Handwerker (Bäcker, Zuckerbäcker und Goldschmiede) und ihre Familien aus dem Kosovo ließen sich in anderen Teilen des ehemaligen Jugoslawien, v.a. in Slowenien, Kroatien und Nordserbien (Vojvodina und Belgrad) nieder. In den 1990er Jahren fanden chinesische Kleinunternehmer in Südosteuropa eine ökonomische Nische für chinesische Produkte, chinesische Restaurants und kleine Geschäfte. Sie entwickelten ein transnationales Migrantennetzwerk mit Belgrad und Budapest als Zentren, das sich in den letzten zehn Jahren noch ausweitete. Ein kolonialer Blick auf die Thematik übersieht auch eine soziale Entwicklung, die keineswegs nur westliche Immigrationsländer auszeichnet. Die ehemaligen Gastarbeiter und andere Immigrantengruppen in Südosteuropa entwickeln nämlich auch transnationale soziale Räume. Der Forschungstrend im Bereich Migration, besonders in der Soziologie und Sozialanthropologie wird von den Ansätzen von Ludger Pries, Thomas Faist, Nina Glick Schiller u.a. dominiert. Derselbe theoretische Zugang kann in der Zwischenzeit auch auf südosteuropäische Gesellschaften angewendet werden. Der Fall der albanischen, bosniakischen und chinesischen Immigranten in Kroatien zeigt, dass die Immigrationsprozesse und die transnationalen gesellschaftlichen Trends in Südosteuropa zu Unrecht vernachlässigt wurden. Die nationale Grenzziehung in den 1990er Jahren hat nicht nur aus den ehemaligen

Staatsbürgern Jugoslawiens neue nationale Minderheiten gemacht, sondern auch die Migrationsprozesse, die früher als interne und „unproblematische“ Migration eingestuft und vernachlässigt wurden, sichtbar gemacht. Die dichten und dauerhaften Netzwerke dieser Migranten und ihrer Kinder, die mehrere Nationalstaaten und Lokalitäten umspannen und im Alltag die geographische Distanz relativieren und überbrücken, werden zu transnationalen sozialen Räumen. Der Alltag vieler Migranten, ihre Aktion und Planung ist von der Praxis ihrer Familienmitglieder und Freunde an mehreren Orten stark beeinflusst und manchmal klar strukturiert. Die Ressourcen in solchen transnationalen Verbindungen sind überaus relevant für die Orientierung und die biographischen Projekte aller Beteiligten, sehr oft relevanter als die lokalen Verbindungen und Verpflichtungen sozialer und institutioneller Art.

- Cifrić, Ivan, Nikodem, Krunoslav (2011). Attitude towards Life as a Bioethical Challenge. U: Čović, Ante (Hrsg.) Integrative Bioethics and Pluri-Perspectivism, Academia Verlag, Sankt Augustin: str. 206-220.

Attitude towards life is one of the most important question concerning bioethical issues in contemporary society. In this paper we are mostly analyzing relation to human life, with few issues that concerns animal life as well as human. Relation to life is conceptualized through acceptance (or no acceptance) of abortion, suicide, euthanasia, human cloning and cloning for medical purposes, producing of GMF and using of animals in medical experiments. Abortion is one of indicators which implied on questionable bioethical discussions in contemporary society. It is an indicator of social and personal relation toward unborn life. Two basic attitudes and their own arguments are showed in the contemporary discourse. First attitude is allowing (pro) abortion in certain cases, such as heavily damage of the fetus, when woman is not married, when married couple doesn't want any more children and when economic situation is not good. The other one is contra abortion. The arguments for this attitude are also different, for example: because abortion is a crime and unmoral act, because it endangers woman's life and also endangers demographic survival of the nation. The question is who should decide about these issues? According to ones abortion should be legally regulated, regardless if it is complete forbidden or partially allowed, and according to others legal abortion regulation is not necessary, but it should be allowed woman to decide. Results of the empirical research (survey) from the project "Religious Changes in Croatia" (Institute for Social Researches, Zagreb) will be presented in this paper. Survey is conducted on the representative sample (N=2220, Year 2004), and for perception of abortion special instrument with ten statements is applied, while other bioethical issues are covered with one statement. The main goal of this paper is to present relation between examinee's opinions about abortion, suicide, euthanasia, human cloning and cloning for medical purposes, producing of GMF and using of animals in medical experiments and religiosity, relation toward life after death and some socio-demographic characteristics.

- Čačić-Kumpes, Jadranka (2012). "Social Change and Minority Education: A Sociological and Social Historical View on Minority Education in Croatia", u: Zvi Bekerman, Thomas Geisen (ur.). *International Handbook of Migration, Minorities and Education: Understanding Cultural and Social Differences in Processes of Learning*. New York: Springer, str. 249–264. DOI: 10.1007/978-94-007-1466-3_17

<http://www.springerlink.com/content/w2u5023h1t588288>

This chapter is based on research concerning changes in the educational approach to ethnic and cultural diversity in relation to substantial social changes in nationally/ethnically and culturally plural Croatian society. The analysis deals with the three multinational states in which Croatia was incorporated, and it shows that, despite significant changes in the political and ideological framework, the culturally pluralistic approach to education in Croatian schools sustained a certain continuity. Although each type of state treated the ethnic minorities differently, they were officially recognized and formally equal. The aim of this chapter is to discuss and/or open discussions on the following topics: Under what circumstances and in what forms did cultural plurality in education occur? Is it possible to learn from these experiences and to use that knowledge in new integration processes?

- Doolan, Karin (2011). Reconfiguring higher education: discourses and practices. In *Contemporary Croatia: Development Challenges in a Socio-Cultural Perspective* / Belyaev, D. i Roca, Z. (ur.). Lisbon : Edicoes Universitarias Lusofonas, 2011. Str. 75-100.

The chapter addresses the challenges of reconfiguring the higher education system in Croatia which has been subject to advancing privatisation and a search for financial sustainability. There has been a clear shift from a "knowledge-as-personality development" discourse to a market-oriented one, in which universities and individuals are expected to serve the demands of a knowledge-based economy. While the first "Bologna generation" has already graduated from Croatian universities, many problems remain, including an apparent policy indifference towards the "social dimension" of education and, as recent student protests have shown, a widespread refutation of the neo-liberal understanding of education as a private good.

- Leburić, A.; Vučica, Z. Š. (2011) Democratization of Communication in New Media: Results of Discourse Analysis and Internet Research. In *Information Society and Globalization: Transformation of Politics*. Series of Political Science Research Centre Forum. Book 9. Pg.151-173. Zagreb: Political Science Research Centre Zagreb. (ISBN: 978-953-7022-24-2)

The authors have based their research on the results of a discourse analysis of new media, specifically, on some of the communication processes present on blogs and forums, as well as on the Internet research data on various topics dealing with various types of communication (social etc.). The paper discusses different interactions in the new media forms, and the interaction issues between the creators and those who actively participate with their commentaries in the topics posted on blogs and forums, or who create their own sites (in political campaigns, etc.). The elements of analysis and research are situated in the contextual framework of the new media where the authors discuss the essential media features such as information-technology

characteristics, interactivity, development potential of new ways of communicating, and hypertextual discourse on technological aspects of multimedia. In other words, communication in new media is investigated as a social phenomenon. Exploring the forms and genres that arise in computer-mediated communication, the authors attempt to examine sociologically how people and groups adapt new forms of communication to their social and communication needs. The study of communication in the new media enabled the authors to analyze different processes of adjustment of the range of communication possibilities and the emergence of new genres. All this is related to the development of new information and communication technologies. The authors conclude that users of new media emerge as creators of new and different forms and contents which substantially affect different aspects of social development, and, particularly, the specific processes of democratization.

- Matković, T. (2011). Screens and credentials: education and labor market entry in Croatia in the early 2000s. In I. Kogan, C. Noelke, & M. Gebel (Eds.), *Making the Transition: Education and Labor Market Entry in Central and Eastern Europe* (pp. 110–140). Stanford: Stanford University Press.

The chapter examines the patterns of process of school to work transitions for youth entering the Croatian labour market in early 2000s, exploring applicability of assumptions drawn from structural changes, educational system traits, signalling and credential closure theories.

- Mesić, Milan (2012) "Je li (njemački) multikulturalizam mrtav?", u: A. Lošonc i D. Prole (ur.) *Aporije Multikulturalizma*, Novi Sad. Mediteran Publishing and Centar za multikulturalnost
- Nikodem, Krunoslav (2012.) *Religiosity and Marriage/Family Attitudes in Croatia*. U: Pickel, Gert, Sammet, Kornelia (Hrsg.) *Transformations of Religiosity; Religion and Religiosity in Eastern Europe 1989 – 2010*. Springer VS, Wiesbaden. str. 175-196.

The theoretical framework of the paper, in a general sense, consists of modernization theories. As emphasized in the introduction, contemporary Croatian society is characterized by the modernization processes in the sense of the development of liberal democracy, market economy, etc. Social changes also bring about religious changes that were, due to the specificity of Croatian socio-cultural and political context, expressed first through religious revitalization and re-traditionalization. Recent insights, based on the results of empirical research, show that contemporary Croatian society is dominated by traditional forms of religiosity connected with religious institutions (institutionalized religiosity) and traditional attitudes toward marriage and family. The main hypothesis of the work is that under the influence of the modernization processes the elements of secularization, individualization and subjectivization arose in contemporary Croatian society. The work relies on those elements of the secularization theory that emphasize the decline in social significance and role of religious institutions, as well as the theories of individualization and subjectivization in the sense of the development of individualized religiosity and changes in attitudes toward marriage and family in the sense of moving away from tradition.

- Zrinščak, S. (2011) Church, State and Society in Post-Communist Europe. In: J. Barbalet, A. Possamai, B. S. Turner (eds.) Religion and the State. A Comparative Sociology. London: Anthem Press, pp. 157-182.

Knjige objavljene kod inozemnih izdavača.

- Meštrović, M. (2012). Towards a New Orientation, Cambridge Scholars Publications, Cambridge

http://www.amazon.com/Towards-New-Orientation-Matko-Mestrovic/dp/1443836613/ref=sr_1_4?ie=UTF8&qid=1334590037&sr=8-4

In a collection of nine inter-linked essays, Mestrovic provides critical insights into the defining questions of our age. Mixing theoretical, empirical and normative insights, utilising interdisciplinary or, more accurately, post-disciplinary modes of reasoning, Mestrovic traces the current imbalance between market globalisation and globalised modes of sociability as a consequence of central contradictions within the current capitalist mode of production, not only between capital and labour but between capital and society and, indeed, capital and culture. The struggle to find a new narrative freed from the false binary between science and values, in the service of a sustainable future, found in the demands of movements for global justice and solidarity, may lead to the production of a new commons, for social interactions outside of, and beyond, the restrictions of the market. In a condition of capitalist crisis, in which biopolitical production is both required by, and interpreted through, the narrow confines of 'autistic' economic thought, Mestrovic searches for new forms of subjectivity, in which a new multitude may form as a movement towards freedom in which the composition of singularities leads towards the increasing autonomy of each participating equally in the web of communication and cooperation.

Inozemni autori o Hrvatskoj (izbor)

- Baker, Catherine (2012). *Sounds of the Borderland: Popular Music, War and Nationalism in Croatia Since 1991*. Ashgate Publishing Limited

<http://www.bookdepository.co.uk/Sounds-Borderland-Catherine-Baker/9781409403371?b=-3&t=-20#Fulldescription-20>

"Sounds of the Borderland" is the first book-length study of how popular music became a medium for political communication and contested identification during and after Croatia's war of independence from Yugoslavia. It extends existing cultural studies literature on music, politics, and the state, which has largely been grounded in Western European and North American political systems. It also responds to an emerging fascination with the culture and politics of contemporary south-east Europe, expanding scholarship on the post-Yugoslav conflicts by going on to encompass significant social and political changes into the present day.

The outbreak of war in 1991 saw almost every professional musician in Croatia take part in a wave of patriotic music-making and the powerful state television system strive to bring popular music under its control. As the political imperative shifted from securing national survival to consolidating a homogenous nation-state, the music industry responded with several strategies for creating a national popular music, producing messages about the nation and, in the ongoing debates over the origins of the folk music that inspired many songs, a way to define the nation by expressing what Croatia was not. The war on ethnic ambiguity which cut through individuals' social and creative lives played out across the airwaves, sales racks and gossip columns of a small country that imagined itself a historical and cultural borderland. These explicit and implicit narratives of nationhood connect many political phases: the months of fiercest fighting, the stabilised front, the uneasy post-war years when the symbolic frontline region of eastern Slavonia had still not returned to Croatian sovereignty, the euphoria and instability after the end of the Tudjman regime in 2000, and Croatia's fraught journey towards the European Union. Baker's book provides valuable insight into the role of music in a wartime and post-conflict society and will be essential reading for researchers and students interested in south-east Europe or the transformation of entertainment during and after conflict.

➤ Kogan, I., Noelke, C., & Gebel, M. (2011). Comparative analysis of social transformation, education systems and school-to-work transitions in Central and Eastern Europe. In I. Kogan, C. Noelke, & M. Gebel (Eds.), *Making the Transition: Education and Labor Market Entry in Central and Eastern Europe*. Stanford: Stanford University Press.