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### Članci u inozemnim časopisima

- Cnaan, R. A., Pessi, A., B., Zrinščak, S., Handy, F., Brudney, J., L., Grönlund, H., Haski-Leventhal, D., Holmes, K., Hustinx, L., Chulhee, K., Kassam, M., Meijs, L., Ranade, B., Smith, K. A., Yamauchi, N. (2012) Student Values, Religiosity, and Pro-Social Behaviour: A Cross-National Perspective. *Diaconia* (3)2: 2-25.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1854/LU-2996028>

### **Abstract:**

The association between altruistic values, religious values and pro-social behaviour is well documented, though mainly in North America and across disparate demographic groups. However, we currently have no data that focus on the relationships between personal values, religious values and pro-social behaviour across many different countries. Our study provides this data. We surveyed the values and pro-social behaviour (giving donations and volunteering) of university students in 14 different countries, thus achieving a unique cross-national perspective. We also included questions about materialistic values, which have hitherto been largely assumed to cause a reduction in pro-social behaviour. Our findings show that altruistic and religious values are positively significant in explaining variations in pro-social behaviour, but that materialistic values are not negatively correlated with pro-social behaviour. Our study thus suggests that, in the modern world, materialistic, religious and altruistic values can combine in complex ways to determine pro-social behaviour and that this combination varies across countries and cultures. In the discussion section, we draw conclusions that also relate to religious institutions and their diaconia.

- Čosić, Krešimir; Srbljinović, Armano; Popović, Siniša; Kostović, Ivica; Judaš, Miloš; Vukšić, Mario, Extreme Political Attitudes and Emotionally Based Strategic Communications, *Journal of US-China Public Administration*, god. 9, sv. 6, 2012., str. 637-653.

[http://www.davidpublishing.com/journals\\_show\\_abstract.html?5641-0](http://www.davidpublishing.com/journals_show_abstract.html?5641-0)

**Abstract:**

Collective and negatively valenced emotions, such as fear, anger, hatred or humiliation, may contribute to the emergence of extreme political attitudes and behaviours. We refer to the impact of negatively valenced emotions on political attitudes and (in)tolerance as the “toxic power of negatively valenced emotions”. The neural mechanisms and neural characteristics of extreme political attitudes and related negatively valenced discrete emotions are represented in changes at the biochemical and molecular levels of related limbic and prefrontal cortical structures of affected brains. We propose “dominant emotional maps” as a particular form of representing dominant emotions within a group or a population. The toxic power of extreme political mental states might be reduced by Emotionally Based Strategic Communications (EBSC) as a communication method for transforming negative dominant emotional maps into more positive ones. EBSC are conceptualized as the “positively valenced stimulation” of a negatively emotionally affected group by an appropriate communications strategy in order to influence perceptions, attitudes and behaviour of targeted group. We regard EBSC as potential contribution to a “soft power” approach to security policy and prevention of radicalized behaviours and action tendencies in afflicted societies. EBSC can also be viewed as a large-scale strategy of emotion regulation that might decrease destructive power of extreme political attitudes.

- Dill, A.P., Zrinščak, S., Coury, J.M. (2012) Nonprofit Leadership Development in the Post-Socialist Context: The Case of Croatia. *Administration in Social Work*, 36(3):314-341.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/03643107.2011.602470>

**Abstract:**

While nonprofit social services are developing rapidly in post-socialist countries, little is known of their leadership. This research examines models of leadership as perceived by social service administrators in Croatia. Technical management with limited stakeholder involvement is recognized as most prevalent, though inadequate in many respects. More relational styles are considered desirable, but not feasible at present, while advocacy-oriented and purely Western approaches are more strongly rejected. We analyze these findings in the context of social legacies, dependency on state funding, Western aid paradigms, and fiscal crises commonly found in post-socialist countries. We assess implications for future development of, and research on, nonprofit leadership in these settings.

- Pilić, Š., Buzov, I., Bandalović, G. (2012). Ruralni krajolik i očuvanost prirodnog okoliša: Mišljenja i stavovi ispitanika u porječju Krke. *Sociologija, časopis za sociologiju, socijalnu psihologiju i socijalnu antropologiju*, 54(1):169-184.

<http://www.doiserbia.nb.rs/img/doi/0038-0318/2012/0038-03181201169P.pdf>

**Abstract:**

U radu se, pored razvojnih perspektiva područja porječja Krke, iznose i rezultati empirijskog istraživanja o mišljenjima i stavovima stanovništva u odnosu na očuvanost i zaštitu okoliša na primjeru seoskih naselja uz desnu obalu Krke, koji se nalaze u granicama ili na rubu Nacionalnog parka Krka. Metodom ankete ispitano je (odraslo) stanovništvo porječja Krke u ruralnom prostoru skradinskog zaleđa (u okviru projekta „TITIUS:Porječje Krke - baština i sociokulturni razvoj“, koji se provodi na Odsjeku za sociologiju Filozofskog fakulteta u Splitu) o nekim pitanjima očuvanosti i/ili ugroženosti okoliša. Rezultati istraživanja su pokazali da velika većina ispitanika drži da je u njihovom kraju životna sredina potpuno ili uglavnom sačuvana, a istovremeno se više od polovice ispitanika slaže se s tvrdnjom da je tlo zagađeno umjetnim dodacima i da su poljoprivredni proizvodi uslijed primijenjene tehnologije sve manje prirodni. Isto tako, gotovo tri četvrtine ispitanika drži da rijeke i vode nisu zagađene, a jedna četvrtina pak tvrdi da se posvuda šire divlja odlagališta, posebice plastike i krupnog otpada te da su automobili i lokalna industrija zagađili zrak područja u kojem žive. Stavovi i mišljenja razmatraju se u odnosu na socio-demografske karakteristike ispitanika i stupanj njihovog obrazovanja.

- Popović, H. (2012) „'Uncivilized' Comedy and its Reception“. *Participations: Journal of Audience & Reception Studies*, Vol. 9, Issue 1. Pp. 43-67.

<http://www.participations.org/Volume%209/Issue%201/contents.htm>

**Abstract:**

This research sets out to explore the social reception of the television comedy *Da Ali G Show* - a text that raised controversy due to its politically incorrect discourse. It was carried out in two different socio-cultural settings: London/United Kingdom and Zagreb/Croatia. The results are based on eighteen interviews with these interpretive communities (Fish, 1980) built on shared preference for the show and the type of humour it promotes. There were obvious differences in the position the text itself had in these respective communities: While it was very popular in the UK, especially among young people, it had a marginal position in Croatia, viewed by a small niche that considered themselves to be alternative to the Croatian mainstream. The decoding of the text showed profound differences: in the UK interpretive community mechanisms were found that enabled appreciation of the show while still remaining within a politically correct discourse. In the Croatian interpretive community, however, these mechanisms were absent, since there was no sense of violation of a norm if one engaged in a politically incorrect discourse. The findings suggest that the broader social context determined the position the text itself had in these respective interpretive communities, and was important in shaping the way it was decoded by the readers.

- Srbljinović, Armano, From Corrupt to Knowledge Societies: How to Change Mentality?, *European Quarterly of Political Attitudes and Mentalities*, god. 1, sv. 1, 2012., str. 26-37

<https://sites.google.com/a/fspub.unibuc.ro/european-quarterly-of-political-attitudes-and-mentalities/Home/armano-srbljinovic---full-paper-volume-1-issue-no-1-september-2012>

**Abstract:**

In search of an answer to the questions of what a knowledge society is and how it emerges we draw connections between the macro-institutional theory of the American political economist Douglass C. North and the theory of micro-social mechanisms of the Swedish sociologist Peter Hedström. North considers the institutional framework of a society as determining, in principle, the structure of economic opportunities and incentives for social actors. Actors acquire those types of knowledge and skills that they perceive most “valuable” or “profitable” and, at the same time, using the acquired types of knowledge and skills, they perceive possibilities for new opportunities and incentives, i.e. for changing the institutional framework. In addition to being influenced by the structure of economic incentives, the actors’ perception of value/“profitability” is also impacted by “mental constructs”, which actors use in order to interpret the world around them. In Hedström’s view, on the other hand, desires, beliefs and opportunities of social actors determine their actions, which, in turn, have an impact on desires, beliefs and opportunities, and thus also the actions, of other actors. Desires and beliefs roughly correspond to the mental, while opportunities correspond to the structural component of the North’s approach. These theories imply that a society in which (1a) the majority of its members want to be successful and believe that success can be achieved only by investing an effort, and in which (1b) a system of rewards according to merits has been established – such a society will considerably differ from a corrupt society (2a) comprised of the majority desiring success, but believing that it can most expeditiously be achieved by exploiting social connections to powerful actors, and in which (2b) clientelism and corruption are not adequately sanctioned. Development of a knowledge society can be influenced (1) by developing a corresponding institutional framework of opportunities and incentives, (2) by disseminating an appropriate narrative through various modalities of public discourse in order to influence desires and beliefs of social actors, and particularly (3) through acting by example, which provides a means to prove credibility of proclaimed intentions.

- Štulhofer, A., Traen, B., & Carvalheira, A. (2012) Job-related strain and sexual health difficulties among heterosexual men from three european countries: The role of culture and emotional support. *Journal of Sexual Medicine*, DOI: 10.1111/j.1743-6109.2012.02967.x.

<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/j.1743-6109.2012.02967.x/abstract>

**Abstract:**

*Introduction.* Epidemiological evidence for the association between job-related stress and sexual difficulties in men is largely lacking. Little is known about the factors that may mediate or moderate this relationship.

*Aim.* This study analyzes the association between job-related difficulties and men's sexual difficulties.

*Main Outcome Measures.* Job-related difficulties were measured by 10 yes/no questions that addressed a range of adverse workplace situations. The experience of sexual difficulties in the past 12 months was assessed by using seven dichotomous indicators developed in the National Study of Sexual Attitudes and Lifestyles (NATSAL) 2000.

*Method.* Analyses were carried out using data from a 2011 online study of Portuguese, Croatian, and Norwegian men (N = 2,112). Multivariate logistic regression and mediation analysis were used to test the hypothesized association.

*Results.* Men with job-related concerns reported lower sexual satisfaction than men without such concerns did (F = 7.53, P < 0.001). Multivariate analysis confirmed the association between job-related and sexual health concerns. The odds of experiencing one or more sexual health difficulties in the past 12 months were about 1.8 times higher among men who reported the highest levels of workplace difficulties than among men who experienced no such difficulties. The odds of reporting sexual health difficulties were significantly reduced by a higher income (adjusted odds ratio [AOR] = 0.87, P < 0.01), emotional intimacy with one's partner (AOR = 0.93, P < 0.001), having children (AOR = 0.62–0.66, P < 0.01), and country-specific effects (AOR = 1.98–2.22, P < 0.001). In all three countries, the relationship between job-related and sexual health difficulties was mediated by anxiety and depression.

*Conclusions.* The findings suggest that negative mood is the mechanism behind the association between workplace strain and sexual difficulties. Emotional support, such as couple intimacy and fatherhood, can reduce—independently from sociocultural and socioeconomic factors—the risk of sexual health concerns.

### ***Poglavlja u knjigama inozemnih izdavača***

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- Čengić, Drago (2012.), Managers as 'Cultural Drivers': Raiffeisen Bank in Croatia. U: Kovacs, Janos M., Zentai, Violeta (eds.) (2012.). *Capitalism from Outside. Economic Cultures in Eastern Europe after 1989*. Budapest- New York: CEU Press, pp.89-103.

<http://www.ceupress.com/books/html/CapitalismfromOutside.htm>

- Hornstein Tomić, Caroline; Ivanda Jurčević, Katica: Gäste auf Zeit – Grenzgänger – transkulturelle Vermittler: Identitätsbildungsprozesse in der Migration (Temporary Guests – border-crossers – transcultural mediators: processes of identity construction in migration). In: Welebil, Angelika; Nuber, Joern (eds.): *Gastarbeit (Guestwork)*. Wien/St. Wolfgang: Edition Art Science (2012), 173-222.

#### **Abstract:**

Der Beitrag widmet sich den Migrationsbewegungen nach Deutschland und den damit einhergehenden dynamischen Identitätskonstruktionen von Kroaten aus (dem ehemaligen) Jugoslawien, im Zuge des Zerfallsprozesses dann aus Kroatien und Bosnien-Herzegowina in jeweiligen sozio-ökonomischen und politischen Kontexten. Er beginnt mit einem historischen Überblick über die wichtigsten Stadien des Migrationsgeschehens von der politisch motivierten Migration seit den vierziger Jahre des letzten Jahrhunderts, über die Anwerbung der ersten Gastarbeiter in den sechziger Jahren, die folgenden Kettenwanderungen und Wellen des Familiennachzugs, die Flüchtlingsmigrationen in den neunziger Jahren aus kroatischen und bosnisch-herzegowinischen Gebieten, bis zu den aktuellen Migrationsdynamiken (Saisonarbeit, zirkuläre Migration etc.), einschliesslich Rückwanderungen. Er geht auf unterschiedliche Stufen und Modi der Eingliederung (Akkulturation, Assimilation, Integration) in die deutsche Aufnahmegesellschaft im Spannungsverhältnis zum Herkunftsbezug ein, und eröffnet darüber einen Blick auf die Komplexität des Migrationsgeschehens. Die Rolle von Schlüsselinstitutionen und ihren multiplen Identifikationsangeboten zum Erhalt des Herkunftsbezugs, wie der kroatischen

katholischen Kirche (Mission), Einwanderervereinen, Schulen etc. wird ebenso berücksichtigt, wie die Ausgestaltung transnationaler Migrationsnetzwerke. Aus der Erfahrungsperspektive wird dann beleuchtet, wie ausgesprochen heterogen die kroatische Diaspora als eine der stärksten und ältesten Einwanderergruppen in Deutschland ist, tragen doch die Motivationen, Familienkontexte, sozialen Stratifizierungen und generationellen Abstufungen innerhalb dieser Einwanderergruppe zu äußerst vielfältigen Migrationsbiographien bei. Besonderes Augenmerk wird der Generationenspezifität der Migrationserfahrung im Hinblick auf Fragen der Zugehörigkeit und ihrer wiederholten Redefinition im biographischen Verlauf, des Identitätsmanagements, der Lebensplanung und hier vor allem von Rückkehrplänen und ihrer Realisierung geschenkt, die zumal vor dem Hintergrund der wechselnden sozio-politischen Rahmenbedingungen in den Entsende- sowie der Aufnahmegesellschaft in unterschiedlichem Licht erscheinen.

- Hornstein Tomić, Caroline; Kaser, Karl; Daskalova, Krassimira: Introduction. In: Hornstein Tomić, Caroline; Kaser, Karl; Daskalova, Krassimira; Radunović, Filip: *Gendering post-socialist Transition. Studies of Changing Gender Perspectives*. Wien/Leipzig: Lit Verlag (2012), 15-32.

**Abstract:**

The studies of Gendering Post-Socialist Transition follow the economic, political, social and cultural effects and traces of system changes in the lives of women and men after 1989 in eleven countries of Central and South Eastern Europe. The meaning of these changes for the relationships between men and women, for gender roles and representations, and for the development of normative discourses about femininity and masculinity are being looked into. With respect to gender relations, case studies deal with changing values and mentalities in transformation, showing that poverty, social exclusion, nationalism, social and healthcare systems, all have profound gendered dimensions.

- Nikodem, K., Zrinščak, S. (2012.) Croatia's Religious Story: the coexistence of institutionalized and individualized religiosity. U: Pollack, D., Mueller, O., Pickel, G. (ed.) *The Social Significance of Religion in the Enlarged Europe; Secularization, Individualization and Pluralization*. Ashgate, Aldershot, str. 207-227.

<http://www.ashgate.com/default.aspx?page=637&calcTitle=1&isbn=9781409426219&lang=cy-gb>

**Abstract:**

The main topic of this chapter is an analysis of religious changes in contemporary Croatian society. Our general hypothesis is that there are two main processes that marked religious change at the same time: stability of institutionalized (church-related) religiosity, with some indicators of slight increase, and the firm presence of individualized, personally shaped religiosity. We are analyzing those simultaneous processes in the context of religiosity (in general meaning), personal relation to religion and public role of religion. The paper is mostly based on the results of the international empirical research «Church and Religion in an Enlarged Europe» conducted in 2006 on the representative sample of 968 adult Croatian citizens (48.5% male and 51.5% female). These results are compared with the results from other international researches, such as, «Aufbruch» (N=1032 ; 1997) and the “European Value Study” (N=1003 ; 1999 ; N=1525 ; 2008), as well as the national one, «Modernization and Identity in Croatian Society» (N=1202 ; 2004).

- Solioz, Christophe i Paul Stubbs (2012) *Regionalism in South East Europe and Beyond*. u Paul Stubbs i Christophe Solioz (ur.) *Towards Open Regionalism in South East Europe*. Baden-Baden: Nomos; str: 15-48

### *Uredničke knjige objavljene kod inozemnih izdavača*

Hornstein Tomić, Caroline; Kaser, Karl; Daskalova, Krassimira; Radunović, Filip: *Gendering post-socialist Transition*. Studies of Changing Gender Perspectives. Wien-Leipzig: Lit Verlag (2012).

<http://www.bookdepository.com/Gendering-Post-Socialist-Transition-Daskalova/9783643902290?b=-3&t=-26#Bibliographicdata-26>

Gendering Post-Socialist Transition presents economic, political, social, and cultural effects and traces of system changes in the lives of women and men after 1989 in 11 countries of Central and Southeastern Europe. The contributions by nine research teams from different countries look into the meaning of these changes for the relationships between men and women, for gender roles and representations, and for the development of normative discourses about femininity and masculinity. With respect to gender relations, these case studies deal with changing values and mentalities in transformation and once again show that poverty, social exclusion, nationalism, social systems, and healthcare systems all have a profound gendered dimension. (Series: ERSTE Foundation Series - Vol. 1)

- Paul Stubbs i Christophe Solioz (ur.) (2012) *Towards Open Regionalism in South East Europe*. Baden-Baden: Nomos; ISBN 978-3-8329-6597-6

<http://www.amazon.com/Regionalism-Southeast-European-Integration-Perspectives/dp/3832965971>

*Towards Open Regionalism in South East Europe* presents a series of interlinked reflections on the possibilities and problems of emergent forms of regional cooperation in South East Europe (SEE). Taking diverse themes such as: the economy, crime, borders, culture, and civil society, authors explore some of the facets of “open regionalism”, consisting of multi-actor, multi-level and multi-scalar processes producing a complex geometry of interlocking networks. The book situates “new regionalism” in SEE in the historical context of the legacies of Yugoslavia and the wars of the Yugoslav succession. Contemporary processes of Europeanisation in relation to SEE are also examined as complex, contingent and radically unfinished. The book seeks to move beyond the constraints of objectivist notions of regionalism as consisting of sets of relations between sovereign nation states, to address complex constructions of meaning and place.

### *Izvještaji o Hrvatskoj*

Mežnarić, Silva i Paul Stubbs (2012). *Social Impact of Emigration and Rural-Urban Migration in Central and Eastern Europe. Croatia. Final Country Report*. European Commission, DG Employment, Social Affairs and Inclusion. Bruxelles, s. 70

[ec.europa.eu/social/BlobServlet?docId=8866&langId=en](http://ec.europa.eu/social/BlobServlet?docId=8866&langId=en)

### *Inozemni autori o Hrvatskoj (izbor)*

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Neumann, Martin, Modelling the Dynamics of Securitizing National Identities, Interdisciplinary Description of Complex Systems, god. 10, sv. 2, 2012, str. 28-49.

<http://indecs.eu/index.php?s=x&y=2012&p=28-49>

**Abstract:**

Using the example of conflict escalation in former Yugoslavia, a common framework of the mechanisms leading to conflict escalation is developed in this paper. Escalation of ethno-nationalist violence is described as an endogenous feature of the nation. The principle of the nation may succeed in being an organising principle for integrating large-scale social groups. However, it may also generate the extreme event of ethno-nationalist violence. The architecture of a simulation model is described to test the extreme event hypothesis.