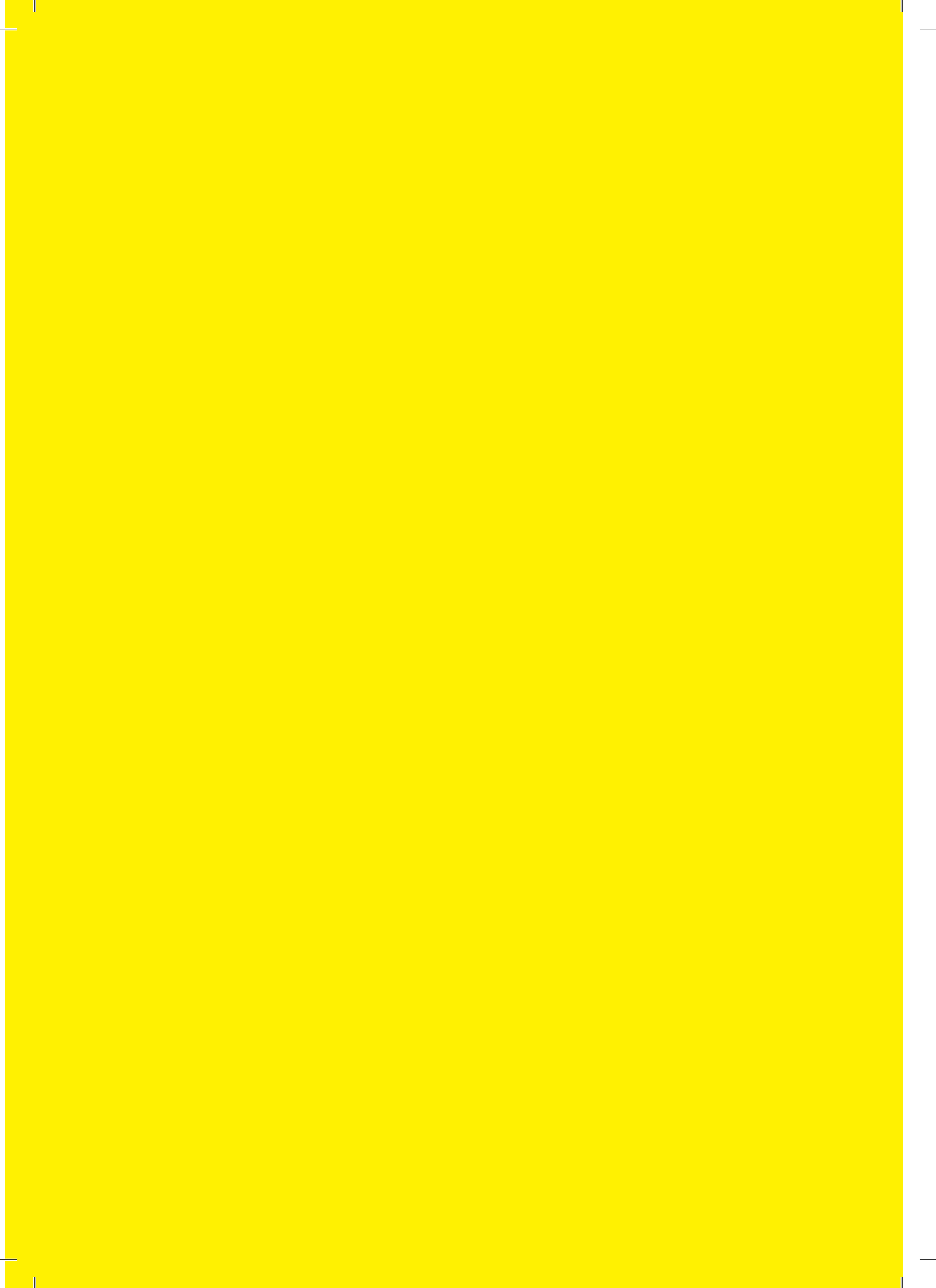


International Scientific Conference

# **Towards a European Society? Boundaries, Borders, Barriers**

13 – 15 June 2014  
Zagreb, Croatia







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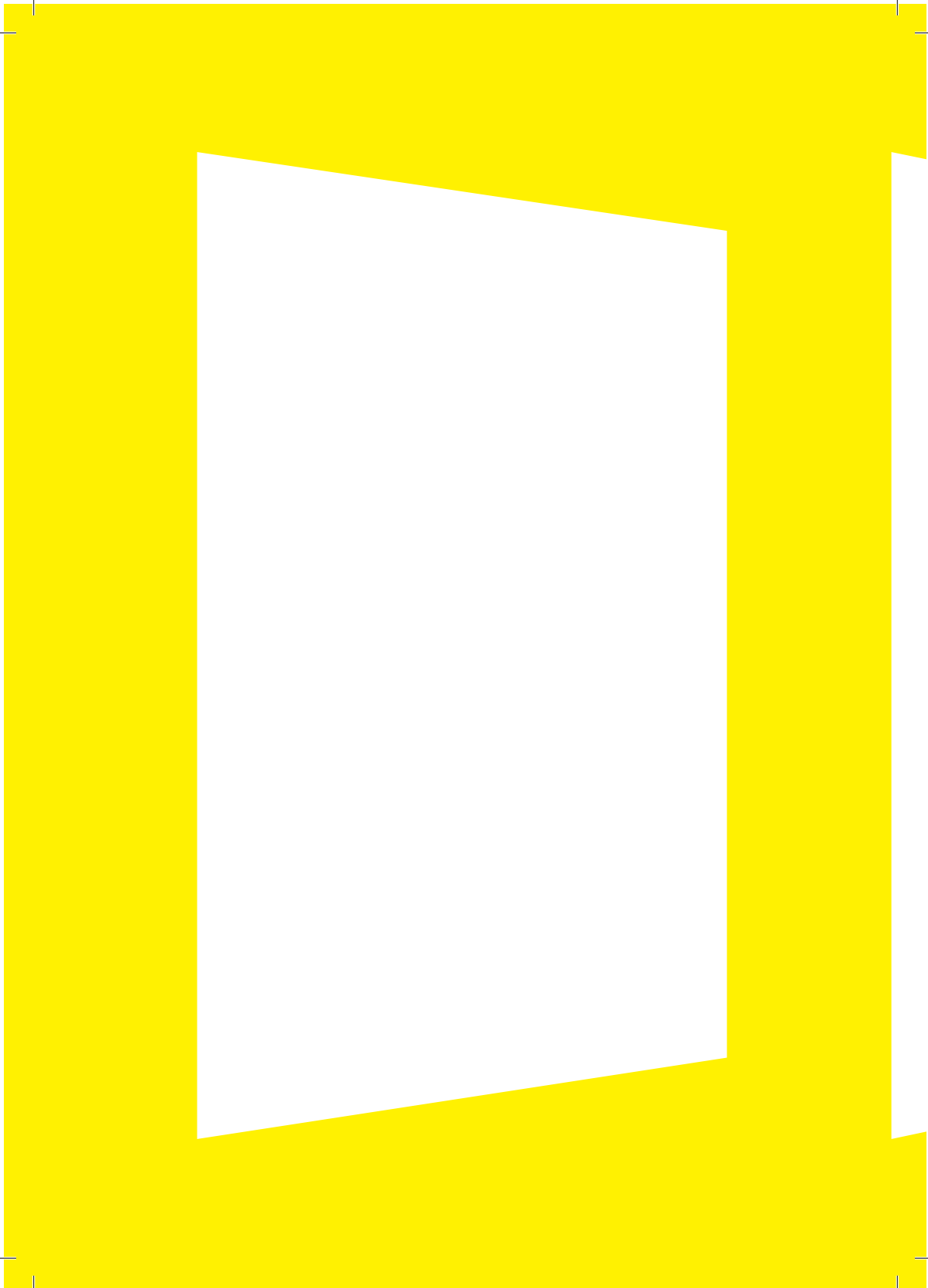
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**International Scientific Conference  
Towards a European Society? Boundaries, Borders, Barriers  
13–15 June 2014  
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# **Book of abstracts**



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# Welcome address



Dear Colleagues,

It is our pleasure to welcome you to the International Scientific Conference “Towards a European Society? Boundaries, Borders, Barriers.” The Conference is organised by the Croatian Sociological Association (Hrvatsko sociološko društvo, HSD), under the auspices of the European Sociological Association (ESA) and the President of the Republic of Croatia, prof. dr. sc. Ivo Josipović.

On the occasion of the first anniversary of Croatia’s admittance into the European Union, this Conference seeks to discuss a wide variety of topics related to the present and future of European societies, European citizenship, varying attitudes towards the European integration project, and the nature of emerging European social spaces.

European society, with its inherent dilemmas, discontents, and its many opportunities, demands urgent attention of the widest range of scholars in the social sciences, sociology in particular. As the depth and breadth of cultural, social, economic and political ties across the boundaries of European national spaces continually increases, the need for diverse representations of European citizens both at the European and global level grows concomitantly. However, given the fact that European social spaces emerge in multiple and fragmented forms, the idea of cultural, territorial and political unity that is inherent in and enforced by the concept of “Europe” itself is thus contested. Transnational spaces in Europe do not simply overlap with national domains; nor do they correspond to the administratively determined EU regions. Challenges in imagining a European-wide public sphere, European civil society, or European integration through multi-level governance, become greater only insofar as there is shifting and broadening of Europe’s political and economic boundaries. Additionally, by creating new political hierarchies and barriers to European social integration, the admission of new member states has led to an increase in the level of social and economic inequalities

throughout the European Union. The political landscape of Europe could become even more complex if some of the old member states seriously considered opting out, even as new countries are entering the EU.

Plenary, parallel and poster sessions throughout the conference are focused on addressing these issues and challenges. We hope we all have dynamic and fruitful discussions over the next three days and are looking forward to further collaboration.

We would like to express our gratitude to everyone who helped us organise this conference. We hope that you will enjoy your stay in Zagreb!

Regards,

Saša Božić  
Chairperson

Jaka Primorac  
Conference Secretary

Croatian Sociological Association  
(Hrvatsko sociološko društvo, HSD)

# Conference programme

# Friday, June 13 2014

**16.00—17.00 Registration**

**17.00—17.30 Opening (Zrinski Hall)**

Introductory words and a Welcome Address from the Conference Host **Saša Božić** Croatian Sociological Association; University of Zadar, Department of Sociology

Introductory note — A Delegate Representative from the Office of the **President of the Republic of Croatia**

Welcome speech from the representative of the European Sociological Association - **Roberto Cipriani** President of ESA Council of National Associations; Roma Tre University

Moderator: **Jaka Primorac** Croatian Sociological Association; Institute for Development and International Relations, Zagreb

**17.30—19.00 Introductory lecture (Zrinski Hall)**

**Gerard Delanty** University of Sussex  
*Divisions and Crisis in the Making of European Society: Neo-Liberal Europe and Social Europe*

Moderator: **Saša Božić** Croatian Sociological Association; University of Zadar, Department of Sociology

**20.00**

**Cocktail reception at the Museum of Broken Relationships**  
Ćirilometodska 2  
[www.brokenships.com](http://www.brokenships.com)

# Saturday, June 14 2014

## 9.30—11.00 Keynote lecture (Zrinski Hall)

**Chris Rumford**

Royal Holloway, University of London

*The Strangeness of Europe:  
Towards a Theory of Society*

Moderator: **Paul Stubbs** Institute of Economics, Zagreb

## 11.00—11.30 Coffee break + Poster presentations

**Mladen Domazet** and **Branko Ančić**

Institute for Social Research in Zagreb

*Collapse-free Future or Material Wealth:  
What do Europeans Want?*

**Marin Beroš** Institute of Social Sciences 'Ivo Pilar', Pula

*Challenging Promise of European  
Cosmopolitanism*

## 11.30—13.00 Parallel sessions

### **Session 1 (Zrinski Hall): Justice in Core — Justice for Periphery**

Moderator: **Tanja Vučković Juroš**

University of Zagreb, Faculty of Law, Department of Social Work

**Noémi Lendvai** University of Bristol and

**Paul Stubbs** Institute of Economics, Zagreb

*Europeanisation and the Variegated Socio-  
Political Economies of Austerity Capitalism:  
the Cases of Hungary and Croatia*

**Leyla Önal** Middle East Technical University, Department of Sociology  
*Gezi Park and EuroMaidan:  
Social Movements at the Borders*

**Jasminka Lažnjak**  
University of Zagreb, Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences,  
Department of Sociology

and

**Jadranka Švarc**  
Institute of Social Sciences 'Ivo Pilar', Zagreb  
*Policy Making on Science in Society:  
Centre/Periphery or a Common European Model*

**Zhovnovata Viktoriia**  
The National Technical University of Ukraine "Kyiv Polytechnic Institute"  
*Role of Social Justice in Social Relations of  
Ukrainian Society*

## **Session 2 (Lenuci Hall): Eternal Other — Attitudes, Sentiments, Perceptions**

Moderator: **Nikola Petrović** Institute for Social Research in Zagreb

**Margareta Gregurović, Simona Kuti and Drago Župarić-Iljić**  
Institute for Migration and Ethnic Studies, Zagreb  
*(Un)Welcome to the EU: Attitudes Towards  
Immigrant Workers and Asylum Seekers Within  
the New EU Border Population*

**Evija Kļave and Inese Šūpule**  
Institute of Philosophy and Sociology, University of Latvia, Riga  
*The European Dimension of Latvian Return  
Migrants' National Identity (Trans)formation*

**Biljana Kašić** University of Zadar, Department of Sociology  
*Europe: Crossing Its Phantasmagoric Image*

**13.00—15.00 Lunch break**

**15.00—16.30 Keynote lecture (Zrinski Hall)**

**Roberto Cipriani** Roma Tre University  
*Interpretative Borders and Paradigms*

Moderator: **Siniša Zrinščak** University of Zagreb, Faculty of Law

**16.30—17.30 Coffee break + Poster presentations**

**Marija Švajda** GfK Croatia – Market Research Center and  
**Zvonimir Galić** University of Zagreb, Faculty of Humanities and Social  
Sciences, Department of Psychology  
*Croatian Consumer, European Habits:  
Lifestyle of Croatian Healthy Food Consumers*

**Aleksandra Jordanovski** Freelance researcher, Zagreb, Croatia  
*Societal Security Dilemma and Ethnic Conflict:  
The Case of Macedonia*

**Krešimir Žažar** University of Zagreb, Faculty of Humanities and Social  
Sciences, Department of Sociology  
*What After (Social) Transition?*

**17.30—19.00 Parallel sessions**

**Session 3 (Zrinski Hall):  
Transborder Networks**

Moderator: **Simona Kuti** Institute for Migration and Ethnic Studies, Zagreb

**Dorota Bazuń** and **Mariusz Kwiatkowski** University of Zielona Góra  
*Cross-border Social Networks: Polish-German  
Border Case*

**Nevena Jerak** and **Martina Poljičak**

Central Bureau of Statistics Croatia, Zagreb

*Discourse of Standardization in the Interaction  
of Central Bureau of Statistics and Eurostat*

**Joanna Frańczak-Müller**

and

**Anna Mielczarek-Żejmo** University of Zielona Góra, Institute of Sociology

*Transborder Partnerships—Significance of  
Institutions for Creating Social Networks  
(Based on Sprewa-Nysa-Bóbr Euroregion)*

## **Session 4 (Lenuci Hall): European Identity—European Ideology**

Moderator: **Sven Marcelić** University of Zadar, Department of Sociology

**Nikola Petrović** Institute for Social Research in Zagreb

*Constructing the EU Ideology*

**Michal Vašečka** Masaryk University, Faculty of Social Studies, Brno

*European Identity and Essentialism of  
European Nations*

**Jeronim Dorotić** Catholic University of Croatia, Zagreb

*European Cultural Landscape and Identity:  
The Contribution of the “European Landscape  
Convention” in the Construction of a European  
Identity in the Croatian Context*



# Sunday, June 15 2014

## 9.30—11.00 Keynote lecture (Zrinski Hall)

**Vjeran Katunarić** University of Zadar, Department of Sociology  
*Illusions of Borders, Borders of Illusion:  
Towards a New European World Economy-Society*

Moderator: **Michal Vašečka**  
Masaryk University, Faculty of Social Studies, Brno

## 11.00—11.30 Coffee break + Poster presentations

**Aleksandra Grubić** Faculty of Political Science, Zagreb  
and  
**Vicko Tomić** Joint Doctorate in Sociology of Regional and Local  
Development, University of Zadar and University of Teramo  
*Contemporary European Environment:  
Discrepancy Between the Possibility of Creating  
European Identity and Rising Nationalistic  
Tendencies in Member States*

**Marko Mrakovčić** University of Rijeka, Faculty of Law  
*European Integration and Nationalist  
Particularism*

## 11.30—13.30 Session 5 (Zrinski Hall): Societal Transformation

Moderator: **Jasminka Lažnjak**  
University of Zagreb, Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences,  
Department of Sociology

**Lucie Vidovičová**

Masaryk University, Faculty of Social Studies, Office for Population Studies, Brno

*Between Work, Family and Leisure:  
On Values in an Ageing Europe*

**Nada Švob-Đokić and Paško Bilić**

Institute for Development and International Relations, Zagreb

*The National Versus the European:  
A Transformed Social Role of the Croatian Media*

**Ivana Dobrotić, Sunčica Flego and Tanja Vučković Juroš**

University of Zagreb, Faculty of Law, Department of Social Work

*Framing LGBT Issues in Croatian Newspapers:  
Between Civil Rights and Traditional Morality*

**Tatjana Sekulić**

University of Milan-Bicocca, Department of Sociology and Social Research

*Constituting the Social Basis of the EU*

**Sofia Boutsiouki** University of Macedonia Thessaloniki, Department of  
International and European Studies

*Swimming Against the Tide in Greece.  
Entrepreneurship in Times of Crisis:  
A Gender Perspective*

**13.30–14.30 Closing session  
Notes from Discussants and Rapporteurs**

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# Plenary lectures



**Gerard Delanty**

University of Sussex

***Divisions and Crisis in the Making of European Society:  
Neo-Liberal Europe and Social Europe***

Europeanization can be summed up as one in which three processes collide. firstly, there is the process of systemic integration which has quasi-constitutionalising direction. A contrary process of differentiation has occurred as a result partly of systemic problems emanating from the first process, but also as a result of the impact of globalisation and the unintended consequences of a logic of integration that produces differences. This can be understood as a difference creating process, since integration is necessarily accompanied by a rising awareness of mutual differences, but the outcome can also be described as one of fragmentation. This is evidenced in divisions within Europe, and in the emphasis on diversity over unity in European cultural policy. Both processes have in turn generated an additional one of increased contestation due to demands for democratization and for social protection. Democracy has now entered into the picture, which is no longer one of the transnationalisation of the nation-state. Such contestation is but right and left wing. These are systemic and anti-systemic processes, and all are constitutive of the making of European society. European society in a very specific sense is emerging from these conflicting processes. Two notable trends are the clash of a neoliberal versus a social Europe. The lecture will attempt to assess the extent of both of these conceptions of Europe. It will also be argued that all European countries are intracably interconnected politically and economically. The weakening of transnational governance and the abandonment of the path to its democratisation will not help Europe face the problems that integration brings. These problems inevitably bring with them problems of differentiation; therefore, increased contestation is the result. The present moment of crisis offers a space of reflection on the problems such interconnectness has created and the opportunity for the exploration of alternatives.

**Chris Rumford**

Royal Holloway, University of London

***The Strangeness of Europe:  
Towards a Theory of Society***

In recent years there has been encouragement for sociological work which dovetails with the existing agendas developed by scholars of European Union (EU) integration; the idea of ‘mainstreaming EU sociology’. This paper pursues a different line of enquiry: developing an account of transformation based on a theory of society. The key to this, it is suggested, is the idea of “strangeness” as the basis for a new framework of theory designed to apprehend the dynamics of European society and societal transformations. Strangeness is a form of social disorientation resulting from the loss of social signposting and an awareness that community is not necessarily built from the building blocks of physical contiguity. Strangeness captures the idea that social life can be disorienting and “we-ness” problematic. The paper deals with five dimensions of Europe’s strangeness: that we are not sure who we are, the loss of familiar reference points, the phenomena of “disconnected contiguity” and “generalised milieu”, and the existence of multiple coexisting Europes, the last of these being most fully developed account. The paper explores how this multiplicity helps us locate the dynamics of change in contemporary Europe. It is argued that this focus on the dynamics of multiplicity has the potential to take us beyond an understanding of Europe framed in terms of a plurality of identities.

**Roberto Cipriani**

Roma Tre University

### ***Interpretative Borders and Paradigms***

The issue of borders regards the sociological profession and its practice directly. It is to the initiative of two sociologists, Judith Blau and Alberto Moncada, that we owe the foundation of the *Sociologues sans frontières (Sociologists Without Borders)* association in 2006, and the creation of a bi-annual journal called *Societies Without Borders*. Its purpose is to bring together various sociology branches from all continents and to compare approaches and research results, especially those accruing to human rights, public welfare, and/or the common good. In general, we find that researchers in developing countries tend to favour a utopian position, while representatives of advanced countries are prepared to adopt a more critical stance. This helps us grasp the significance of the effort being made by the association and the journal to overcome differences, build up relationships, establish virtuous links, and promote cordial agreements and effective cooperation. Also, an intention has emerged that seeks to eliminate the barriers between the social sciences and human rights, as well as those between the environmental sciences and the humanities, already formulated by the United Nations. A commitment of this kind goes well beyond scientific context and points to an effort aimed at changing the given situation by means of diffusion of reliable scientific knowledge. For example, this can be seen in the cases of Mexican immigration in the United States and Apartheid in the Republic of South Africa. In both cases, the aim was to improve social policies in favour of people in difficulty and to use common language between competing groups. This establishes a non-hierarchical form of communication and asks for mutual recognition between the social actors involved.



**Vjeran Katunarić**

University of Zadar, Department of Sociology

***Illusion of Borders, Borders of Illusion:  
Towards a New European World Economy-Society***

By using the analogy with the early modern “European world-economy” (Braudel, Wallerstein) this paper deals with prospects of European expansion in a non-colonial sense, eventually “outgrowing” the new European world-economy society. Borders are not unchangeable, as they do not belong to natural landscapes. On the other hand, they are indispensable to all state-societies, based on the possession of valuable sources and exclusion of the others. Borders are thus constructed and de/re-constructed, sometimes shifted away, as is the case with the current EU-border(s). Obviously, their removal will depend on states-societies’ willingness to share their resources with other state-societies under a common (world) institutional roof; i.e., a world democratic state.

Apparently, the Schengen Agreement led to the creation of Europe’s area with borders that are rather provisional than permanent. However, this raises the question of their location; that is to say, whether it is possible to establish permanent borders; and if so, where the borders should be. Currently, their main function is to prevent illegal transportation of commodities and people across the borders. Unfortunately, this can have many negative effects, as the fast-growing jobless population from the South (southern Europe and southern parts of world) cannot survive without the EU and the assistance from other world’s development associations. Therefore, the EU should open its borders periodically, or invest into work-intensive projects in such countries. The EU borders are also provisory to some member states and the neighboring states, which are eager to make trade and other cooperation links unimpeded as much as possible. Furthermore, EU borders architects cannot easily establish

the location of the borders; that is, their geopolitical or geoeconomic realms. Likewise, the EU ideology is almost devoid of a vision of the Other as an antagonist, except the United States at times. Each of the contested features of the European borders will be elaborated. Subsequently, the issue of borders will be extended to the world level; i.e., the meandering of the world-historical process. The latter can be described in a teleological (optimistic) way as a long procession of trials-and-errors on the way to global associations of states and nations, with a possible establishment of a democratic world government. Although this may present another illusion, the illusionary elements of the EU-European borders, as described earlier, may contribute to understanding borders as illusionary lines of defense stretching against each other. Last but not least, Europe is actually surrounded with diverse countries in which European external policy dedicated to the idea of global development on an equal basis may catalyze processes of modernization. These may still be “multiple” in some (cultural, political or economic) aspects, and can bring others closer to the European patterns of democracy and economy, which strives to be based on balanced care of public and private goods.

# Parallel sessions

# **Session 1 (Zrinski Hall):**

**Justice in Core —  
Justice for Periphery**

**Noémi Lendvai**

University of Bristol

and

**Paul Stubbs**

Institute of Economics, Zagreb

***Europeanisation and the Variegated Socio-Political Economies of Austerity Capitalism: the Cases of Hungary and Croatia***

Post-communist welfare cannot be easily classified or theorised through the concept of “Europeanisation”, tending as it does to reduce complex and dynamic translation processes into crude linear binaries in which, for example, the influence of the EU on national social policy is viewed as either, more or less, “strong” or “weak”. Instead, in this paper we explore the implications of understanding post-communist welfares in the context of variegated forms of capitalism. This approach examines the complex interplay between different modalities of welfare, the uneven development of neo-liberalisms, and the multi-scalar restructuring of welfare assemblages, in the context of the reframing of the relationships between the economic, the political and the social, and, crucially, between the EU core and periphery, in a period of deep crisis and austerity. We argue that, rather than looking at post-communist Europe as a flattened map, diverse and often contradictory, we should point out emerging processes of welfare restructuring, in which political agency continues to matter. Comparing and contrasting the changing inter-relationship between neo-liberalism, authoritarianism, populism and nationalism in Hungary and Croatia allows for a more nuanced understanding of the variable geometries of transnational translations and restructurings.

**Leyla Önal**

Middle East Technical University, Sociology Department, Ankara

### ***Gezi Park and EuroMaidan: Social Movements at the Borders***

Both Turkey and Ukraine are located at the external borders of the European Union (EU) and are seen as important partners of the EU, especially in terms of mutual economic relations and their position within the European social space. Both countries experienced mass protests in 2013: the Gezi Park protests and EuroMaidan on May 28 and November 21 respectively. Although initial causes of the protests differ—the brutal attack at Taksim Gezi Park on a sit-in by environmentalists wanting to protect trees versus the Ukrainian government’s abandonment of EU trade agreement talks — and though they seem spatially, temporally and ideologically separate — both protests included claims related to a ‘more just and transparent system’, which can be read along an authoritarianism–Europeanization axis. Such claims are not purely political, but are closely linked to a social dimension, especially in terms of local and European space-making manifested both in the internal dilemmas of the EU and in the EU enlargement policies. Gezi Park and EuroMaidan should be approached from a view incorporating EU negotiation chapters such as “social policy and employment”; “judiciary and fundamental rights”; “justice, freedom and security”; and the like. This work aims to understand the importance of Gezi Park and EuroMaidan in terms of space-making and democracy and civil society perception in relation to Europeanization.

**Jasminka Lažnjak**

University of Zagreb, Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, Department of Sociology

and

**Jadranka Švarc**

Institute of Social Sciences 'Ivo Pilar', Zagreb

## ***Policy Making on Science in Society: Centre/Periphery or a Common European Model***

The main aim of the paper is to identify the cross-national differences and similarities in policy making trends on science in society (SiS) based on the comparative analysis of national reports from an FP7 project “Monitoring Policy and Research Activities Related to Science in Society in Europe” (MASIS). The analysis is based on the “horizontal approach” to national reports of the 38 European countries included in the project and is focused on the empirical insight into six sections of reports that were selected for the analysis of the existence of a common European model of SiS policy. This study bases the model on two dimensions: democratisation and convergence of SiS policy.

Although the analysis reveals strong trends towards a common European model of SiS, the centre/periphery model, which draws attention to diversities and divisions, is still present. While common European model can be recognized on various theoretical and contextual Europeanization processes levels, the centre/periphery model is simultaneously present on the practical level of governance and policy making. This illustrates that the common European model in SiS has some distinctive features which differ from the European research paradigm shaped by ERA and FP.

## ***Role of Social Justice in Social Relations of Ukrainian Society***

Principles of justice reflect the values of public relations. It is believed that fair relations are those which are approved by the involved majority and which take their interests into account. Social processes in Ukraine are characterized by a synthesis of socialistic and capitalistic worldviews. Capitalistic ideals entwine themselves into the net of principles inherent in a socialist state.

Information-saturated society, idealistic visions of the concept of social justice coming from transformations in the world’s perceptions of individual persons, and the ability to urge people to resolute actions may cause a public interest and lead to changes in the social order of a society.

As an independent state, Ukraine is characterized by the growing polarization of the society at the cost of major capital being concentrated in the hands of the narrow circle of the political elite. This presents a discord that can be taken as indicative of the socialist past; i.e., principles of equality and justice that are ensured by the state versus principles of individualism indicative of the capitalistic present and accompanied by the need to take one’s responsibilities upon oneself. These circumstances create favourable atmosphere for protests.

Today, the notion of social justice acquires a new perception. This is caused by the fact that social justice not only characterizes the whole system of social relations in a wide variety of manifestations but also leads to the collapse of firm social structures through the change of social priorities and evaluation systems.

2013–2014 protests are thus demonstrations of ordinary people’s dissatisfaction with domineering grotesque corruption and inequality, economic stagnation, and poverty in Ukraine.

To conclude, the study of the role of social justice in social relations should be of crucial interests to sociologists.



**Session 2  
(Lenuci Hall):**

**Eternal Other —  
Attitudes, Sentiments,  
Perceptions**

**Margareta Gregurović, Simona Kuti and  
Drago Župarić-Iljić**

Institute for Migration and Ethnic Studies, Zagreb

***(Un)Welcome to the EU: Attitudes Towards Immigrant  
Workers and Asylum Seekers Within the New EU  
Border Population***

Croatia's admittance to the EU has brought new challenges and issues in researching and analysing not only migration flows and trends but also attitudes towards real and potential newcomers. The aim of this paper is to explore attitudes of the residents of the two easternmost Croatian counties towards two distinct categories of newcomers: immigrant workers and asylum seekers. The research was conducted shortly after Croatia's entry into the EU, in September 2013, and the presented data are a part of a larger survey, which included various migration and ethnicity issues. The survey was applied on a convenience sample of 1110 adult respondents in two counties: *Osijek-Baranja County* (Osječko-baranjska županija) and *Vukovar-Srijem County* (Vukovarsko-srijemska županija), representing the new external borderlands of the EU. The data were analysed in a series of multivariate procedures such as factor and regression analyses. The main results indicate significant perceptions of immigrant workers within the dimension of cultural threat along with the expression of a considerable degree of social distance towards them. Further on, the asylum seekers are often perceived as a security and economic threat. The socio-demographic profiles of respondents who express negative or positive attitudes towards asylum seekers and immigrant workers, and significant associations between attitudes towards selected groups will be explored. Finally, the results will be compared to other relevant research conducted before Croatia's admittance to the EU, including the discussion of tendencies observed.

**Evija Kļave and Inese Šūpule**

Institute of Philosophy and Sociology, University of Latvia, Riga

## ***The European Dimension of Latvian Return Migrants' National Identity (Trans)formation***

Latvia's accession to the European Union occurred in 2004. After the period of economic growth at the end of 2008, and over the next two years, the country experienced one of the most serious economic recessions in the EU. One of the consequences of the crisis include the substantial outflows of population from Latvia, primarily to older EU countries. Following the recovery from the economic crisis in 2013, the re-emigration policy has been put on the political agenda aimed to foster the return migration.

By focusing on the European dimension, the paper tries to analyse the formation and transformation of national identity of returning migrants. The quantitative data showing changes among Latvian population in the 1996 through 2013 period and secondary qualitative data on aspects of European identity; i.e., cultural and political dimensions, serve as a context in which our analysis is applied. European cultural identity, with its roots in the pre-war period (the first period of Latvia's independence), has traditionally been strong among Latvians. European geopolitical identity, on the other hand, has been rather weak due to various factors; int.al., the EU being perceived as a geopolitical union similar to the former Soviet Union. The question of scrutiny is, how the experience of (re)emigration has influenced the national identity and the sense of belonging to common European cultural and political community. The methodology of our study is based on the perspective of social constructionism and discourse analysis. In addition, original in-depth interviews with return migrants are used as the main data source.

**Biljana Kašić**

University of Zadar, Department of Sociology

## ***Europe: Crossing its Phantasmagoric Image***

The concept of Europe is the subject of various projections, disputes and thoughts, which tend to shape that what we commonly mean by Europe, what is commonly known as Europe, or what an idea of Europe may contain. Following the standpoint (Patočka 1976, Hagedorn 2013) that the vision of Europe can only be fully realized in the context of a Post-European world, I will seek its contingent foundations, historical gestures and contemporary concerns that support this idea. There are three main questions that I will address in the presentation. The first is, what role the shadow of the past (imperial past, fascism, socialism/communism) plays in contemporary European society, its image in particular. In this regard, three overlapping concepts: (1) “provincializing Europe” (Chakrabarty 2000), (2) “postmemory” (Hirsch 2008), (3) and the “former Western Europe” (Gržinić 2009) versus the “former Eastern Europe” have appeared over the last two decades to reconstitute the meaning of Europe. The second question refers to European borders and bordering. To be more precise, to the production of border zones as transitional contact zones of both cultural mixtures, differences and crossings (Ostojčić 2005, Julien 2008), and of emerging deportation regimes (De Genova 2010). The third one, which tackles the issue of non-citizens in Europe that is vital for the contemporary European political constituency, takes the idea of European belonging furthest.

**Session 3  
(Zrinski Hall):**

**Transborder Networks**

**Dorota Bazuń** and **Mariusz Kwiatkowski**  
University of Zielona Góra

### ***Cross-border Social Networks: Polish-German Border Case***

This article presents specification of cross-border social networks formed and developed as a result of mutual contacts.

This phenomenon deserves attention because of the impact of the state border on the relationship between communities, which makes them different from those located in the interior. Secondly, changeable functions of the border after 1989 affect the nature and dynamics of social relations. Increasing cooperation at various levels makes the situation dynamic. Thirdly, the border, due to historical and cultural differences, and economic disparities is considered “difficult”. The analysis of cross-border relations from the network perspective enriches and reinterprets findings on the subject. The use of specific terminology and methods with regard to the relationship on the border can facilitate understanding of the phenomena.

The paper is based on Polish-German research project “Trust across borders” (2013). The network analysis helps explain the determinants, mechanisms, and the dynamics of the relationship on the border.

The paper consists of four parts: (1) the concept of cross-border social networks, (2) Polish - German relationship on the borderland after 1989, (3) cross-border formal and informal networks, and (4) the dynamics of the networks.

**Nevena Jerak** and **Martina Poljičak**  
Central Bureau of Statistics Croatia, Zagreb

***Discourse of Standardization in the Interaction of  
Central Bureau of Statistics and Eurostat***

The dominant functions and processes in the information age are increasingly organized around networks. Moreover, in his book *The Rise of the Network Society* (1996), Castells argues, that networks constitute the new social morphology of our societies, and the diffusion of networking logic substantially modifies the operation and outcomes in the process of production, experience, power, and culture. This paper reflects on the concepts of networks, networking, and power in the context of the European Statistical System (ESS). ESS functions as a network in which Eurostat, the coordinator of European official statistics, entrusts harmonization and standardization of production and exchange of statistical data with EU standards to National Statistical Institutes. Eurostat recommends practices for harmonization in the field of production and exchange of statistical data, legislatively based on the agreed cooperation of member states with the European Union, and standardization is not questioned. This paper, as its initial assumption, takes Manuel Castells' assumption, that the "presence or absence in the network, and the dynamics of each network vis-à-vis others are critical sources of domination and change in our society" (1996, 469). The paper analyses the context of interaction of Croatian Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS) and Eurostat, and discourses of power in this interaction, and indicates the present framework of network influence, in which Eurostat uses established position for the legitimate pressure on the standardization of business and information processes in the CBS.

**Joanna Frątczak-Müller**

University of Zielona Góra, Institute of Sociology

**Anna Mielczarek-Żejmo**

University of Zielona Góra, Social Network Laboratory On Lab

***Transborder Partnerships—Significance of Institutions  
for Creating Social Networks  
(Based on Sprewa-Nysa-Bóbr Euroregion)***

The aim of the paper is to present networks of cooperation created on the basis of activity of transborder organizations. Popularization of innovations is subject to the rule which makes information and influence spread via close and deep connections. The place where these relations are being formed may be of special significance. Thus, the analysis of the influence that the Sprewa-Nysa-Bóbr Euroregion organization exert on local communities inhabiting the borderland is particularly interesting.

The main research area is the role that the SNBE plays in creating social connections. The authoresses, by referring to the theory of social networks, analyze the significance of ESNB in initiating, popularizing and cementing partnerships in the Polish-German borderland. In their paper, they will pay close attention to: the characteristics of Polish-German relations in the borderland, existing social networks within the frames of created partnerships, and the role of the Euroregion as an institution fostering the development of social networks.

The analysis presented here is the result of the research project “Trust Beyond Borders. Sprewa-Nysa-Bóbr Euroregion in Perspective of Integrating Processes in Polish-German Borderland”. Conducted in 2013, it used documentary, survey (800 respondents), and free-form interview (70 experts from Poland and Germany) methods.



**Session 4  
(Lenuci Hall):**

**European Identity—  
European Ideology**

**Nikola Petrović**

Institute for Social Research in Zagreb

## ***Constructing the EU Ideology***

In this paper it is argued that a number of scholars and European politicians are attempting to create a path towards a European society by constructing a common EU ideology. Lipset concluded that countries such as the United States or the Soviet Union are defined by ideology, and not, as other countries, by common history. It will be analysed how the EU, an integration that is attaining more federative elements, is being defined by ideology. Defining a society by ideology will put further emphasis on positive and exceptional ideological characteristics of a particular society.

Based on an ideological discourse analysis of pro-European scholars and politicians, the paper argues that the EU is primarily defined by ideologies such as social democracy and environmentalism, which are thought to be in the opposition to the American ideology.

The emphases on the US-EU differences are the result of the changing relations between the US and the EU, which grew particularly acrimonious at the beginning of the 21st century. In addition, current EU issues such as the austerity measures and the transatlantic trade negotiations challenging this construction of the EU ideology will be presented.

**Michal Vašečka**

Faculty of Social Studies, Masaryk University, Brno

### ***European Identity and Essentialism of European Nations***

The proposed paper aims to analyze European identity, its changes, and, most importantly, reasons why contemporary European identity is understood as a supplement to national identities rather than being seen as a formative identity of “Europeans”. The paper describes how in some EU countries national policies and discourses lead to systemic nationalization of the concept of citizenship, and ethnicization of public sphere. Author uses Jeffrey Alexander’s concept and his distinction of the “core” and “out” group within a society. Author analyzes how European nations were established by groups, whose members share certain characteristics and features, on which their solidarity was structured. Alexander suggests that each core-group needs an out-group. Within the EU, out-groups are being defined ethnically, and remnants of the ‘core’ solidarity are still here. Proposed paper shows how, in setting up principles for modern citizenship, continuum between civility (less emotional, deliberately constructed ties) and primordiality (preference of race, territorial, family, and religious ties) is switching systematically toward primordial sentiments. Proposed paper therefore aims at defining preconditions for building of the Habermas’ “constitutional patriotism” as the basis of loyalty to European nation and the EU, and the basis of building a political community in a European context.

**Jeronim Dorotić**

Catholic University of Croatia, Zagreb

***European Cultural Landscape and Identity:  
The Contribution of the “European Landscape Convention”  
in the Construction of a European Identity in the  
Croatian Context***

The purpose of this study is to examine the extent to which “European Landscape Convention” (Council of Europe, 2000) contributes to the construction of a European identity in the Croatian context. By providing the answer to this question, the research aims to contribute to the academic debate, which questions the importance of a European identity for the continued success of the European project. In addition, it seeks to raise awareness of the process of “Europeanization of national identities” in the Croatian context. However, in order to achieve the overall objective of the research, which has already been stated in the research question, specific research goals need to be identified. These are as follows:

- Clarifying the link between cultural and natural landscapes with identities in European and Croatian context
- Defining complementarities and specificities of European and Croatian cultural landscapes
- Placing research in a combined conceptual framework of “Europeanization” and “Social Constructivism”; shedding light on the contribution of the Convention in the construction of a European identity in the Croatian context
- Analysing the European (EU and other) projects in Croatia which refer to the Convention, analysing the responses coming from the participants in these projects (i.e. from the level of implementation).

**Session 5  
(Zrinski Hall):**

**Societal Transformation**

**Lucie Vidovičová**

Masaryk University, Faculty of Social Studies, Office for Population Studies, Brno

***Between Work, Family and Leisure:  
On Values In an Ageing Europe***

Europe is traditionally called the “old continent”, but the ageing of its population is a rather modern phenomenon, which affects almost every aspect of society. The longer and somewhat healthier lives of both young-old and old-old have been even more pronounced in Eastern Central and South European countries than in the rest of Europe. Both national and EU policies attempt to address this issue by various means, the call for active ageing and raising the employment rates being the most typical examples. All these factors come together, interact to various extents, and produce a dynamic change in values and attitudes towards ageing and inter-generational justice.

In this paper, I shall use Eurobarometer surveys and European Value Study to show, how the core values of work, family life and leisure vary among EU ageing population. The results will challenge the notion of active ageing policies as win-win situation. Using the example of ageing and inter-generational relations, this paper should enhance the discussion on (un)shared European values in the context of shared “demographic destiny”. The presentation is part of a research project on role overload in higher age, supported by the Czech Scientific Foundation.

**Nada Švob-Đokić and Paško Bilić**

Institute for Development and International Relations, Zagreb

***The National Versus the European:  
A Transformed Social Role of the Croatian Media***

The effort to discuss European society entails an analysis of communication and interaction between the national and European levels of social organization expressed in the respective political, economic and cultural institutions that structure such interactions. Interactive communication may be best reflected in the media organized by public media policies and media regulation. The aim of this paper is to discuss the national/European interaction through the analysis of Croatian media policy and its relation to the European contemporary media landscape regulation. The “soft” influences of the European media regulations have incited major changes in the regulation and organization of the mediated communication at the national Croatian level and provoked a kind of “national response” expressed through media policy and regulation. The establishment of media policy and efforts to support free and independent media incited changes in the media’s social role and their operation in Croatia. Despite a rather successful transfer of EU policy principles, the Croatian media transformation has not been a complete success. Some reasons and explanations of the newly created position and social functions of the media, especially with regard to market liberalisation, are discussed in this paper, showing that the interaction between the national and European levels is a complex process.

**Ivana Dobrotić, Sunčica Flego and  
Tanja Vučković Juroš**

University of Zagreb, Faculty of Law, Department of Social Work

### ***Framing LGBT Issues in Croatian Newspapers: Between Civil Rights and Traditional Morality***

The EU raises various concerns in citizens of small nations such as Croatia. New European citizens often fear that larger and more powerful states will direct EU policies and endanger cultural heritage and values of smaller societies. A recent referendum on the constitutional definition of marriage, held only months after Croatia's EU entry, demonstrates one such battle for preservation of traditional family values in face of EU's LGBT policies and recognition of same-sex marriage in countries such as the UK and France. The referendum campaign exposed two distinct discourses on LGBT issues: while the opponents of referendum framed same-sex unions in terms of civil rights, the supporters framed their demands as a defence of a traditional family. We will analyse how these two discourses emerged and developed in Croatian society following the regime change in 2000 and the first legislative steps towards LGBT equality in 2003 (the Same-Sex Unions Act). We will focus on the discourse in various Croatian newspapers that occurred during critical discourse moments or moments of intensified debate on LGBT community such as annual Pride parades, Parliament debates about relevant laws, the Health Education Curriculum debate and the campaign on referendum on constitutional definition of marriage.



**Tatjana Sekulić**

University of Milan-Bicocca, Department of Sociology and Social Research

## ***Constituting the Social Basis of the EU***

The aim of this presentation is to explore the patterns and dynamics of the process of the EU enlargement, in the case of “Western Balkans” countries in particular. The first part of the research will provide an analysis of the institutional procedures and barriers for full EU membership, as the process have become increasingly strict after 2005, producing the so-called “enlargement fatigue”. The following step will focus on communicational flows among the participants formally and directly involved in the process itself, constructing and re-constructing its frame day-by-day. The institutional analyses confirmed the asymmetric balance of power between norm-makers (EU6-28) and norm-obedients (the applicant countries) in a strong center-periphery model of interaction; conversely, the network creation and structuration in a long time-line by the interaction of these participants at a local, national, regional and European level shed light on their agency. My ethnographical research, based on discursive interviews with EU and national officials, as well as with NGO representatives and intellectuals, aims to examine if any of these agencies, located in different European space-sets, cross the borders and soften the boundaries, thus constituting the social basis of the EU. If so, I am interested to see how this is executed.

**Sofia Boutsiouki**

University of Macedonia Thessaloniki, Department of International and European Studies

***Swimming Against the Tide in Greece.  
Entrepreneurship in Times of Crisis: a Gender Perspective***

In the face of the ongoing global economic crisis, most countries all over the world face serious problems. The unfavourable environment not only is limited to economic recession but also extends to a rapid deterioration of social conditions affecting both genders, although not to the same extent. For this reason the effective exploitation of every creative force is considered essential for the achievement of economic growth and the attainment of social cohesion. This paper approaches the issue of entrepreneurship in Greece as an instrument aiming at the socioeconomic development of both the individuals and the country. first, it presents the implications of the economic crisis on the employment status of the Greek labour force. Next, it focuses on the quantitative and qualitative characteristics of entrepreneurial engagement in Greece, highlighting the gender perspective of the issue. To present the challenges for the national entrepreneurial environment, the paper also makes a comparison with the corresponding European Union data. finally, the paper attempts to present certain interventions that would decrease existing obstacles and inefficiencies—whether or not related to gender—and would enhance the effectiveness of corporate ventures as parts of a broader national recovery plan.



# Poster presentations



**Mladen Domazet** and **Branko Ančić**

Institute for Social Research in Zagreb

### ***Collapse-free Future or Material Wealth: What do Europeans Want?***

Avoiding a whole-scale collapse of the civilisation supporting ecosystems within this century will require a change in the social metabolism (civilisation's material throughput), as well as in expectations and aspirations, behaviours and attitudes of the majority of the global population. For some, this is a question of modifying aspirations and focusing on those whose realisation is most sustainable and most valued in the long-term period (developing world); whilst for others this is a matter of sacrifice of existing material manifold of wellbeing, a reduction in extraction of environmental resources and dumping of waste. In this context, European societies, having the highest level of material and social development, carry a significant strategic role in exemplifying the future as sustainability-oriented or oblivious to whole-scale collapse. By comparing "objective" development and environmental impact indices, with population's attitudes across a range of European countries, we aim to elucidate possible links between society's objective potential to transform its practices and material throughput to those more suitable to a globally just long-term sustainability, and its population's support for the required social transformations. Our paper primarily aims to test the respective populations' agreement; that is, the prevalence of support for some of sustainability-compatible strategies against the dominant prosperity thesis, which claims that greater national wealth is the best predictor of population's environmental and development concerns. We rely on data from cross-country social surveys that will be used (EVS, ISSP) to map trends among European populations' attitudes.

**Marin Beroš**

Institute of Social Sciences 'Ivo Pilar', Pula

## ***Challenging Promise of European Cosmopolitanism***

Over the last two decades, the idea of cosmopolitanism has received a renewed scientific interest, not only from the humanities, but also from the social sciences. This cosmopolitan revival seems to be most pronounced among scientists from European countries. This is hardly surprising, considering the political context and the European Union not only being a new form of transnational governance but also representing the living experiment in cosmopolitanism. Unfortunately, despite all the efforts of the scientists, the noble idea of “world citizenship”, which originated in Ancient Greece more than two millennia ago, has a low standing in the contemporary Europe. This essay will examine the discrepancy between the professed European cosmopolitan ideal and the European cosmopolitan reality with the intention of making such discrepancy more visible. In addition, it seeks to point out the time and considerable efforts needed to reduce it.

**Marija Švajda**

GfK Croatia - Market Research Center, Zagreb

and

**Zvonimir Galić**

University of Zagreb, Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences,

Department of Psychology

## ***Croatian Consumer, European Habits: Lifestyle of Croatian Healthy Food Consumers***

Consumption is one of the key characteristics of today's modern society. It shapes our social life and plays an important role in building our identities. One way of exploring the consumption in sociology is through the concept of lifestyle. Lifestyle is defined as a way of living that reflects an individual personal, group and socio-economic identities (Cockerham, 1997), and consists of values, consumption patterns and behavior. Due to the massive changes in twentieth-century society and a loss of predefined social positions (Giddens, 1992), the concept has gained significance as individual and collective expressions of differences in the time of growing insecurities.

In this paper, we focus on the emerging segment of consumers that are aware of the importance of healthy nutrition and carefully select food products they consume. This segment is large in Western European countries, and starts to grow in Croatia. Using the data collected on a nationally representative sample of urban Croatian consumers (N =1 000, GfK 2012), we have found that the healthy food consumers have specific values, behavior and socio-demographic characteristics which differentiate them from other consumers. It seems that healthy food consumption not only is determined by the utilitarian characteristic of food products but also reflects a broader consumers' lifestyle.



## Aleksandra Jordanovski

Freelance researcher, Zagreb

### ***Societal Security Dilemma and Ethnic Conflict: The Case of Macedonia***

After the declaration of Macedonian independence in 1991, the state introduced the majority-minority system in which integration of ethnic Albanians has proved to be a turbulent process. As a result, the situation escalated into an armed conflict in 2001 that ended with signing the Ohrid Agreement. To conduct an analysis of the ongoing crisis, we propose an analytical model of societal security dilemma that emphasizes perceptions of threat one community has towards the other. In order to counter the threat, ethnic groups act as defensive units using non-violent methods, replacing dominant violent means in fronting their enemies (ex. weapons used in state wars). To establish their national identity, communities draw borders and exhibit their protective measures: narration in the form of nationhood, “authentic” history myths and stories about their language and culture. Still, there is enough evidence in Macedonia that shows physical borders are not capable of securing it. As a result, we are witnessing a violent ethnicisation in the realm of symbols that has far-reaching implications for the conflict today. Meanwhile, despite their fear of “enlargement fatigue”, the EU granted Macedonia candidate country status in 2005. However, Macedonia has not been able to open any negotiating chapters due to the so-called “name issue” with Greece, although the EC on several occasions recommended opening negotiations on membership. Connecting sociological theories on ethnic conflict to critical security studies will allow us to differentiate the roots of the conflict in Macedonia from its external factors, and to demonstrate Europe’s role in creating local bordering on the periphery.

## ***What After (Social) Transition?***

The main aim of this discussion is to critically review the dominant and most influential theoretical frame and discourse in analytical depiction of post socialist Croatian society: the approach/model of *transition*. In this analysis, we shall identify key aspects of the *transition thesis*, and underline its crucial epistemological issues in particular; i.e., analytical focus on the societal level of society, overemphasis of the political and economic fields, and the inherently fluid character of this thesis, which consequently leads to a lack of an accurate semantic/theoretical content/substance. Combined, these issues in the end result in a lack of an explanatory power of the transition approach/model. In the discussion, special emphasis will be given to the following dilemma: Has the transition of Croatian society ended? In order to answer this question, it is immensely important to define the precise criteria on which such claims are based. If we accepted the view that the transition has been completed, the following question would inevitably arise: What kind of social reality has Croatian society entered? In our concluding remarks we will emphasize the demand for an appropriate and heuristically fruitful theoretical frame(s) that allows for a more profound understanding of current social processes and phenomena characteristic of Croatian society, which can also aid us in properly situating it within the broader European context.

**Aleksandra Grubić**

University of Zagreb, Faculty of Political Science

and

**Vicko Tomić**

Joint Doctorate in Sociology of Regional and Local Development,  
University of Zadar and University of Teramo

## ***Contemporary European Environment: Discrepancy between the Possibility of Creating European Identity and Rising Nationalistic Tendencies in Member States***

Focus of this research is on the increasing momentum of discrepancy between the endeavor to create “unity in diversity”, a coherent European identity in the 21st century, and rising tendencies within extreme right wing parties in member states. In order to question this complex situation, enhanced by the economic crisis and immigration issues, research is divided into three supplementing components. In the first part growing fragmentation between national and European identity is discussed from theoretical perspective, starting from the basic question: Is Europe simply a sum of different national identities and communities, or is it possible to create a European identity after different socioeconomic and geocultural prospects in member states are taken into consideration. Considering that in the time of crisis national identity emerges as an important factor, the second part of the paper will analyse case studies from different stages of accession. This is aimed at demonstrating, that on the one hand far right wing parties are gaining accelerating support among the voters in member states, but on the other hand there is a growing tendency among political elite to promote “European values” embedded in the core of the European Union. Case-studies discussed involve France, Greece and Hungary in comparison to the Croatian case. Based on the results obtained from case studies, the third part will examine some of the possibilities open for the concept of European identity creation in the Community which respectively ran over traditional borders of nation state, but also agitated numerous tendencies of growing nationalisms which are being prompted by the wide diapason ranging from the austerity measures and bailouts to immigration issues and protection of national borders.

**Marko Mrakovčić**

University of Rijeka, Faculty of Law

## ***European Integration and Nationalist Particularism***

Process of European integration generates new challenges for European countries in recent times. It weakens their ability to independently govern the processes of system and social integration. Although European integration formally fosters policies that encourage multiculturalism and transcend nationalist particularism, it is not yet clear how successful this process in achieving these goals is. In fact, at the moment, it is obvious that the European Union is successful only in the system integration of its member states, but that is unsuccessful in creating a socio-cultural basis for growth of common European identity and transnational social solidarity. Consequently, the question arises whether the formal opening of European borders and the creation of common institutions can automatically overcome existing nationalist particularisms; that is, whether that process can cause nationalist particularism and ethno-national exclusivism to become irrelevant factor of social (dis)integration in divided multiethnic communities. In order to investigate that relationship, the correlation between value orientations of the respondents and their perceptions of the consequences of Croatia joining the European Union has been tested. The results show that respondents who support the values of ethno-national exclusivism have an ambivalent attitude toward the process of European integration. Specifically, respondents who support mentioned values believe that this process will have both positive and negative consequences for Croatian society. It should be concluded that European integration will not unconditionally and automatically lead to the disappearance of existing nationalist particularisms. However, it will prevent their promotion within political and public arenas.



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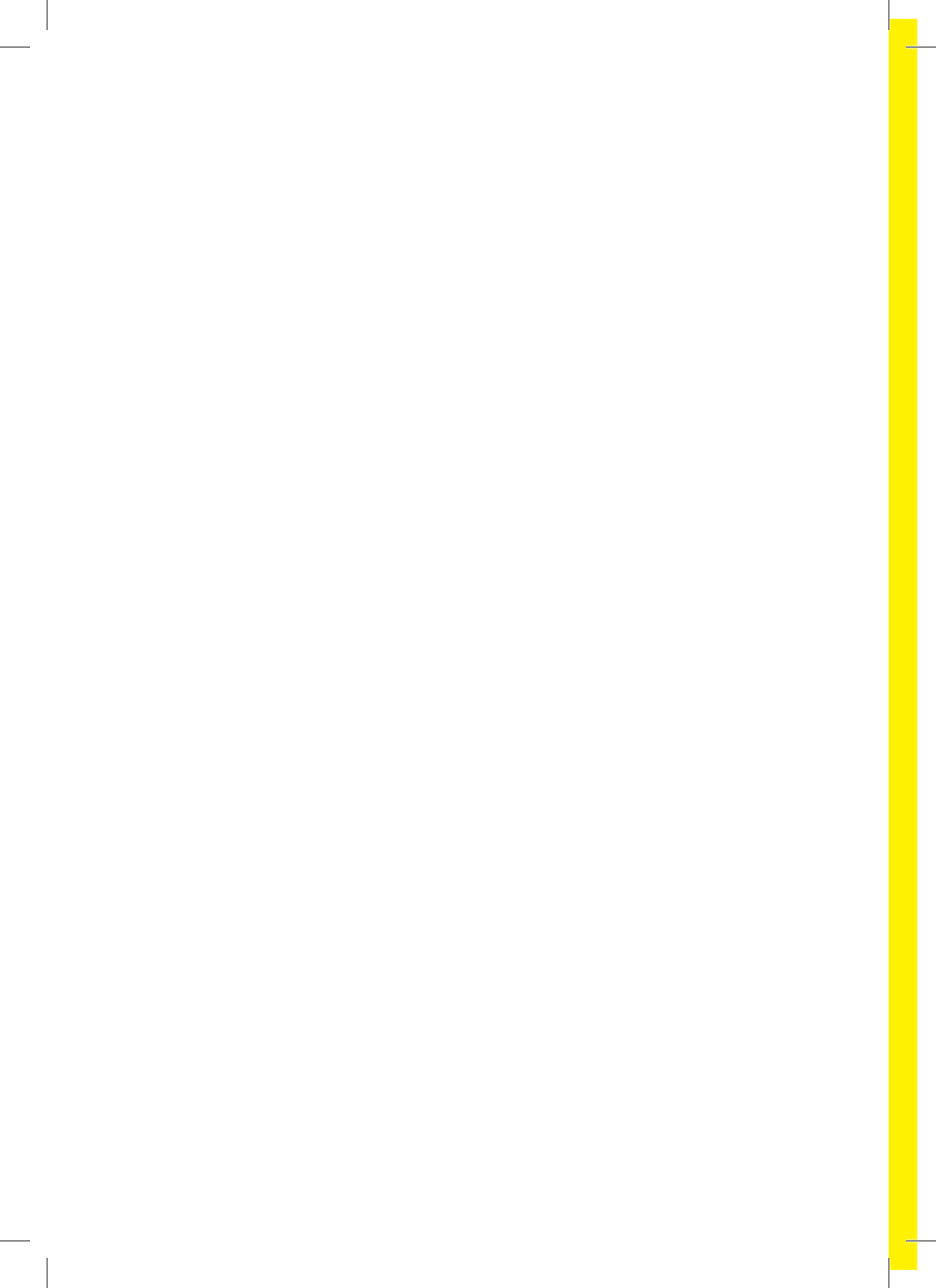
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