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SADRŽAJ:

Članci u inozemnim časopisima	1 - 6
Poglavlja u knjigama inozemnih izdavača	7 - 10
Strani autori o Hrvatskoj (izbor)	11

Članci objavljeni u inozemnim časopisima.

- Babarović, Toni; Čilić Burušić, Lidija; Burušić, Josip. "Who are the Supporters of Croatian Membership in the European Union and NATO? – Predictive Value of Personal and National Well-Being." *Social Indicators Research*. **102** (2011) , 1; 71-80
<http://www.springerlink.com/content/p471205425402605/>

Sažetak: Like many other Central and Eastern European countries Croatia has passed through substantial political changes and transition processes from state to liberal market economy in the last two decades. The next important step is accession to EU and NATO, and public opinion about joining these associations is divided. The aim of this study is to investigate the predictive value of subjective well-being measures in explaining attitudes of Croatian citizens toward accession to NATO and European Union. In particular, the prognostic utility of SWB is tested over and above usefulness of basic socio-demographic variables in explaining those political opinions. The research was conducted on a huge and representative sample (N=4000) of Croatian citizens in the spring of 2009. As a measure of subjective well-being, Croatian version of International Well-Being Index (IWI ; Cummins, 2002) was used. IWI includes National and Personal Well-Being scales where each scale consists of several personal or national well-being domains. Socio-demographic variables used in this survey were gender, age, and level of education. Hierarchical logistic regression was applied to test the unique contribution of National and Personal well-being domains in predicting attitudes toward accession. The results show that National well-being index is useful in predicting attitudes toward accession of Croatia to EU and NATO, and has an even higher predictive value than basic socio-demographic variables. National well-being domains that significantly improve prediction were satisfaction with government and satisfaction with national economic situation. Higher satisfaction with national government is related to support of accession to both alliances, whereas higher satisfaction with national economy is associated solely with supporting the EU membership. The personal well-being index and belonging domains were not useful in this political attitude prediction. Possible theoretical explanation of observed relations between NWI and political opinion were further discussed.

- Josipovic-Jelic, Z., Sonicki, Z., Soljan, I., Demarin, V. and the Collaborative Group for Study of Epilepsy Epidemiology in Sibenik–Knin County, Croatia (2011). "Prevalence and socioeconomic aspects of epilepsy in the Croatian county of Sibenik–Knin: Community-based survey", *Epilepsy and Behavior*; 20: 686–690.

<http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1525505011000643>

Sažetak. The aim of the survey was to estimate the prevalence rate of epilepsy, as well as seizure types, frequency, etiology, and comorbidity, by gender, age, and socioeconomic status among people with epilepsy in the Croatian county of Sibenik-Knin. The survey revealed that of 112,871 inhabitants, 1228 were identified as having active epilepsy. The crude prevalence rate for Sibenik-Knin County was 10.9 per 1000 inhabitants. Prevalence rates (per 1000) by age and gender were: 6.9 (ages 0-19); 10.6 (ages 20-59); 15.1 (ages 60+), 10.1 (females), and 11.7 (males). A significant number of subjects had different comorbid disorders. Although the literature suggests that Dalmatia is a region with a low prevalence of epilepsy, our results showed that Sibenik-Knin County has a higher prevalence of epilepsy than expected for European populations. The most common comorbid disorders, such as mental retardation, psychotic episodes, and substance addiction, highly influence socioeconomic status and quality of life.

- Kang, C. Handy, F., Hustinx, L., Cnaan, R., Brudney, J., L., Haski-Leventhal, D., Holmes, K., Meijs, L., Pessi, A., B., Ranade, B., Smith, K., Yamauchi, N., Zrinščak, S. (2011.) What gives? Cross-national differences in students' giving behavior. *The Social Science Journal*, 48(2): 283-294.

<http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0362331911000024>

Sažetak: This study is targeted to understanding the giving of time and money among a specific cohort – university students across 13 countries. It explores predictors of different combinations of giving behaviors: only volunteering, only donating, neither, as compared to doing both. Among the predictors of these four types of giving behavior, we also account for cross-national differences across models of civil society. The findings show that students predominantly prefer to give money than to volunteer time. In addition, differences in civil society regimes provide insights into which type of giving behavior might dominate. As expected, in the Statist and Traditional models of civil society, students consistently were more likely to be disengaged in giving behaviors (neither volunteering nor giving money) in comparison to students in the Liberal model who were more likely to report doing 'both' giving behaviors. An important implication of our findings is that while individual characteristics and values influence giving of time and money, these factors are played out in the context of civil society regimes, whose effects cannot be ignored. Our analysis has made a start in a new area of inquiry attempting to explain different giving behaviors using micro and macro level factors and raises several implications for future research.

- Lažnjak, J., Šporer, Ž., Švarc, J. "Women in Science Commercialization: Looking for Gender Differences". *Gender Technology and Development*. 15 (2011) , 2; 175-200

<http://gtd.sagepub.com/content/current>

Sažetak: This article analyzes the participation of women in technology-oriented scientific projects (known as the TEST program) to identify gender-based differences in attitudes toward commercialization and innovation based on scientific research. The analysis is based on the TEST program that marks a milestone in science policy in Croatia, and represents a shift toward innovation policy. There is a higher representation of women project leaders in the TEST program than in the standard scientific projects. Our research started with the hypothesis that the higher proportion of women scientists in technology projects is related to gender differences in sociodemographic characteristics, in the motivation for application as well as implementation of the projects, and satisfaction with the results of the TEST program. The results confirmed gender differences only in scientific field, previous career positions, and number of scientific publications, and do not offer an explanation of the relatively higher proportion of women researchers in TEST program. The findings indicate that once women scientists have an equal chance for commercialization, they perform as well as men do.

- Petričušić, A. (2011). "Ethno-Mobilisation and its Consequences in Croatia", *Southeastern Europe* 35, 1; 39-61

[423250.JSEE_Petricusic.pdf](#)

Sažetak: The paper pursues the explanation that political leaders in Croatia and Serbia at the beginning of 1990s used different and sometimes conflicting historical narratives of the two biggest ethnic groups in Croatia (Croats and Serbs), manipulating those conflicting narratives and constructing nationalistic discourse in order to (re)-assure their power position. At the outset, the paper attempts to explain the term ethno-mobilisation. In the following part the paper deals with the actors and means of ethno-mobilisation that was taking place in Croatia. In the third part the paper elaborates on the consequences of such ethno-mobilization policies. The paper finally underlines that in spite of the quite advanced minority legislation that emerged in early 1990s, realization of the rights of minorities, particularly Serbs, was often hindered by unjust bureaucratic processes and the absence of political will.

- Peračković, K. (2011). "Division of Labour in some Classical Concepts - An Attempt of Contemporary Theoretical Synthesis." *Journal des Economistes et des Etudes Humaines*. 17, 1; 1-17

<http://www.bepress.com/jeeh/vol17/iss1/art1/?sending=11403>

Sažetak: This paper analyzes classical concepts of division of labour and offers some contemporary theoretical model which includes causes and effects of it. For Smith, the main cause is a tendency of human nature to exchange and the main effect is a progress of the country. For Marx, the fundamental cause is historical development of productive forces and effects are accumulation of capital on the one side but also an alienation of working class on the other. Spencer considers as the main cause specialization of functions in generally, which consequence is integration of society. For Durkheim, causes are social density and volume, and its effect or function is new interconnection in society known as term organic solidarity. Weber derives division of labour from his theory of rational economic actions, and its most important effect is development of occupational structure.

- Štulhofer, A., Kuljanić, K., Štulhofer, D. (2011). "Sexual health difficulties in a population-based sample of Croatian women aged 18-35 and the effects of the dual (career and motherhood) role". *Journal of Sexual Medicine*, 8: 1314-1321.

<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/j.1743-6109.2010.02100.x/full>

Sažetak: Introduction. The prevalence of sexual health disturbances among women in Croatia is presently unknown. Although women under 40 years of age are often exposed to the most intense demands of the dual role (career and motherhood), they are frequently assumed to be at lower risk for sexual difficulties. Aim. To assess the prevalence of sexual disorders in a population-based study of women aged 18-35 and to explore the possible impact of the dual role on female sexual health. Methods. The study was carried out in April 2010 on a multi-stage probability sample (N=1, 000) of women aged 18-35 years. The response rate was 33 percent. Multivariate logistic regression was used to analyze the correlates of sexual difficulties, including the dual role. Main Outcome Measures. The prevalence of the four most common female sexual health difficulties (lack of desire, lubrication difficulties, inability to reach orgasm, and pain during intercourse) were measured using the indicators from the Global Study of Sexual Attitudes and Behaviors. Participants were asked if they experienced any of the four difficulties in the preceding year and were instructed to report only those that lasted for at least two months. Results. Among coitally experienced women (N=870), 27.6% reported having a lack of desire, 23.6% pain during sexual intercourse, 23.1% inability to reach orgasm, and 18.5% difficulties with genital lubrication. All four disturbances were negatively associated with sexual satisfaction, but only the lack of sexual interest and inability to reach orgasm seemed to substantially decrease sexual well-being. In multivariate analyses, age, education, being in a steady relationship or married, and partner communication about sexuality were significant correlates of reported sexual difficulties. The dual role was not a significant predictor of sexual health disturbances. Conclusions. A substantial proportion of participants reported one or more sexual health difficulties. Contrary to expectations, women in the dual role were not at an increased risk of sexual health disturbances.

- Štulhofer, A. and Baćak, V. (2011). Is anal sex a marker for sexual risk taking? Results from a population-based study of young Croatian adults. *Sexual Health*, 8(3): 384-389.

http://apps.webofknowledge.com/full_record.do?product=WOS&search_mode=GeneralSearch&qid=4&SID=X1oFPAPM7bBAcPio19I&page=2&doc=16&cacheurlFromRightClick=no

Sažetak: There is evidence that anal sex is becoming increasingly popular among heterosexual women and men. A number of studies carried out in especially vulnerable populations (“high-risk groups”) suggested that anal sex may indicate a more general propensity to sexual risk taking. To assess whether this epidemiologically important finding holds in the case of young adults from the general population, we analyzed from a national probability study carried out in 2010 on 861 sexually experienced Croatian women and men aged 18-25. Anal intercourse was reported by 36.5% of participants. About one third of them (34%) used a condom at most recent anal intercourse. The experience of anal sex was significantly associated with all four indicators of sexual risk taking (condom use at most recent vaginal intercourse, number of sexual partners in the past year, concurrent sexual relationship, and anonymous sex in the past year), as well as with negative attitudes and beliefs about condom use. Sexual sensation seeking mediated the relationship between anal sex and some of the sexual risk-taking behaviors. According to the findings, heterosexual anal sex is directly and indirectly associated with increased behavioral risks of acquiring HIV and other STI. Sex education and HIV/STI prevention programs should focus on the importance of using protection when practicing anal sex.

- Štulhofer, A., Ajduković, D (2011) “Should we take anodyspareunia seriously? A descriptive analysis of pain during receptive anal intercourse among young heterosexual women”. *Journal of Sex and Marital Therapy*, 37:346–358.

http://bib.irb.hr/datoteka/529996.Anodyspareunia_JSMT_2011.pdf

Sažetak: Anal sex is becoming increasingly prevalent among heterosexual women and men. Although pain related to receptive anal intercourse is not uncommon, little is known about its phenomenology. The article aims to assess the prevalence and correlates of pain during anoreceptive intercourse, including anodyspareunia, its most severe form, among young women. An online survey focusing on anal eroticism was carried out in March and April 2010 on a convenience sample of 2, 002 women 18-30 years of age. Participants who reported 2 or more episodes of anal intercourse in the past years were asked about the level and frequency of pain at anoreceptive penetration ; those who reported unbearable (too painful to continue) or strong pain at every such occasion were classified as anodyspareunic. The experience of anal intercourse was reported by 63.2% (n=1, 265) of participants. Although almost half (48.8%) had to discontinue their first anoreceptive intercourse because of pain or discomfort, a majority of women (62.3% ; n=788) continued anal sex. Of the 505 participants who reported 2 or more episodes of anal intercourse in the past year, the women (8.7% ; n=44) who reported severe pain during every anoreceptive penetration were classified as non-anodyspareunic. For more than two thirds of women with anodyspareunia, the current pain level remained unchanged from their first experience with anal sex. Inability to relax was the most frequent self-hypothesized cause of pain among the anodyspareunic and nonanodyspareunic groups. Compared with other women, those with anodyspareunia reported substantially lower levels of sexual satisfaction (odds ratio=.95 ; p<.001) and were less sexually assertive (odds ratio=.80 ; p<.01). The findings that a substantial proportion of women reported pain at first and subsequent anoreceptive intercourse highlight a need for more information and education about anal eroticism.

- Štulhofer, A., Buško, V., Schmidt, G. (2011). "Adolescent exposure to pornography and relationship intimacy in young adulthood". *Psychology and Sexuality*, DOI: 10.1080/19419899.2010.537367. <http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/19419899.2010.537367>

Sažetak: The hypothesis that exposure to pornography during adolescence leads to reduced intimacy among young adults was tested using a sample of 544 Croatian college students (aged 18-25) who were surveyed online. Respondents provided information about pornography use at ages 14 and 17, the realism of pornographic depictions of sexual activities, attitudes toward recreational sex, and relationship intimacy. Significant gender differences in pornography exposure, perceived realism of pornographic contents, and attitudes toward recreational sex were found. Structural equation analyses suggested that the effect of pornography on relationship intimacy, may be mediated by the acceptance of recreational sex, and is more related to the perception of pornographic realism than to actual exposure to explicit sexual materials. Interestingly, the associations were significant only for female participants. However, as the final model accounted for 14-16 percent of variance in reported relationship intimacy, phenomena other than pornography are by far more substantial determinants of intimacy that young Croatian women achieve in their romantic relationships.

- Štulhofer, A., Šoh, D., Jelaska, N., Baćak, V., and Landripet, I. (2011). Religiosity and sexual risk behavior among Croatian college students, 1998-2008. *Journal of Sex Research*, 48(4): 360–371. <http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/00224499.2010.494257>

Sažetak: Substantial increase in religious identification was observed in most European post-communist countries. As religiosity has been associated with STI/HIV vulnerability among young people, this paper examined the impact of religious upbringing and personal religiosity (religiousness) on sexual risks among the University of Zagreb first-year undergraduate students using data collected in 1998, 2003, and 2008. Female participants who reported strict religious upbringing were less knowledgeable about human sexuality than other women. Religiousness was negatively correlated with basic knowledge of human sexuality, but again only among women. Contrary to expectations, no significant associations were found between religious upbringing or religiousness and condom use. Both measures of religiosity, however, were related to the decreased odds of sexual debut among young women. In the case of male participants, the impact of religiosity was marginal. Religious upbringing was associated (negatively) with sexual literacy and sexual debut – but only at the beginning of the observed period. Overall, religiosity does not seem to substantially reduce STI/HIV-related risk taking, particularly among men. Since the observed increase in the proportion of sexually active students during the 1998-2008 period was not matched by an increase in condom use, reducing STI/HIV vulnerability among Croatian youth remains an essential task.

- Švab, A., Štulhofer, A., Bernik, I., Landripet, I., Kuhar, R., Baćak, V. (2011). "Research on young people's sexuality in Croatia and Slovenia, 1971-2008: A systematic overview" /with/. *Annales*, 21, 137-152. http://apps.webofknowledge.com/full_record.do?product=WOS&search_mode=GeneralSearch&qid=3&SID=X1oFPAPM7bBAcPio19I&page=1&doc=6&cacheurlFromRightClick=no

Sažetak: A systematic overview of research on youth sexuality and its main findings in Croatia and Slovenia during the period 1971-2008 is presented. The aim was to analyze the development of a particular type of research in the two countries characterized by an absence of sexological tradition. Research studies from four decades are contextualized – taking into account specific socio-historic and ideological underpinnings – and critically assessed. Between-country similarities and differences are discussed, as well as theoretical shortcomings and methodological limitations of the reviewed research studies. This brief history of research on young people's sexuality in Croatia and Slovenia highlights the role of international dissemination of ideas and knowledge, particularly in the context of peripheral research communities. Due to professional divisions, financial restrictions, and the absence of ties to public health and educational policies, difficulties facing interdisciplinary research on human sexuality – the subject still perceived as either trivial or controversial – seem to continue in the post-transitional period.

- Švarc, J., Lažnjak, J., Perković, J. "Unintended consequences of the innovation policy programmes: social evaluation of the Technological Projects programme in Croatia". *Innovation: Management, Policy & Practice*. 13 (2011) , 1; 77-94

www.innovation-enterprise.com/archives/vol/13/issue/1/

Sažetak: The paper presents empirical results of social evaluation of the first innovation policy programme, Technology Projects (TEST), in Croatia to identify and explain the main bottlenecks of the programme and put them in perspective in terms of the entire innovation system. The motivation is the growing criticism of innovation system's efficiency and perception of poor return on public investment in innovation policy programmes. The proposed method of social evaluation is based on combination of the institutional theory and the sociological approach of intended and unintended consequences. It reveals that expected outcomes of the programme such as commercialisation of research and technological outputs are exchanged, in the majority of projects, for essentially scientific results such as scientific publications and extension of the on-going scientific projects. The reasons are found in the institutional deficits that point to the persistence of some common 'systemic' problems in the innovation system. Their drivers are identified in three types of institutional deficits: administrative rules and procedures, some aspects of social capital and broader socio-economic environment that commonly determine behaviour and interaction of the main stakeholders of the programme.

- Traen, B., Štulhofer, A. (2011). "Self-assessed risk of HIV and other STIs among young adults in Norway and Croatia". *Sexuality and Culture*, DOI:10.1007/s12119-011-9098-x

<http://www.springerlink.com/content/0tq50u618737m186/>

Sažetak: The purpose of the present study is to explore how sexually active young Norwegian and Croatian adults assess the risk of being infected with HIV and other STIs. Study results are based on a 2009–2010 large-scale national probability survey of young adults aged 18–24 in Croatia (n = 1,005) and Norway (n = 871). A majority of sexually active young adults in Croatia and Norway assessed the risk of becoming infected with HIV or other STIs as low or negligible. Among non-condom users, 85–98% determined they had low or no risk of getting infected with HIV. The corresponding figures for STIs were 77–79%. In both countries a higher HIV risk self-assessment was observed among those who had had same-sex sexual experience, those who reported a higher number of sex partners during the past year, and those who were single. When investigating the patterns of HIV/STI risk assessment, gender and country-related differences appeared. Condom use associated with higher risk assessment was significant only among Croatian men. The strong perception of condom use as being a male responsibility in Croatia may be the reason for a higher risk assessment for unwanted pregnancy and HIV/STIs when protection fails. The risk assessment for HIV/STIs was *not* associated with partner turnover in Croatian men. New campaigns need to develop gender-sensitive messages, particularly targeting men who believe that a great number of sexual partners is a sign of manliness and women who shy away from their responsibility to use protection.

- Topić, M. "Nations and Nationalism: Questioning Ernest Gellner's Theory." *Intersticios. Revista sociológica de pensamiento crítico*. 5 (2011)

<http://www.intersticios.es/article/download/7261/5746>

Sažetak: The question of nations and nationalism always brings a lot of question for there does not seem to be an agreement on the roots of nationalism and the typology it brings with. The disagreement on nation and national goes that far that, there is no agreement on who used the term nationalism first and let alone on actual applicability and consequences it goes with. Ernest Gellner, as an author of one, largely discussed, theory, sees nations as bi-products of industrialization and as made up where they did not exist before. In this sense, he identifies three periods of human lives: hunter-gatherer (or, pre-agrarian), agro-literate and industrial and sees nationalism as an existing movement only in the third one. In this sense, he ties nationalism with imperialism for he claims that nationalism always seeks to spread the borders and for the higher class to control the lower class. Also, he sees impossible for pre-industrial societies to be able to foster nation and nationalism as such since, for him, nations do not exist where there is no state. This paper therefore discusses this theory based on other theories of nationalism that offered different views (namely Benedict Anderson's and Anthony D. Smith's theories) as well as some examples of nationalistic movements from Spain and Croatia. The issues questioned in this paper are thus Gellner's view of nationalism emerging after industrialization, non-existence of nationalism without the state ; the system of the state education as a means of enforcing nationalism and cultural and national homogeneity.

Poglavlja objavljena u knjigama inozemnih izdavača.

➤ Adamović, M. i Mežnarić, S. Women and cultural management in a patriarchal society, u Belayev, D. and Roca, Z. (2011) Contemporary Croatia: Development Challenges in a Socio-Cultural Perspective. Lisbon: Edicoes Universitarias Lusofonas, s. 137-174.

Sažetak: As far as women's rights are concerned, Croatia, like other countries in Central and Eastern Europe, inherited a specific form of protection of women's rights from the socialist period. The socialist ideology helped women move into many professions, although in that period and later, in the post-socialist period, the wage gap widened. In the latter period, a re-traditionalisation of society took place, the political elite embraced traditional values (motherhood became part of the militaristic discourse of the state), which, alongside the circumstances of war, resulted in the economic, political and cultural neglect of women. Changes in the educational system, the higher proportion of female graduates in the population of graduates in general, have not had any major repercussions in terms of changes to the composition of the management elite. Women in Croatia are underrepresented in management and decision-making positions. It may be said that younger women are reaping the fruits of socialism, which offered them greater access to education, and the influence of a previous value system aiming more at full employment and equality than the present one, in the post-socialism period.

➤ Čengić, Drago. **Habitus, Market and Kutjevo Wine-makers: A Case Study** // Economy in Changing Society: Consumption, Markets, Organizations and Social Policies / Maria Nawojczyk (ur.). Newcastle upon Tyne, Velika Britanija : Cambridge Scholars Publishing, 2011.. Str. 153-172.

Sažetak: Suprotno prevladavajućim raspravama u ekonomskoj sociologiji i dijelu ekonomske teorije, u ovome radu htjeli smo pokazati (uz pomoć dinamičkoga koncepta tržišta i Bourdieuova poimanja habitusa i 'ekonomskoga polja') da je izgradnja tržišnih sudionika u post-socijalističkome kapitalizmu jedan složen proces, koji zahtjeva duže vremensko razdoblje. Na primjeru kutjevačko-požeških vinara kao poduzetnika prve generacije u Požeštini pokazuje se da „proizvodnja i 'samoprodukcija' poduzetnika“ poduzetnika podrazumijeva kompleksno i ekonomsko i društveno ponašanje svih uključenih sudionika: od lokalne države, samih vinara do središnje države i drugih relevantnih sudionika. U radu se posebno razvijene sljedeće teme: tržište, tržišni sudionik i logika njegova ponašanja ; 'predtržišni habitus', transformacija u poduzetnike-početnike i tržišno ponašanje ; ekonomski interesi i politika djelovanja u lokalnoj zajednici ; kultura, habitus i pitanje suradnje ; ekonomsko polje, međunarodne integracije i vrijeme kao razvojni resurs. Po nama, tržišna budućnost kutjevačko-požeških vinara ovisi ipak ponajviše od njihova ekonomskoga rasta, kakvoće njihova vina i međusobne suradnje kroz nove/više oblike međusobnoga umrežavanja i (samo)organiziranja.

➤ Katunarić, V. Causes of parochial status in international knowledge production. In: Demyan Belyaev and Zoran Roca, edited by: Contemporary Croatia: Developmental Challenges in a Socio-Cultural Perspective. Lisboa: Edições Universitárias Lusófonas, 2011.,101-132.

Sažetak: Causes of parochial status of Croatia in international knowledge production are analyzed from two different perspectives. Each one is represented through works of different authors, scientific and other who wrote on the topic. First perspective is technocratic and it regards knowledge as a new source of economic development. The most popular notion in this perspective is “knowledge societies”. A bulk of scientific mainstream in Croatia shares this perspective. Author puts forward advantages and disadvantages of the technocratic position as regards its explanations of the Croatian lagging in the international production of knowledge. Author applies an analogous approach with regard to the second perspective, i.e. the postcolonial theory which proclaims the “knowledge society” being a new mode of the Western cultural imperialism. In conclusion author reflects about possibilities of creating an egalitarian knowledge society. He attempts to identify such possibilities through analyzing types of knowledge generated through cooperative work – first of all, knowledge needed for large-scale employment. To this purpose, he discusses about possibilities of retesting and renewal of some old occurrences of holistic knowledge

- Leburic, A. (2011) Edukacijski aspekti medija kao oblikovatelja svjetonazora. (Co-author with Z. Š. Vučica and J. Vajić). U Креативність учителя в інноваційній школі. Бочарова О. А., Аксман Дж. (eds). Str.191-202. Горлівка, Україна: Міністерство освіти і науки України; Горлівський Державний педагогічний інститут іноземних мов; Krakowska akademia im. A.F.Modrzewskiego. (ISBN: 978-966-8469-92-3)

Sažetak: U kontekstu rasprave o ulozi medija u društvu, autorice ističu da informacijske i komunikacijske tehnologije omogućavaju unaprjeđivanje komuniciranja, ali i prijenos još bogatijih informacija. Pri tome smatraju da je medij jedinstvo sredstva i komunikacije. Polazeći od shvaćanja medija kao oblikovatelja čovjekovog svjetonazora procijenile su neophodnim i značajnim empirijski istražiti kako se jezično oblikuju sadržaji, poruke i informacije u medijima, te kako oni povratno utječu na interakciju i komunikaciju između publike i medija. Stoga su realizirale sociološko empirijsko istraživanje čiji je temeljni (opći) istraživački cilj bio analizirati što se događa u pojedinim medijima (tiskanim i elektroničkim) u Hrvatskoj, s obzirom na upotrebu jezika, kao i s obzirom na društvenu kontekstualizaciju te medijske upotrebe, odnosno relevantne konstrukcije medijske/-ih stvarnosti. Sukladno tome, analiziraju se sadržaji, gledanost, slušanost i čitanost pojedinih medija s obzirom na odnose privatno-nacionalno i državno-lokalno, te se u tom kontekstu razmatraju i edukacijski aspekti medija. Konačno, konstatira se da je primarna zadaća medija potencijalnim gledateljima, slušateljima i čitateljima ponuditi što opširniju i raznolikiju ponudu informacija, a sve to s najvećom mogućom objektivnošću. Nadalje, ističe se nužnost društveno prihvatljivog afirmiranja i iskorištavanja medijskih sadržaja u pozitivne svrhe.

- Leburic, A. (2011) The Gifted in the Educational System of Croatia. (Co-author with M. Ljubetić and Z. Š. Vučica) In Educational Studies and School. Kahn, R.; Mazur, S. (eds.) Pg. 175-186. Los Angeles, USA: Antioch University Los Angeles, Department of Education. (ISBN: 978-1-4507-7293-8)

Sažetak: The authors start from the consideration of giftedness as a complex social phenomenon. Specifically, the contextualization of gifted children /students, of their overall social, cognitive and emotional development is the result of everything that is happening in society and is placed within their subjectivised everyday life. Therefore, a socio-pedagogical research and interdisciplinary survey were conducted in spring 2009. A research sample was structured into two main categories, with preschool educators and with teachers who were at that time employed in Split elementary schools. The objectives of the research included the examination of the respondents' attitudes and opinions about the characteristics of gifted children /students, as well as perspectives for the development of their giftedness, as well as their socialization in general. Research results confirmed that the gifted children in each segment are perceived as "different". Parents have a key role, besides the experts in educational institutions, in the socialization process of their children. The entire educational system does not develop a favourable climate for their development which often leads to frustration of gifted children. In this context the authors emphasize that social care for such children should be build on the foundations of knowledge and responsibility with a lot of positive energy, optimism and enthusiasm. Therefore, the training of experts in institutions becomes necessary, as well as their stronger and intensive interaction and collaboration with parents.

- Leburic, A. (2011) The Impact of Information Technology in Education: Communications on Blogs and Forum. (Co-author with M. Lončar and M. Dadić) In Democratic Access to Education. Kahn, R.; McDermott; Akimjak, A. (eds.) Pg.235-244. Los Angeles, USA: Antioch University Los Angeles, Department of Education. (ISBN: 978-1-4507-7292-1)

Sažetak: Human communication as the core for the establishment of community and sociability, has undergone revolutionary changes that led to the use of new techniques of communication. That is why it became an interesting sociological research subject. Without information technology, many interactions between people would be disabled. It is necessary to understand that modern society does not give up school, but its traditional character. School should be gradually changed through transformation of teaching methods in the process of creative and innovative learning. In other words, information technology offers countless possibilities. Therefore, a discursive analysis of new media, namely communication in blogs and forums new forms of communication of young people and their impact on the educational process was carried out at the Department of Sociology in Split.

- Leburic, A. (2011) Utjecaji školovanja na društveno ponašanje mladih. (Co-author with J. Bajić). U *Учитель, школа й освіта. Кожух, Б.; Бочарова, О. А. (eds). Str.93-104. Горлівка, Україна: Міністерство освіти і науки України; Горлівський державний педагогічний інститут іноземних мов; Krakowska akademia im. A.F.Modrzewskiego; Univerza na Primorskem. (ISBN: 978-966-8469-0)*

Sažetak: Zbog niza zajedničkih obilježja, mladi pripadaju posebnoj društvenoj skupini, ali su unutar sebe raslojeni sukladno diferencijaciji hrvatskoga društva. Budući da je Hrvatska jedna od zemalja u razvoju, mlade naročito pogađa društveno raslojavanje, egzistencijalna neizvjesnost, te upitno ostvarenje osobnih životnih ciljeva. To je povezano s (ne)dostupnošću obrazovnih institucija i programa u situaciji kada primjereno obrazovanje osigurava društvenu promociju i povećava sposobnost konkuriranja na tržištu rada u novim, kompeticijskim uvjetima. Mladi usporeno ulaze u svijet odraslih zbog dužeg trajanja institucionaliziranog obrazovanja, otežanog zapošljavanja i prolongiranja zasnivanja vlastite obitelji. Budući da ne postižu samoostvarenje, postaju marginalizirani što potencijalno može voditi ka sve većem stupnju nezadovoljstva i nesigurnosti. Iako proces globalizacije nudi nebrojene mogućnosti, ipak on u sebi nosi određenu dozu rizika kojem su ponajviše izloženi mladi kao najranjivija društvena skupina. Razumno je složiti se sa tvrdnjom da mladi danas žive u obiteljima srednje prosječne kvalitete življenja u odnosu na mogućnosti obrazovanja, zdravstvene usluge, posjedovanje nekretnina i pokretnina, kupovinu, ostvarivanje kulturnih aspekata svoga života i slično, dok je ipak za očekivati najmanji broj onih koji žive najsiromašnije i najbogatije. Mladima se u suvremenom društvu, pa tako i u Hrvatskoj, pristupa dvojako: kao izvoru društvene dobrobiti i kao društvenom problemu, pa se u skladu s tim koncipiraju i nacionalne politike prema mladima. Cilj društvene intervencije (djelovanja) jest da se, izlazeći ususret i potrebama mladih i potrebama društva, osiguraju uvjeti za optimalno iskazivanje sposobnosti i inovativnih potencijala mladih na ekonomskom, društvenom, kulturnom i političkom području, te njihova odgovarajuća integracija u postojeće društvo. U kontekstu aktualnog uključivanja Hrvatske u proces europske integracije, osposobljenost, informiranost i sudjelovanje mladih može pridonijeti boljem i bržem odvijanju toga procesa, jer promicanje pridruživanja Hrvatske Europskoj uniji najveću potporu uživa upravo među mladima (Nacionalna konferencija: Mladi i društvo u tranziciji, 51-52). Tako mladi pokazuju najviše interesa na području individualnog napredovanja i građenja osobnog uspjeha, te vide EU kao plodno tlo za postizanje uspjeha u različitim područjima društvenoga djelovanja. Smanjenjem važnosti nacionalnih granica, jačanjem sveopće komunikacije otvaraju se nebrojene mogućnosti ulaska u europsku dimenziju koja je mladim ljudima nadasve atraktivan društveni prostor. Budućnost će pokazati koliko je entuzijazam mladih zadovoljen. Mladi predstavljaju ogroman potencijal u kontekstu razvoja modernoga, demokratskoga i ljudskim pravima usmjerenoga društva i uvelike žele prihvatiti odgovornost koja im pripada. Isto tako, mladi žele aktivno sudjelovati u kreiranju društva, bilo na lokalnoj ili na globalnoj razini, a sve u skladu s normama i vrijednostima putem kojih je to društvo uređeno. Zato je važno mladima omogućiti članstvo u organizacijama koje formiraju zajednička stajališta i prijedloge, te ih upućuju ministarstvima. Primjerice, Vijeće Europe već više od trideset godina predstavlja jedinu međunarodnu organizaciju koja primjenjuje sustav zajedničke uprave na području politike za mlade. U tom sustavu struktura nadležna za donošenje odluka - Upravni odbor za mlade - svoj rad temelji na savjetovanju s predstavnicima organizacija mladih koje su okupljene u Savjetodavnom tijelu mladih. Konačno, upravo istraživanja društvenoga ponašanja mladih u Europi mogla bi ukazivati i dimenzionirati buduća realna društvena zbivanja, okolnosti i pretpostavke razvitku demokracije, uvažavanju ljudskih prava i sloboda i drugim civilizacijskim tekovinama.

- Leburic, Anči (2011) Nove paradigme obrazovanja u budućim društvima znanja. (Co-author with M. Lončar and M. Dadić). U *Šola in družba znanja. Kožuh, A.; Felda, D. (ured.) Str.163-170. Koper, Slovenia: Univerza na Primorskem, Pedagoška fakulteta Koper. (ISBN: 978-961-6528-95-5)*

Sažetak: Moguće je pretpostaviti nužnost promjena u obrazovnim procesima zbog stalnoga razvoja informacijskih i komunikacijskih tehnologija. Naime, integracijom elemenata i primjenom novih tehnologija u obrazovnim procesima Hrvatska može povećati njihovu djelotvornost i učinkovitost sukladno svojim potrebama. Ujedno tako, može omogućiti obrazovnim ustanovama stjecanje povoljnijega položaja (i njegovoga zadržavanja) na svjetskom tržištu. U društvu znanja obrazovanje neće biti samo sljedbenik društvenih i gospodarskih promjena, već će postati aktivni faktor svoga razvoja i to u okvirima novih obrazovnih procesa. Slažemo se da su informacijske i komunikacijske tehnologije nevjerojatno važne za budućnost svake zemlje, pa tako i za Hrvatsku. Stoga bi ulaganje u njihovu implementaciju trebalo biti na državnoj listi prioriteta. Primjena informacijsko-komunikacijskih tehnologija, te novih modela i metoda stjecanja znanja (po)stajao bi tako svojevrsan izazov različitim sferama hrvatskoga društva i stručnjacima s različitih područja društvenih znanosti (pedagozima, sociolozima i dr.).

- Mežnarić, S. Migration in Croatia: What to Expect? u: Krasteva, A., Kasabova, A., Karabinova. D. (2010) Migrations from and to Southeastern Europe. Ravenna: Longo Editore Ravenna, s. 35-46 (knjiga izašla u siječnju 2011)

Sažetak: Within the context of European regulation of migration and policies expected, what kind of strategies and goals Croatia has to design in order to mitigate the opening up of its (Eastern) borders. Demography and labor market policies, flexibility, were taken into account. Compared to migration policies of: Ireland, Australia, Slovenia.

- Štulhofer, A., Buško, V., Brouillard, P. (2011). "The New Sexual Satisfaction Scale and its short form" . In Fisher, T. D., Davis, C. M., Yarber, W. L., & Davis, S. L. /Eds./ Handbook of sexuality-related measures (3rd edition). New York: Routledge, pp. 530-532.

Sažetak: Sexual satisfaction scale.

- Štulhofer, A., Landripet, I. (2011). "Sexual Scripts Overlap Scale — short version". In Fisher, T. D., Davis, C. M., Yarber, W. L., & Davis, S. L. /Eds./ Handbook of sexuality-related measures (3rd edition). New York: Routledge, pp. 604-605.

Sažetak: Sexual scripts overlap scale.

- Valenta, M., Mesić, M., Strabac, Z. Bosnian Croats in Croatia: 'Ethnically Privileged Migrant, 'Culturally Distant Co-ethnics' or 'Croats as any Other Croats'? The Bosnian Diaspora, Integration in Transnational Communities / Valenta, Marko and Sabrina P. Ramet (ur.). Surrey : ASHGATE, 2011. Str. 281-300.

Sažetak: Based on previous studies on Bosnian refugees around the world, the authors assume, that unlike other migrants in Croatia, Bosnian Croats in Croatia may be seen as 'co-ethnic migrants' or 'ethnically privileged migrants'. However, it is also assumed that Bosnian Croats in Croatia are defined in two diametrically different ways - as low status, culturally distant co-ethnics and as Croats as any other Croats, which has resulted in a different positioning toward the mainstream society.

- Zrinščak, S. (2011) Local immigrant communities, welfare and culture: an integration / segregation dilemma. In: E. Carmel, A. Cerami and T. Papadopoulos (eds.) Migration and Welfare in the New Europe. Social Protection and the Challenges of Integration. University of Bristol, UK: The Policy Press, pp. 197-212.

Sažetak: The chapter focuses on the role of migrant communities, ethnic as well as religious, while arguing that the social position of immigrants, and particularly their access to welfare rights, can not be adequately analyzed if not taking into account the general social positions and strategies of migrant ethnic and religious organizations. Based on the empirical research in twelve European countries the chapter investigates in more details the importance of families and migrant communities for the everyday life of immigrants, and the work of welfare networks that these communities organize for satisfying needs of their members: welfare, educational, religious, etc. It particularly stresses the importance of the concept of identities, the importance of religion, language, and families (nuclear and extended) for immigrants, but it also reflects the social debates and conflicts that are visible in many European societies nowadays. The chapter also questions the adequacy of the welfare state approach in researching the access of immigrant to different social rights.

Inozemni autori o Hrvatskoj (izbor)

Belayev, D. and Roca, Z. (2011) *Contemporary Croatia: Development Challenges in a Socio-Cultural Perspective*. Lisbon: Edicoes Universitarias Lusofonas

Rivera, L.A. (2011). "Impression Management of Stigmatized Nations." Pp. 114 - 138 in *The Cultural Wealth of Nations*, edited by N. Bandelj & F.F. Wherry. Stanford University Press.

- Ranija verzija ovog rada objavljena 2008. u *American Sociological Review*!
Rivera, L.A. (2008). "Managing "Spoiled" National Identity: War, Tourism, and Memory in Croatia." *American Sociological Review* 73:613-634.