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Članci u inozemnim časopisima

- Jugović, I., Doolan, K. (2013). Is There Anything Specific about Early School Leaving in Southeast Europe? A Review of Research and Policy?, *European Journal of Education* , 48(3), 363-377.

<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/ejed.12041/pdf>

Studies on early school leaving (ESL) from countries such as Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Montenegro, Serbia and Slovenia have been missing from the international early school leaving research map. As a contribution to remedying this, the article reviews research papers and strategic documents from these countries, guided by the general question whether there is anything specific about ESL in this region in comparison to the wider European research and policy context. The aspects of ESL examined include definitional similarities and differences, extent of ESL, dominant theoretical and methodological approaches, factors identified as impacting ESL as well as policy solutions. We find that Croatia and Slovenia are among the countries which have the lowest ESL rates in Europe. The findings of the reviewed research studies correspond to international research papers in terms of the following frequent risk factors for ESL: low economic and cultural family background, ethnic minority and migration status, type of school enrolled and motivation and academic achievement. There is a strong focus on Roma children early school leavers in all of the countries examined and Bosnia and Herzegovina stands out in the broader European context with the finding that girls from large, low socio-economic status families, who live more than three kilometres away from school, are at particular risk of ESL. In discussing ESL, the reviewed studies tend to emphasise individual and family characteristics rather than also broader social constraints as ESL determinants, a practice also reflected in policy documents which do not mention the role of broader social and economic conditions shaping early school leaving.

- Kašić, Biljana i Prlenda, Sandra (2013). „Women's History in Croatia: Displaced and Unhomed“, ASPASIA, 7 (1): 154-162.

<http://journals.berghahnbooks.com/asp/>

This article discusses the role of Croatian feminist historians in national historiography and the history of ideas. It is a contribution to the Aspasia Forum entitled "Clio on the Margins: Women's and gender history in Central, Eastern and Southeastern Europe".

- Neumann, Martin, Srbljinović, Armano, Essays on Political Actors and Attitudes: Do They Constitute Distributed Reflexivity? Part I: Median Voter Theorem vs. Competence Fields, European Quarterly of Political Attitudes and Mentalities, 2(2), 2013., str. 9-17

<https://sites.google.com/a/fspub.unibuc.ro/european-quarterly-of-political-attitudes-and-mentalities/Home/neumann-m-srbljinovic-a---full-paper-pdf---eqpam-vol-2-no-2-april2013>

European political elites are faced with a loss of trust and the emergence of a growing number of sometimes rather obscure new political movements. How is this to be explained? What is the relationship between the logic that guides political attitudes of constituencies and the logic of political actors whose legitimacy is rooted in electoral choice of the constituencies? In this essay we approach this question from a systemic perspective, regarding this relationship as a problem solving feedback cycle. Classical approaches, such as the median voter theorem, view political actors as passively mirroring voters' preferences. An alternative approach that we suggest, assumes that the perception of competences of political actors on the part of constituencies is key in the sense that it does not only reflect voters' preferences, but it is also manipulable through the agency of political actors themselves. More generally, we argue that the perception of competence is socially constructed and contextually dependent.

- Neumann, Martin, Srbljinović, Armano, Essays on Political Actors and Attitudes: Do They Constitute Distributed Reflexivity? Part II: A Dynamical Typology of Rationality, European Quarterly of Political Attitudes and Mentalities, 2(3), 2013., str. 1-9

<https://sites.google.com/a/fspub.unibuc.ro/european-quarterly-of-political-attitudes-and-mentalities/Home/neumann-srbljinovic---full-paper-pdf---eqpam-vol-2-no-3-july2013>

What is the relationship between the logic that guides political attitudes of constituencies and the logic of political actors, whose legitimacy is rooted in electoral choice of the constituencies? Classical approaches, such as the median voter theorem, view political actors as passively mirroring voters' preferences. An alternative approach, that we suggested in the first part of this series of essays, assumes that how constituencies see the competences of political actors, is crucial, in the sense that it does not only reflect voters' preferences, but it is also manipulable by the agency of political actors themselves. In this article we provide additional arguments in support of the thesis that the perception of competences is socially constructed and contextually dependent. We hypothesise that in times of well-being the logic of appropriateness prevails among both the constituencies and their political representatives, while in times of crisis constituencies resort to the logic of arguing, and leaders predominantly use the logic of consequences with some admixtures of the logic of arguing. Our arguments draw on Raymond Boudon's neo-Weberian "judiciary" or "cognitivist" model of rationality; on the theory of securitisation developed by Barry Buzan and his collaborators, under the influence of "speech act" theory of John Austin; and on the typology of basic logics of action, first proposed by James March and Johan Olsen, and later refined by Thomas Risse, under the influence of Jürgen Habermas.

- Peruško, Zrinjka. 2013. Rediscovering the Mediterranean Characteristics of the Croatian Media System. *East European Politics and Societies*, Volume 27 Issue 4 November 2013 pp. 709 - 726. DOI: 10.1177/0888325413494770.

<http://eep.sagepub.com/content/27/4/709>

The article presents the analysis of the Croatian post-socialist media system within the comparative framework of Hallin and Mancini's approach. The media system and the political system are analyzed with the cluster of variables, interpreting the development of the media market, political parallelism, journalistic professionalism, and the role of the state in relation to the existing theoretical framework. The paper demonstrates a perfect fit with the Mediterranean polarized pluralist model of media system, and argues that the Croatian case disproves the proposition that Hallin and Mancini's model cannot be applied to new democracies in post-communist Europe. The communist period in Croatia provided nuance to an already existing framework of media system, while the post-communist transition after 1990 and ensuing democracy continue to exhibit the historically determined relationships between politics and the media. The article argues in conclusion that ignorance of the true nature of media systems and social and political frameworks that shape them are the reason for the failed internationally assisted democratization processes and successful implementation of foreign media regulation models.

- Peruško, Zrinjka. 2013. Media Pluralism Policy in a Post-socialist Mediterranean Media System: The Case of Croatia. *Central European Journal of Communication*, Vol. 6, no. 2. <http://ptks.pl/cejc/forthcoming-issues/volume-6-no-2-11-fall-2013>

- Peruško, Zrinjka. 2013. What Went Wrong With Media Reforms In Post-Socialist Europe? *Media Watch*, No. 44-45, May-June 2013 <http://mediawatch.mirovni-institut.si/eng/mediawatch-comparing-media-reforms.pdf>

- Traen, B., Štulhofer, A., Carvalheira, A. (2013) Satisfaction with the division of housework, partner's perceived attractiveness, emotional intimacy, and sexual satisfaction in married or cohabiting Norwegian middle-class men. *Sexual and Relationship Therapy*, 28, 215-229

<http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/pdf/10.1080/14681994.2013.808323>

Satisfaction with the division of housework has been shown to affect women's sexual satisfaction, but this relationship has rarely been studied in men. What are the relationships among men's satisfaction with the division of housework, their perception of their emotional intimacy with their partner, their perception of their partner's sexual attractiveness, and their sexual satisfaction? In the autumn of 2011, a self-selected online survey about men's sexual health was carried out in Norway, Croatia, and Portugal. A total of 657 Norwegian men over 18 years of age completed the entire questionnaire. The results from the present study stemmed from 220 healthy and married/cohabiting men, who had completed the questionnaire. The mean age of participants was 44 years and the majority belonged to the upper middle class. Path analysis showed that the association between men's sexual satisfaction and their satisfaction with the division of housework was partially mediated by emotional intimacy. The hypothesized mediating effect of partner's sexual attractiveness on the relationship between sexual satisfaction and satisfaction with housework was not supported. The findings from this study provide new insights into the links between gender roles, intimacy, and male sexual satisfaction.

Poglavlja u knjigama inozemnih izdavača

- Dolenc, D., Doolan, K. (2013). Reclaiming the role of higher education in Croatia: Dominant and Oppositional Framings. In: Zgaga, P., Teichler, U. I Brennan, J. (ur.) The globalisation challenge for European Higher Education. Convergence and diversity, centres and peripheries, Frankfurt: Peter Lang, 225-346.

Framed within a critical theory perspective that draws on Fraser's (2000, 2003) concept of justice, this chapter outlines the development of the neoliberal doctrine in higher education and analyses how it influenced the official discourse in Croatia with respect to the concepts of development, and the role of the state and higher education in particular. The analysis shows that the official rhetoric primarily advanced a marketised conception of higher education whose role is to service the labour market and contribute to economic growth. This dominant framing of the role of higher education is contrasted to the oppositional discursive framing by the Independent Student Initiative, a student protest movement in Zagreb that has rejected neoliberal reforms of higher education. The movement framed higher education as a public good and emphasised the role of the state in shielding public services from privatisation and commodification. The oppositional discourse of the Independent Student Initiative is interpreted as a transformative struggle against socioeconomic injustice which has extended the spectrum of the political Left in Croatia.

- Leburic, Anči (2013) Interactional Preparing Young People for the Modern School. In Contemporary School and Education. Edit. H. Butenko, B. Kožuh. Chapter 5. Pg.73-83. Gorlivka, Ukraïna: Ministry of Education and Science, Youth and Sport of Ukraine; Horlivka Institute for Foreign Languages of the State Higher Educational Establishment „Donbas State Pedagogical University“; A. F. M. Krakow University-Poland; Faculty of Education, University of Primorska- Slovenia.

The author considers that it is imperative that all teachers work on developing self-esteem in children. Thus the new generation of students, when they leave school desks, were trained for public speaking and speaking in front of others, would have developed organizational skills to make decisions, and potentially developed entrepreneurial skills. So the new and modern school requires all students a positive attitude towards learning. The paper presents empirical generalizations from several empirical researches realized in the region of Split (in Croatia), and discusses the research findings. Changes in transitional societies are happening in the field of education, but there are some new forms of education and new prestigious educational institutions. The author concludes that (post) modernization processes in contemporary schools contribute to the weakening of traditional family and other ties, and current modes of transmission of values and behaviors from generation to generation. Therefore, young people will probably increasingly develop more individual strategies of their integration into the framework of the school learning, of the work and youthful development.

- Leutar, Zdravka; Jašarević, Tihana. Dignity and War Disabled Veterans (19. poglavlje). U: Disability and Chronic Disease, Joav Merrick, Shoshana Aspler and Mohammed Morad (ur.).Jerusalem : National Institute of Child Health and Human Development, Ministry of Social Affairs, 2013.

This study deals with an analysis of the concepts of dignity of disabled veterans of the homeland war. In the introduction we try to clarify defining the term dignity on the basis of earlier research. Then we present an invalid of the homeland war and finally we discuss the choice of qualitative methodology for doing research in this field. The aim of this study was to gain insights into disabled veterans' personal experiences and attitudes about dignity. An

interview was conducted with 17 ex-soldiers during 2007, invalids of the homeland war and members of five different associations of war veterans in Zagreb and Varaždin. All interviewed persons had the status of war invalids with degrees of invalidity from 30 to 90%. On the basis of qualitative analysis of the interview results, six categories were formed: 1) social equality ; 2) valorization of past experiences and personal contribution to the common good ; 3) preservation of tradition and remembrance of the Homeland war ; 4) social participation ; 5) protective role of the State ; 6) respect of basic human rights. Accordingly, a schematic model of relationships between these categories was made showing how important involvement in society is for the disabled war veterans, since universal human dignity (Menschenwuerde) stems from social involvement.

- Matković, T. (2013). Flexicurity through normalization? Changes in scope, composition, and conditions in temporary employment in Croatia. In M. Koch & M. Fritz (Eds.), *Non-standard Employment in Europe: Paradigms, Prevalence and Policy Responses*.

This chapter discusses labour market reforms in Croatia using four 'flexicurity' pathways as identified by the European Commission and how these have affected employment. The focus is on fixed-term employment and how this is related to job security and job satisfaction. Using labour force survey data, Matkovic demonstrates that the growth of temporary employment that characterized the Croatian labour market since the end of the cold war has slowed down in recent years - to levels below the EU average. Applying a propensity score matching technique, the author also finds that the gap in work quality between permanent and temporary employees is diminishing. Basingstoke: Palgrave Macmillan.

Knjige objavljene kod inozemnih izdavača

- Kašić, Biljana, Caporale Bizzini Silvia, Galhardo Couto, Anabela, Lund, Pedersen Linda, Pulcini, Elena, Richter Malabotta, Melita, Skaerbeck, Eva (2013). *Soggetti itineranti. Donne alla ricerca del sé*. Milano: AlboVersorio.. EAN 978-88-97553-47-2.

<http://www.ibs.it/code/9788897553472/soggetti-itineranti-donne.html>

La raccolta di saggi che proponiamo parte da un presupposto teorico che diventa lo strumento per capire il processo identitario che definisce il soggetto 'nomade' al femminile mentre interroga le nozioni di dislocazione culturale e geografica, di transculturalità, di perdita della memoria storica e personale, della contaminazione ed il loro ruolo nella percezione che lo stesso soggetto ha del Reale. In questo contesto di pensiero, la scrittura dell'esperienza ontologica del viaggio e della dislocazione è intesa come narrazione politica e come uno strumento essenziale per la promozione del pensiero critico e della pedagogia femminista. Nello stesso tempo, l'insegnamento della narrazione autobiografica diventa un punto di partenza fondamentale sia come indagine del significato politico della costruzione dell'identità che per capire come il Sé si muove fra la sfera pubblica e quella privata; come, nello stesso tempo, si apre alla ricerca del riconoscimento dell'autonomia e della consapevolezza della propria interdipendenza e vulnerabilità.

- Kašić, Biljana, Jelena Petrović, Sandra Prlenda, Svetlana Slapšak. Ur. (2013). *Feminist Critical Interventions. Thinking Heritage, Decolonising, Crossings*. Ljubljana-Zagreb-Beograd:Red Athena University Press. ISBN:978-953-6955-44-2.

The book emerged as a result of the conference "REDacting Trans-Yugoslav Feminisms: Women's Heritage Revisited" both shows the complex self-location of feminists from the former Yugoslavia as well as multilayered theoretical approaches to their own historical legacy as well as to feminist concerns in contemporaneity.

Izveštaji o Hrvatskoj

- Matković, T., Lukić, N., Buković, N., & Doolan, K. (2013). *Croatia - Destination uncertain? Trends, perspectives and challenges in strengthening vocational education for social inclusion and social cohesion*. Turin: European Training Foundation.

[http://www.etf.europa.eu/webatt.nsf/0/17E7427BD455393CC1257BC10032C7E5/\\$file/VET%20x%20social%20inclusion_Croatia.pdf](http://www.etf.europa.eu/webatt.nsf/0/17E7427BD455393CC1257BC10032C7E5/$file/VET%20x%20social%20inclusion_Croatia.pdf)

- Matković, T. (2013). *Promoting green jobs throughout the crisis. SYSDM expert report for Croatia*.

<http://www.eu-employment-observatory.net/resources/reviews/Croatia-EEO-GJH-2013.pdf>

Inozemni autori o Hrvatskoj (izbor)

- Erözden, M. Ozan. "The practical limits of inventing traditions: the failed reinvention of the Sinjska Alka." *Nations and Nationalism* (2013), Volume 19, Issue 3, pages 475–492

<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/nana.12030/pdf>

The Alka is a traditional game in Croatia, held to commemorate the victory of the local warriors of the region of Cetina over the Ottoman army in 1715. The Croatian nationalist discourse of the 1990s tried to reinvent the Alka as symbol of a certain national identity, by nationalising this local event and emphasising its religious aspect. In a period of just over a decade, however, the project of reinventing the Alka has failed completely. This paper analyses the reinvention of the Alka and its failure in order to argue that concrete cases of invented tradition are context dependent and may encounter practical limits.