

Međunarodne akademske publikacije članova HSD-a

Razdoblje objavljivanja radova:
listopad 2013. - travanj 2014.

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Članci u inozemnim časopisima

- Bilić, Paško (2014) "Searching for a centre that holds in the network society: social construction of knowledge on, and with, English Wikipedia", *New Media and Society*, SAGE Publications. Online first: 1-19. Doi: 10.1177/1461444814522953
<http://nms.sagepub.com/content/early/2014/02/12/1461444814522953.full.pdf+html>

The communication model of the network society is not horizontal and flat. Different mediated constructions and centreing performances on new media platforms work towards integrating the symbolic environment, and towards representing the imagined mediated centres. Wikipedia aspires to become 'the sum of all human knowledge'. Despite being built on anonymous contributions its underlying dynamic is a process of empirically traceable social construction of knowledge. A case study of English Wikipedia's *In the news* (ITN) section will be presented. Through flexible mediated content production, based on the routinization of the process in policies and guidelines, Wikipedia constructs social centres through consensus-driven media rituals, based on the neutral point of view. Wikipedia has blurred the border between different types of knowledge in the process of 'searching for a centre that holds'. It constantly negotiates the border between its internal collaboration and its external symbolic environment.

- Carvalheira, A., Traen, B., Štulhofer, A. (2014.) Correlates of men's sexual interest: A cross-cultural study. *Journal of Sexual Medicine*, 11(1): 154-164.
<http://online.library.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/jsm.12345/pdf>

Introduction. Low sexual desire has been studied more extensively in women than in men. Aim. The study aims to analyze the correlates of distressing lack of sexual interest and the self-assessed reasons for the lack of sexual interest among heterosexual men from three countries.

Methods. A web-based survey was completed by 5,255 men aged 18–75 years from Portugal, Croatia, and Norway.

Main Outcome Measures. We used an item that assesses lack of sexual interest from the British NATSAL 2000. Anxiety and depression were measured with the SCL-ANX4 and SCL-DEP6. Relationship intimacy was measured using a five-item version of the Emotional Intimacy Scale. A shortened version of the Sexual Boredom Scale was used to assess proneness to sexual boredom in relation to the duration of relationship, and personal distress was evaluated using an item created for this study.

Results. Distressing lack of sexual interest lasting at least 2 months in the previous year was reported by 14.4% of the participants. The most prevalent comorbidity among these men was erectile difficulty (48.7%). Men with low confidence levels in erectile function, not feeling attracted to the partner, and those in long-term relationships were more likely to have experienced lack of sexual interest than were men with high confidence levels and those who felt attracted to their partner and those in shorter-term relationships. Professional stress was the most frequently reported reason for lack of sexual interest. Sexual boredom as a result of a long-term relationship was significantly and negatively correlated with the level of intimacy ($r = -0.351$, $P < 0.001$) and sexual satisfaction ($r = -0.497$, $P < 0.001$).

Conclusions. Distressing lack of sexual interest in heterosexual men was associated with a number of intrapersonal (self-confidence in erectile function, stress), interpersonal (relationship duration, partner attractiveness), and sociocultural variables.

- Kogan, I., Matković, T., & Gebel, M. (2013). Helpful friends? Personal contacts and job entry among youths in transformation societies. *International Journal of Comparative Sociology*, 54(4), 277–297. doi:10.1177/0020715213509256
<http://cos.sagepub.com/content/54/4/277.full.pdf+html>

This article's aim is to explore the role of personal contacts at the transition from school to work and compare these effects across countries with various levels of market development. Using data from school-leaver surveys for Ukraine and Croatia and applying propensity score matching, we focus on the probability of finding initial employment and the quality of this employment among those youths who adhered to personal contacts compared to those relying on formal methods of job searching. Our results reveal that personal connections yield greater economic benefits for job entry in transformation countries with more developed market structures.

- Neumann, Martin, Srblijinović, Armano, Essays on Political Actors and Attitudes: Do They Constitute Distributed Reflexivity? Part III: Long-Term Dynamics Towards Deliberative Democracy, *European Quarterly of Political Attitudes and Mentalities*, 2(4), 2013., str. 55-63
<https://sites.google.com/a/fspub.unibuc.ro/european-quarterly-of-political-attitudes-and-mentalities/Home/neumann-and-srblijinovic---full-pape-pf---eqpamvolume2no4october2013>

In this final part of our series of essays we discuss the consequences of our earlier stated hypotheses that in times of well-being the logic of appropriateness prevails among both the constituencies and their political representatives, while in times of crisis constituencies resort to the logic of arguing, and leaders predominantly use the logic of consequences with some admixtures of the logic of arguing. Over a longer term we expect a gradual shift from the logic of consequences toward the logic of arguing in times of crises. However, we do not expect that such a shift necessarily leads to a greater societal problem-solving capacity, since self-referential communicative processes may lead to what we call “communicative bubbles”.

Yet, we also argue that societies developing more deliberative strands of democracy have significant potential to come close to the condition of distributed reflexivity, characterized by the fact that each member of a society is able to start or join a discussion on any issue of his or her concern, to exercise his or her reasoning freely, and to make up his or her mind on any such issue, taking into account, when doing so, that other people have equal capacities and equal rights to do the same. We conclude that a plurality of deliberatively democratic societies have significant potential to develop genuine problem-solving capacities, and not merely communicative bubbles.

- Prpić, Katarina. STS in a (Post)Socialist Context. *Science and Technology Studies in Croatia*. *Tecnoscienza*, 4 (2013), 1: 165-181.

<http://www.tecnoscienza.net/index.php/tsj/article/view/141/97>

This paper presents an outline of science and technology studies (STS) in Croatia in both the socialist period and the transitional (or postsocialist) period. Introductory remarks delineate the social and intellectual context of Croatian STS in both observed periods. A brief sketch of early STS follows - primarily philosophical, historical and economic studies. The central section of the article is a presentation of Croatian sociological studies of science and technology from the early eighties until the present. The interdisciplinary issue of Croatian STS is discussed in the conclusions.

- Schnittker, Jason and Bacak, Valerio 2014. The increasing predictive validity of self-rated health. *PLoS One* 9(1): e84933.

<http://www.plosone.org/article/fetchObject.action;jsessionid=A2AFF4636987E6248E577C074B130F3A?uri=info%3Adoi%2F10.1371%2Fjournal.pone.0084933&representation=PDF>

Using the 1980 to 2002 General Social Survey, a repeated cross-sectional study that has been linked to the National Death Index through 2008, this study examines the changing relationship between self-rated health and mortality. Research has established that self-rated health has exceptional predictive validity with respect to mortality, but this validity may be deteriorating in light of the rapid medicalization of seemingly superficial conditions and increasingly high expectations for good health. Yet the current study shows the validity of self-rated health is increasing over time. Individuals are apparently better at assessing their health in 2002 than they were in 1980 and, for this reason, the relationship between self-rated health and mortality is considerably stronger across all levels of self-rated health. Several potential mechanisms for this increase are explored. More schooling and more cognitive ability increase the predictive validity of self-rated health, but neither of these influences explains the growing association between self-rated health and mortality. The association is also invariant to changing causes of death, including a decline in accidental deaths, which are, by definition, unanticipated by the individual. Using data from the final two waves of data, we find suggestive evidence that exposure to more health information is the driving force, but we also show that the source of information is very important. For example, the relationship between self-rated health and mortality is smaller among those who use the internet to find health information than among those who do not.

- Srbljinović, Armano, Božić, Jasmina, Implications of the Sociology of Emotions for Restoration of Social Order, *Emotion Review*, 6(2), 2014., str. 152-159
<http://emr.sagepub.com/content/6/2/152>

This article offers a conceptual analysis of the implications of the sociology of emotions for the restoration of social order in failing states. The authors mainly draw on ritual theories of emotions, but also use insights from dramaturgical, power and status, and exchange theories. It is argued that social order emerges from interactions among human individuals developing and internalizing emotional beliefs about their place within a wider social environment in the form of a social contract. Examples from states such as Afghanistan and Somalia illustrate the authors' thesis that macro-level restoration of order is possible through change agents' efforts at restoration of emotion-generating interaction ritual chains.

- Štulhofer, A., Ferreira, L. C., Landripet, I. (2014.) "Emotional intimacy, sexual desire, and sexual satisfaction among partnered heterosexual men. *Sexual and Relationship Therapy*, online first: DOI: 10.1080/14681994.2013.870335.
<http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/pdf/10.1080/14681994.2013.870335>

In spite of a mostly positive impact of emotional intimacy on sexual desire and satisfaction, emotional merging and the safety and comfort of emotional closeness have been linked with diminished sexual desire. Aiming at a better understanding of the role of intimacy in male sexuality, this paper explored (1) a likely mechanism behind the association between emotional intimacy and sexual satisfaction and (2) whether there is empirical evidence of a negative impact of intimacy on sexual desire. Among 506 heterosexual Croatian men ($M = 38.2$ years, $SD = 8.43$) currently living with their partners who participated in a large-scale online survey carried out in 2011, sexual satisfaction was dependent on both intimacy and sexual desire. Emotional intimacy was strongly associated with the partner-centered component of personal sexual satisfaction, pointing to a possible mechanism through which intimacy affects sexual well-being. Despite employing different analytical approaches and controlling for age and the length of intimate relationship, no evidence was found of a negative association between relationship intimacy and male sexual desire. Our study supports the notion that intimacy has an important and positive role in male sexuality.

Poglavlja u knjigama inozemnih izdavača

- Bilić, P., Bulian, L. (2014) "Lost in translation: context, computing, disputing on Wikipedia", u Kindling, Maxi i Greifender, E. (ur.) *iConference 2014 proceedings*, IDEALS open repository, Urbana-Champaign: University of Illinois, str. 32-44. Doi: 10.9776/14027
<http://hdl.handle.net/2142/47309>

Wikipedia is an open collaboration, global, multilingual project. Its guidelines and policies direct the collaboration process into a vision of objective and neutral encyclopedic knowledge. However, coherence of that knowledge, and the outcomes of the collaborative process on the same topic, can sometimes vary dramatically across different languages. Our goal was to explore what these differences are, and to see how they are contextualized in a case of a contested and conflictive topic. The empirical focus was on the Republic of Kosovo, a recently formed country in Southeast Europe still seeking full international recognition.

The study explores the social, cultural and political tensions through following the contextualization of this topic in three different Wikipedia communities: Serbian, Croatian and English. A constructivist (Charmaz, 1998) and substantive grounded theory of the process was created by following a two-step coding process. Three coders were active in different stages of the process. Discussions and comparisons of emergent codes, within and between three different communities, were conducted regularly. The core concept of our theory was neutrality dispute. It is based on four aspects: identities and viewpoints, their input into the process of content editing, relations between the editors, and the process of conflict management. The main drivers of conflict and/or consensus, within and across languages were different types of group identifications in relation to the topic of Kosovo and Wikipedia in general. Wiki software and Wikipedia's rules help in managing multiple conflicts, although the political and cultural contentiousness of the topic existing in the offline context was also reproduced in the collaborative process.

- Borowik, Irena, Branko Ančić, and Radosław Tyrała. 2013. "Central and Eastern Europe." In *The Oxford Handbook of Atheism*, edited by Stephen Bullivant and Michael Ruse. Oxford: Oxford University Press, pp. 560–580.

https://www.academia.edu/2634138/Atheism_in_Central_and_Eastern_Europe_chapter_from_The_Oxford_Handbook_of_Atheism

This essay offers a fresh exploration of atheism in post-communist Central and Eastern Europe (CEE), while also providing an overview of existing research into atheism and non-religion in the region. In light of the legacy of state-imposed atheism, and the subsequent (apparent) 'religious awakening' in some countries, the authors demonstrate the significance of national religious traditions and confessional structures for understanding diversity of atheism's nature and extent within the area. Analysis of European Values Survey data show that confessional structures of societies play more important role in spread of atheism than religious tradition (Catholicism or Orthodoxy) and that religious mono-confessionality supports vitality of religion, while religious pluralism makes more space for further differentiations of world-views, including atheism. The analysis also confirm that in CEE atheists, both 'soft' and 'hard', are not coherent as a group, and that some of them profess belief in supernatural powers and/or declare a religious affiliation.

- Brajdić Vuković, Marija. The mentoring of young researchers in the natural and social sciences in Croatia. In *(Re)searching academic careers*. Prpić, Katarina ; Van de Weijden, Inge ; Asheluoova, Nadia (ur.). St. Petersburg : RAS/ESA, 2014. Str. 225-250.

https://www.academia.edu/6667702/The_mentoring_of_young_researchers_in_the_natural_and_social_sciences_in_Croatia

The mentoring provided by a senior scientist is regarded as particularly important for young researchers' professional socialization. High-quality mentoring experiences permanently influence the careers of young researchers. Due to differences in the social organization of disciplines, the mentoring practices provided for young researchers are described as differing greatly between the social and natural sciences. However, recent global changes in nature of academic work and the practices of the academic profession, together with changes related to the production of knowledge in the social sciences, impose questions relating to the possible changes in mentoring patterns and practices in those disciplines. This qualitative study of a sample of 40 novices from the natural and social sciences has shown characteristic differences between the studied domains, but it has also found that in both the natural and social sciences,

mentorship differs from - in the previous research described - characteristic disciplinary patterns and practices. The latter finding is related to the disciplinary changes in the production of knowledge, as well as global and local (Croatian) changes of science systems and policies. The study concludes with specific remarks on how to improve a 'scientific novice programme' to work more as high-quality professional socialization programme.

- Hornstein Tomić, C.; Pleše, B. (2014.): Skilled mobility as a challenge for Croatian diaspora and migration policies (Pokretljivost znanja kao izazov za hrvatsku dijasporu i migracijsku politiku), u: Varzari, V., Tejada, G., Porcescu, S. (et al) (ur.): Skilled migration and development practices: Republic of Moldova and the countries of South East Europe (Migracija znanja i razvitak prakse: Moldova i države jugoistočne Europe). Chisinau: École Polytechnique Fédérale de Lausanne, Acad. De Stiinte a Moldovei (80-95).

The paper looks at the development of the scholarly debate on brain drain/gain/circulation in Croatia over the past two decades. It describes how the debate has reflected the impact of domestic socioeconomic and political dynamics on skilled mobility and diaspora politics within the context of the Croatian post-socialist transition and the ethno-national state-building process that followed the dissolution of the Yugoslav Federation. We critically review empirical research on the interconnections between knowledge and development as well as migration patterns in, to, and from Croatia. The local media and social network discourse is also reviewed in order to contextualize the scholarly debate and the production of social knowledge. We furthermore assess the development of migration policies and the corresponding institutional policies as well as the successes and failures in implementing these and we provide examples of good practices in tackling skilled mobility, taking general migration patterns into account. The paper looks at the strategies and instruments that neighbouring countries have used to deal with brain drain/gain/circulation and concludes with some recommendations for further research. We also recommend some policies that are required to respond to current dynamics. Accordingly, the paper seeks to highlight the linkage between future migration trends and the human resources needs of Croatia as an aging society and new member state of the European Union.

- Ilišin, Vlasta; Čular, Goran: Croatian parliamentary elites: toward professionalization and homogenization. In: Semenova, Elena; Edinger, Michael; Best; Heinrich (eds): "Parliamentary Elites in Central and Eastern Europe. Recruitment and representation." London / New York: Routledge / Taylor and Francis Group, 2014., 171-193.

Rad prati obrasce formiranja i regrutacije parlamentarne elite u Hrvatskoj od 1990. do 2011.

- Jugović, Ivana, and Branko Ančić. 2014. "Effects of religiosity and spirituality on gender roles and homonegativity in Croatia and Slovenia." In *Spirituality of Balkan Women Breaking Boundaries: the Voices of Women of ex-Yugoslavia*, edited by Nada Furlan Štante and Marjana Harcet. Koper: Univerzitetna Založba Annales, pp. 91–115.

The goal of this study was to explore whether gender and religiosity/spirituality affected beliefs about gender roles and same-sex relations in Slovenia and Croatia. Data were gathered on the national representative samples from Croatia (N=1201) and Slovenia (N=1065) from the International Social Survey Programme (module Religion 2008). As expected, women in

Croatia and Slovenia had less traditional beliefs about gender roles and were less homonegative than men. Non-religious non-spiritual individuals ("secularists") were the most egalitarian in their gender role beliefs and the least homonegative compared to other groups regarding religiosity and spirituality. Hypothesis that spiritual non-religious individual ("spiritual seekers") would be more egalitarian and less homonegative than religious individuals (either non-spiritual or spiritual i.e. "dwellers" and "dogmatists") was confirmed only on the Slovenian sample, whereas results obtained on the Croatian sample were more complex.

- Kašić, Biljana. "Towards a Critical Knowledge: Gender-Sensitive Education in the Abyss or an Illusion?", *Young Women in Post-Yugoslav Societies: Research, Practice and Policy* (eds. M. Adamovic et al). Zagreb and Sarajevo: Institute for Social Research in Zagreb & Human Rights Centre, University of Sarajevo, pp.19-42.

The intent of this paper is to examine the scope of gender sensitive education beyond its discursive self-explanatoriness and ideological protection by the politically established mechanisms of gender mainstreaming. On the one hand, the limitations of implementing gender sensitive education is directly associated with the factors, modes, and goals of neoliberal knowledge production that affirm narrowly pragmatic, functional and expert knowledge on sex/gender issues (Alvanoudi, Hemmings, Brown, Jalušič), and on the other hand, with the circumstances within which the "war against gender ideology" has become a symbolic, although masked, sign of abolishing the idea of sex/gender equality. In other words, despite the visible progress in the field of normative discourse on gender issues in the Croatian context, the patriarchal ideology is still an effective way of mutating gender codes within different intertwined practices, be they religious, world views, media, education. While at the primary level the problem can be read as a dispute expressed as a performance of political correctness versus the enjoyment of sex/gender freedom, it is about a series of layered political, social and cognitive juxtapositions that recycle the affective processes of stereotyping and misogyny, and finally discrimination. In this paper, I will primarily focus on different interpretations of gender sensitive education and attempts for its application that are often accompanied by ambiguities and doubts, and based on a comparative approach to education practices in the university classroom and alternative (non-institutional) classroom, I will endeavour to explore its multilevel effects, paradoxical places and tensions. Using the feminist premise about the inseparability of the politics of knowledge from the politics of location (hooks, Lauretis), the presentation simultaneously explores three processes important for this analysis: the process of self-reflection and articulation of knowledge, "the pedagogy of discomfort" (Boler, Zembylas) and decolonizing knowledge as well as an epistemological demand for transdisciplinarity and radicalization of education. How to integrate a gender perspective into knowledge, where is the position of the gender subject in the construction of knowledge, why does disciplinary discourse resist gender sensitive educational practices, how to open the possibility of analysing gender precariousness and cognitive capitalism are but some of the questions that require a new critical perspective with regards to the global commodification of knowledge. Therefore, is it possible at all in this context to reflect on the education as the power of social change, or is gender sensitive education only blurring the options?

- Landripet, I., Štulhofer, A. (2014.) "Pornography, sexual socialization, and satisfaction". In Michalos, A.C. (Ed.) Encyclopedia of quality of life and well-being research. Dordrecht: Springer, pp. 4898-4904.

In spite of a growing presence of pornography in contemporary life, little is known about its potential effects on young people's sexual socialization and sexual satisfaction. In this article, we present a theoretical model of the effects of sexually explicit materials (SEM) mediated by sexual scripting and moderated by the type of SEM used. An on-line survey dataset that included 650 young Croatian men aged 18-25 years was used to explore empirically the model. Descriptive findings pointed to significant differences between mainstream and paraphilic SEM users in frequency of SEM use at the age of 14, current SEM use, frequency of masturbation, sexual boredom, acceptance of sex myths, and sexual compulsiveness. In testing the model, a novel instrument was used, the Sexual Scripts Overlap Scale, designed to measure the influence of SEM on sexual socialization. Structural equation analyses suggested that negative effects of early exposure to SEM on young men's sexual satisfaction, albeit small, could be stronger than positive effects. Both positive and negative effects—the latter being expressed through suppression of intimacy—were observed only among users of paraphilic SEM. No effect of early exposure to SEM was found among the mainstream SEM users. To counterbalance moral panic but also glamorization of pornography, sex education programs should incorporate contents that would increase media literacy and assist young people in critical interpretation of pornographic imagery.

- Meštrović, Matko. The Sixties - Sweet or Bitter? in Schöllhammer, Georg and Ruben Arevshatayan, Eds (2014) Sweet Sixties. Specters and Spirits of Parallel Avant-garde (pp. 327-336) Sternberg Press, Berlin/New York
- Prpić, Katarina. Prolegomenon: widening scientific career studies. In: K. Prpić, I. van der Weijden & N. Asheulova (Eds.). (Re)searching Scientific Careers, (pp. 3-22). IHST/RAS - Nestor-Historia - SSTNET/ESA: St Petersburg, 2014.
- Švob-Đokić, N. and Bilić, P. (2014) "The national versus the European: The Croatian roadmap to media freedom and independence", u Psychogiopoulou, E. (ur.) Media Policies Revisited: The Challenge for Media Freedom and Independence. Basingstoke: Palgrave Macmillan, str. 83-97.

<http://www.irmo.hr/en/announcements/chapter-nada-svob-dokic-pasko-bilic-published-media-policies-revisited-challenge-media-freedom-independence-book-palgrave-macmillan/>

Glavni je cilj ovog poglavlja analizirati međuprožimanje nacionalne i europske (Europske unije i Vijeća Europe) razine medijskih javnih politika i medijske regulative. Pritom se osobito problematizira pitanje medijske slobode i nezavisnosti u hrvatskom tranzicijskom kontekstu. Tranzicijski je kontekst bio obilježen kaotičnom i neučinkovitim ekonomskom reformom praćenom radikalnim promjenama društvenih vrijednosti uzrokovanim snažnim globalnim utjecajima i reorganizacijom sveukupnih medijskih komunikacijskih procesa. S obzirom na opsegom malu lokalnu medijsku proizvodnju, novi su komunikacijski tokovi doveli do povećane ovisnosti o transnacionalnim medijskim kompanijama i uvezenim proizvodima koji formalno podupiru medijsku slobodu i nezavisnost, ali istovremeno monopoliziraju medijsku proizvodnju i sadržaje.

- Zrinščak, S. (2013) Religion and Society in Bosnia and Herzegovina. In: O. Listhaug and S. P. Ramet (eds.) Bosnia-Herzegovina since Dayton. Civic and uncivic values, pp. 183-204. Ravenna: Angelo Logo Editore

The chapter analyses the relationship between religion and society in Bosnia and Herzegovina in the post-Yugoslav period by focusing on basic sociological data about religion in society and among major ethnic and confessional groups, and by focusing on the relation between religion and social conflicts. While the first part is mainly empirically based, the second one relies on critical readings of authors who wrote about religion and wars, such as Enzo Pace, Mitja Velikonja, Srdjan Vrcan, etc. The main arguments of the chapter are that (a) the process of revitalization of religion in Bosnia and Herzegovina is in its nature and deepness not very different from other post-communist countries ; (b) though religion is deeply connected with different ethnic groups and with overall social process, ethnicization of social and political life is only partly embedded in religion, and (c) therefore, it should be reconsidered what and in which extent could be expected from religion / confessions inside the process of finding political solutions for Bosnia and Herzegovina. It also argues for the need to place the socio-religious changes in Bosnia and Herzegovina into wider, different and contradictory social processes, at the global level.

- Zrinščak, Siniša, Dinka Marinović Jerolimov, Ankica Marinović, and Branko Ančić. 2014. "Church and state in Croatia: Legal framework, religious instruction, and social expectations." In Religion and Politics in Post-Socialist Central and Southeastern Europe. Challenges since 1989., edited by Sabrina P. Ramet. New York, Basinstoke: Palgrave Macmillan, pp. 131–154.

<http://us.macmillan.com/religionandpoliticsinpostsocialistcentralandsoutheasterneurope/SabrinaRamet>

This chapter provides an overview of Church-state relations in Croatia since the collapse of communism. The focus is mainly on the general development of the legal framework, and on the introduction and development of religious instruction in the public schools. The issue of religious instruction serves to illustrate and discuss the main dilemmas about how to frame Church-state relations in the post-communist era, or more precisely in a country with a high level of religiosity, with marked social role of the Catholic Church, but also a country which opted for the separation of Church and state, for equality of all religions before law, and for respecting of freedom of thought, conscience, and religion. Therefore, the presentation of different aspects of religious instruction is followed by a summary of the public debates on the introduction of religious instruction in the public schools in the 1990s. In addition, the chapter touches social perceptions and expectations from religion in the public sphere, as the development of Church-state relations largely reflect the overall social climate in a country, an important part of which are social expectations of people from religions.

Knjige objavljene kod inozemnih izdavača

- Adamović, Mirjana; Galić, Branka; Gvozdanović, Anja; Maskalan, Ana; Potočnik, Dunja; Somun Krupalija, Lejla (ur.). *Young Women in Post-Yugoslav Societies: Research, Practice and Policy* / Zagreb, Sarajevo : Institute for Social Research in Zagreb ; Human Rights Centre, University of Sarajevo, 2014 (zbornik)

http://ba.boell.org/sites/default/files/young_women_in_post_-_yugoslav_societies.pdf

- Katarina Prpić, Inge van der Weijden and Nadia Asheulova (Eds.). *(Re)searching Scientific Careers*. IHST/ Russian Academy of Sciences - PH Nestor-Historia - Sociology of Science and Technology Network/ ESA: St Petersburg, 2014.

Inozemni autori o Hrvatskoj (izbor)

Dimitrova-Grajzl, Valentina; Simon, Eszter (2010). *Political Trust and Historical Legacy: The Effect of Varieties of Socialism*. *East European Politics and Societies*, 24:206-228.

Hooghe, Marc; Kern, Anna (2013). *Party membership and closeness and the development of trust in political institutions: An analysis of the European Social Survey, 2002-2010*. *Party Politics*, 21-13: 1-13.

Tavčar Krajnc, M.; Flere, S.; Kirbiš, A. (2012). *Is Protest Participation in Post-Yugoslav Countries Motivated by Pro-democratic Political Culture? A Cross-National Study*. *The Western Balkans Policy Review*, 2 (2): 95-117.