

Međunarodne akademske publikacije članova HSD-a



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Uvodna riječ

Poštovani članovi i članice HSD-a:

Pred Vama se nalazi 22. broj našeg newslettera kojim već jedanaestu godinu prikazujemo što objavljujete u časopisima i knjigama van hrvatskih granica. Bilo je veliko zadovoljstvo kroz godine prezentirati taj uvid u raznolikost interesa i kanala hrvatskih sociologa i sociologinja, ali u godinama koje dolaze taj će uvid pružati nova urednica. S ovim brojem opraštam se od newslettera te pridružujem njegovoj publici koja će, nadam se, biti sve brojnija, a sam newsletter sve opsežniji.

S poštovanjem,

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Članci u inozemnim časopisima

Borovecki Ana, Curkovic Marko, Nikodem Krunoslav, Oreskovic Stjepan, Novak Milivoj, Rubic Filip, Vukovic Jurica, Spoljar Diana, Gordijn Bert and Gastmans Chris (2022). Attitudes about withholding or withdrawing life-prolonging treatment, euthanasia, assisted suicide, and physician assisted suicide: a cross-sectional survey among the general public in Croatia, *BMC Medical Ethics*, 23(1): 13. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12910-022-00751-6>

ABSTRACT: There has been no in-depth research of public attitudes on withholding or withdrawing life-prolonging treatment, euthanasia, assisted suicide and physician assisted suicide in Croatia. The aim of this study was to examine these attitudes and their correlation with sociodemographic characteristics, religion, political orientation, tolerance of personal choice, trust in physicians, health status, experiences with death and caring for the seriously ill, and attitudes towards death and dying.

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Cepić Dražen, Doolan Karin and Dolenec Danijela (2022). Class Analysis as Systemic Critique A Historical Case Study, *Communist and Post-Communist Studies*, 55(2): 104-119. <https://doi.org/10.1525/j.postcomstud.2022.55.2.104>

ABSTRACT: This article focuses on the role of class analysis in envisioning a better world, in both the past and the present. It critically reflects on class research conducted in the second half of the 20th century in Yugoslavia, and contemporary class research from selected countries of former Yugoslavia, in order to explore the place that class analysis as systemic critique occupied and occupies in a socialist and capitalist context. This approach is informed by Wright's (2015) evaluation of different forms of class analysis through the game metaphor. According to Wright, whereas Marxist class analysis questions "what game to play," Weberian class analysis engages with "the rules of the game" and Durkheimian class analysis examines "moves in the game." Our historical case study of Yugoslav scholarship on class during state socialism illustrates that, despite its role in sanctifying the status quo, class analysis also drew on both Marxism and Weberian inspired life-chances research as tools for systemic critique. On the other hand, our review of post-Yugoslav class research suggests that, currently, class analysis as an instrument for the critique of capitalism is not prominent. Indeed, in contrast to the late Yugoslav period in which sociology engaged class analysis in order to question what game should be played, the post-socialist 1990s and 2000s brought a silencing of Marxist left critique,

while sociologists transformed their research into what Wright (2015) would describe as struggles over the rule of the game: problematizing the variety of capitalism that emerged in post-socialism rather than capitalism itself.

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Dergić Vanja, Dähnke Iris, Nartova Nadya, Shilova Anastasiia, Matos Raquel and Carneiro Alexandra (2022). When visibility becomes political: visibility and stigmatisation of young people, *Journal of Youth Studies*, 25: 1-17.
<https://doi.org/10.1080/13676261.2021.2022109>

ABSTRACT: This article analyses the processes of politicisation of some identities, religious



affiliations and individual choices within the context of a right-wing backlash to increased recognition of the value and legitimacy of diversity in Europe. The rise of right-wing politics and increasing visibility of anti-immigrant and anti-LGBT movements have demonstrated the strong presence of traditional and patriarchal values and subjected some identities, religious affiliations or individual choices to processes of politicisation. One consequence of the problematisation and politicisation of such personal matters as gender, sexuality and religion is the further stigmatisation and marginalisation of

already vulnerable groups. In this article, we consider the experience of young feminists, women of the Muslim community and LGBTIQ activists drawing on a meta-ethnographic synthesis of five cases of young people's activism from Portugal, Germany, Croatia and Russia. Analysis focuses on the question of visibility among these groups of stigmatised young people. We show that while, for some, visibility is a matter of necessity for political engagement, for others, it can entrench stigmatisation and discrimination. We also consider the role of families and communities of belonging, which, in some cases, encouraged but, in other cases, responded negatively towards the young people's engagement.

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Dobrotić Ivana (2022). The (in)equality dynamic of childcare-related policy development in post-Yugoslav countries, *Journal of European Social Policy*, 32(3): 270-286.
<https://doi.org/10.1177/09589287221088167>

ABSTRACT: This article explores the (in)equality dynamic of childcare-related policy reforms in post-Yugoslav countries to expose 'silent' cleavages embedded in parenting leaves and early childhood education and care policies design that may challenge or reinforce parental (in)equalities in employment and care opportunities. It is guided by the principles and (sub-)questions of intersectionality-based policy analysis to determine who benefits and/or is excluded from the policy goals and allocation of childcare-related resources. All former Yugoslav republics initially relied on gendered and selective childcare-related policy design, empowering only a fraction of working mothers. In the last three decades only Slovenia equalized the potential of childcare-related policy allowing various parents to more easily engage in care and employment. The other post-Yugoslav countries that were more exposed to the post-1990 societal re-traditionalization and cost-containment measures mostly exacerbated the existing or created new layers of inequalities and (dis)advantages intersecting along gender, class, ethnical and spatial lines. While enacting more socially inclusive leaves, they also amplified the systematic exclusion of some parents from access to childcare-related rights and the opportunity to work and care. Parents, particularly mothers in precarious employment, ethnic minorities and 'new' migrants, as well as those living in less developed areas, were the most affected by the (absence of) reforms.



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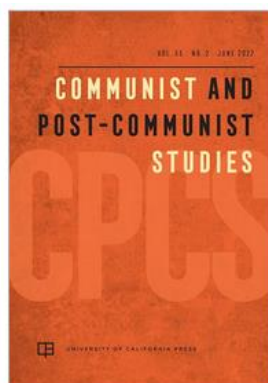
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Doolan Karin and Cepić Dražen (2022). Introduction to the Special Issue on Class Dynamics from Socialism to Post-Socialism, *Communist and Post-Communist Studies*, 55(2): 1-10.
<https://doi.org/10.1525/j.postcomstud.2022.55.2.1>



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Fila Filip (2022). The Visegrád Group – A United Front Against a Common European Narrative? , *Der Donauraum*, 62(1): 31-48. <https://doi.org/10.7767/dedo.2022.62.1.31>

ABSTRACT: The perception of the Visegrád Group has changed since the beginning of the migrant crisis in 2015. For some the group now represents a sort of “united front against a common European narrative”. This paper challenges the superficiality of such a notion by identifying the ideological components of a “united V4” narrative and examining the extent to which both the ruling parties and the citizens of member countries agree with them. The main finding is that ruling political parties cluster into distinct two groups, the Czech and Slovak bloc being more moderate than the Polish and Hungarian group. The citizens of these countries can neither be clustered in a similar way, nor are they homogenous in their views, except to some extent on immigration matters. Also, citizens do not on average hold the same positions as their current governments.

CROSBİ ne sadrži informaciju o indeksiranju časopisa.

Nikolina Hazdovac Bajić (2022). Being Nonreligious in Croatia: Managing Belonging and Non-Belonging, *Religions*, 13(5): 1-14. <https://doi.org/10.3390/rel13050390>

ABSTRACT: Catholicism in the Croatian context has been one of the most powerful sources of collective belonging for centuries. Since the fall of socialism, desecularization tendencies have manifested as homogenization, collectivization, and deprivatization of religion. (Non)religiosity became a contested issue, which not only implied belonging (ethnic, national, historical) but was also highly politicized. This paper aims to explore how living in a society with a dominant collective religion influences the experience of nonreligious people. The conducted research was based on 30 semi-structured interviews with people who self-identify as nonreligious, but at the same time are not members of nonreligious organizations. The obtained data show that some elements of collectivism can push individuals away from religion, but for some nonreligious people, religiosity remains an important identification framework. Keeping a connection with religion is achieved through conformist behaviors or “cherry-picking” elements of religiosity, which are then combined in individually-consistent worldviews. Nonreligious people sometimes feel “left out” and experience their nonreligiosity as lonely and isolating, which they often do not want to pass on to others. This creates a specific position for some nonreligious individuals that is simultaneously “in” and “out” of religion, and challenges the way nonreligiosity is often imagined.



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Koletić Goran, Landripet Ivan, Tafro Azra, Jurković Luka, Milas Goran and Štulhofer Aleksandar (2021). Religious faith and sexual risk taking among adolescents and emerging adults: A meta-analytic review, *Social Science & Medicine*, 291: 114488. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.socscimed.2021.114488>

ABSTRACT: Rationale Although there is some evidence that religious faith may offer protection against sexual risk taking in adolescence and emerging adulthood, no attempts have been made to systematically quantify the association. Objective Using data from studies conducted in the 2000–2020 period, this meta-analysis aimed to estimate the link between religious faith and four sexual risk-taking behaviors in samples of adolescents and emerging adults. Methods Five different search systems were used to conduct a systematic literature search in April 2020. Studies that contained quantitative data on religious faith and at least one indicator of sexual risk taking (age at sexual debut, number of sexual partners, condom use at most recent sexual intercourse, and consistent condom use) were searched for. In total, 35 articles published in peer-reviewed journals, in English, were identified. Random-effects meta-analytic approach was used to assess target associations among 41,758 adolescents and emerging adults (Mage = 18.9 years, 37% male). To estimate the effect across the four risk indicators, we employed robust variance estimation (RVE) method. Results We found small associations between religious faith on the one hand and age at sexual debut ($r = 0.08$, 95% CI = 0.03, 0.12) and the number of sexual partners on the other hand ($r = -0.15$, 95% CI = -0.21 , -0.09). No association with condom use was observed. With all studies included, the overall effect size was 0.11 (95% CI = 0.06, 0.16), indicating a small (protective) role of religious faith in young people's sexual risk taking. Conclusions Considering the limited role of religious faith in young people's sexual and reproductive health, comprehensive sexuality education remains essential for risk-reduction, even among more religious young people.

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Miškulin Maja, Mujkić Aida, Miškulin Ivan, Lovrić Makarić Zvezdana, Kovačević Emma, Pintarić Ljiljana and Pavić Željko (2022). Vaccination Attitudes and Experiences of Medical Doctors in Croatia amid the COVID-19 Pandemic: A Social Roles Conflict? , *Vaccines*, 10(3). <https://doi.org/10.3390/vaccines10030399>

ABSTRACT: The study aimed to investigate the range of experiences and attitudes of Croatian medical doctors (MDs) related to vaccination and vaccine hesitancy. In January 2021 three asynchronous online focus groups were held using MRQual, a web-based platform, which included 46 MDs from all three levels of the healthcare system in Croatia. NVivo, a

qualitative data analysis software package, was used for the thematic analysis of collected data. The participants expressed a high level of support for the Croatian immunization program and vaccines in general. However, some skepticism was expressed regarding new vaccines and the regulatory processes of their approval. A significant number of participants raised concerns over the approval of COVID-19 vaccines, especially given their rapid development. The results also revealed that the process of communication with patients is often based on the very elaborate categorizations of patients based on previous experience, which leads to prioritizing and a communication breakup when dealing with “problematic patients”. MDs find themselves in a delicate situation where a fine balance between time-consuming communication with patients and the demands for maintaining satisfying vaccination uptake is needed. The situation arises from a social roles conflict that is embedded in wider social values and expectations, since communication problems do not arise in the doctor’s office, and therefore cannot be solved without addressing the social forces that cause trust deficiencies. To achieve better immunization results public health leaders need to better understand the social contexts and constraints of MDs vaccine-related behaviors.

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Nikodem Krunoslav, Ćurković Marko and Borovečki Ana (2022). Trust in the Healthcare System and Physicians in Croatia: A Survey of the General Population, *International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health*, 19(2): 993.
<https://doi.org/10.3390/ijerph19020993>



ABSTRACT: Trust in healthcare systems and physicians is considered important for the delivery of good healthcare. A cross-sectional survey was conducted on a random three-stage sample of the general population of Croatia (N = 1230), stratified by regions. Of respondents, 58.7% displayed a high or very high level of trust in the healthcare system, 65.6% in physicians, and 78.3% in their family physician. Respondents’ views regarding

patients’ roles in the discussion of treatment options, confidence in physicians’ expertise, and underlying motives of physicians were mixed. Respondents with a lower level of education, those with low monthly incomes, and those from smaller settlements had lower levels of trust in physicians and the healthcare system. Trust in other institutions, religiosity and religious beliefs, tolerance of personal choice, and experience of caring for the seriously ill and dying were predictors of trust in healthcare and physicians. Our findings suggest that levels of healthcare-related trust in Croatia are increasing in

comparison with previous research, but need improvement. Levels of trust are lowest in populations that are most vulnerable and most in need of care and protection.

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Pavić Željko, Dremel Anita, Pintarić Ljiljana, Kovačević Emma and Lesinger Gordana (2022).

Vaccine hesitancy amidst COVID-19 pandemic: insights from a focus group study in Croatia, *Italian sociological review*, 12(2): 523-544.

<https://doi.org/10.13136/isr.v12i2.561>

ABSTRACT: Even though vaccination has been regarded as historically one of the most successful public health interventions, vaccine hesitancy still remains an important health issue. In order to explore this issue, the authors conducted four asynchronous online focus groups with the total of 40 Croatian citizens. Drawing on iterative thematic analysis, three emerging overarching reasons of vaccine hesitancy were determined: risk perception (cost-benefit ratio), belief in natural immunity and institutional distrust. In addition, three possible cross-cutting topics emerged: communication with healthcare workers, influence of media, social media and the Internet, and COVID-19 pandemic. A widespread dissatisfaction with healthcare workers is tentatively explained by proposing the concept of 'false autonomy' of patients when making vaccination decisions. As for the COVID-19 context, the participants often cited their awareness of the profit-driven healthcare system in conjunction with the development of COVID-19 vaccines. The authors conclude by framing the study results into the wider social context of individualistic consumerism, postmodern health beliefs and the characteristics of Croatian healthcare system, as well by calling for more in- depth studies of vaccine hesitancy.

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Pavić Željko and Šuljok Adrijana (2022). Vaccination conspiracy beliefs among social science & humanities and STEM educated people—An analysis of the mediation paths, *PLoS ONE*, 17(3). <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0264722>

ABSTRACT: Understanding vaccine hesitancy is becoming increasingly important, especially after the global outbreak of COVID-19. The main goal of this study was to explore the differences in vaccination conspiracy beliefs between people with a university degree coming from different scientific fields—Social Sciences & Humanities (SH) and Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM). The study was conducted on an online convenience sample of respondents with college and university degrees in Croatia (N = 577). The results revealed that respondents educated in SH proved to be more prone to vaccination conspiracy beliefs. The indirect effect through science literacy was confirmed, while this was not the case for the indirect effects through health beliefs (natural immunity beliefs) and trust in the healthcare system. However, all three variables were important direct predictors of vaccination conspiracy beliefs. Female gender and religiosity were positively correlated with vaccination conspiracy beliefs, while age was not a statistically significant predictor. The authors concluded by emphasizing the necessity of the more theoretically elaborated approaches to the study of the educational and other socio-demographic differences in vaccine hesitancy.

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Petrović Nikola, Raos Višeslav and Fila Filip (2022). Centrist and Radical Right Populists in Central and Eastern Europe: Divergent Visions of History and the EU, *Journal of Contemporary European Studies*, 30: 1-23. <https://doi.org/10.1080/14782804.2022.2051000>

ABSTRACT: This article compares the politics of history and positions in the EU of six ruling populist leaders and their parties (Fidesz, PiS, SDS, GERB, ANO and OĽaNO) from Central and Eastern European (CEE) EU member states. Through the comparison of leaders' biographies and longitudinal analysis of party electoral manifestos an overlap between two types of CEE populism and two types of mnemonic actors in the region is found. Radical right-wing populist parties (Fidesz, PiS and SDS) are more oriented towards national histories, memory wars against ex-communists and critical events for losing or gaining their national sovereignty (mnemonic warriors). Centrist populist parties (GERB, ANO and OĽaNO) largely ignore that kind of narrative and focus on anti-corruption or promises of managing the state more effectively (mnemonic abnegators). Radical right-wing populist parties are also more likely to challenge the Brussels elites by using examples from their national histories. Emphasis on national traumas, anti-communism and their leaders' vision of politics labelled here as combat tasks politics seems to be contributing to their Euroscepticism. Combat tasks politics, i.e. seeing politics as a

constant battle against political enemies, underpins the Eurosceptic narratives of Kaczyński, Orbán and Janša-former dissidents who were politically socialised while challenging militarised communist regimes.

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Štulhofer Aleksandar, Mehulić Jasmina, Briken Peer, Klapilová Kateřina, de Graaf Hanneke, Carvalheira Ana Alexandra, Löfgren-Mårtenson Charlotta, Nobre Pedro, Chollier Marie, Köse Özlem, Elmerstig Eva, Lançon Christophe, Plášilová Leona and Schröder Johanna (2022). Perceived Changes in Sexual Interest and Distress About Discrepant Sexual Interest During the First Phase of COVID-19 Pandemic: A Multi-Country Assessment in Cohabiting Partnered Individuals, *Archives of sexual behavior*, 51(1): 231-246. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10508-021-02279-z>

ABSTRACT: Due to COVID-19 pandemic, different restrictive measures in terms of physical distancing and lockdowns have been introduced in most European countries, affecting all facets of social life. Currently, little is known about how partnered individuals perceive changes in their sexual life during this complex emergency. This study explored retrospectively assessed changes in sexual interest for one's partner and levels of distress related to perceived sexual interest discrepancy during the first phase of the pandemic in a large-scale online sample of partnered individuals (n = 4813; Mage = 38.5 years, SD = 10.74) recruited between May and July 2020 in seven European Union countries and Turkey. We also examined the possible role of approach/avoidance motives for sex in reported changes in sexual interest and associated distress. Most participants (53%) reported no change in their sexual interest during the pandemic, followed by those who reported an increase (28.5%). The pattern was similar across the eight countries. Distress about discrepant sexual interest, which was only weakly related to changes in sexual interest, was significantly associated with relationship quality and emotional closeness with a partner, coping with and worrying about the pandemic, and specific motivation for sex. In contrast to avoidant and relationship-focused approach motivation, ego-focused approach motivation was related to stable sexual interest during the pandemic. The current study contributes to the understanding of the link between sexual interest and complex emergencies. Considering that the COVID-19 pandemic continues, the reported experiences and perceptions are prone to change.

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Vučković Juroš Tanja (2022). Challenges of qualitative data sharing in social sciences [viewpoint], *European Science Editing*, 48: e77781. <https://doi.org/10.3897/ese.2022.e77781>

ABSTRACT: Open science offers hope for new accountability and transparency in social sciences. Nevertheless, it still fails to fully consider the complexities of qualitative research, as exemplified by a reflection on sensitive qualitative data sharing. As a result, the developing patterns of rewards and sanctions promoting open science raise concern that quantitative research, whose 'replication crisis' brought the open science movement to life, will benefit from 'good science' re-evaluations at the expense of other research epistemologies, despite the necessity to define accountability and transparency in social sciences more widely and not to conflate those with either reproducibility or data sharing.

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Vučković Juroš Tanja (2022). "I Have Always thought that, If I Am Poor, I'm Also Supposed to Study Poorly." *Habitus, Emotions, and The Educational Trajectories of Disadvantaged Youth, Communist and Post-Communist Studies*, 55(2): 62-83. <https://doi.org/10.1525/j.postcomstud.2022.55.2.62>

ABSTRACT: The goal of this study is to highlight the embodied nature of social class inequalities in education. Drawing from a larger study that examined educational outcomes and work careers of young people whose families received welfare benefits in Croatia when these individuals were of high school age, the article focuses on biographical narrative interviews with three young individuals. These strategically selected cases were characterized by a shared experience of living in poverty that was, nevertheless, marked by very different initial intersections of social advantages and disadvantages (middle-class fall into poverty, intergenerational poverty, and poverty intersecting with anti-Roma racism). Based on the comparison of these three life stories, this study utilizes Bourdieu's concept of habitus as a conceptual tool, incorporating both cognitive and affective schemas, to examine how these young individuals framed their lives and educational trajectories. In doing so, this study builds on the work by scholars such as Reay who extend the explorations of embodied social inequalities in education into the realm of emotions, which are—in line with the growing body of work in the sociology of emotions—understood as embedded in (unequal) social relations. Therefore, the analysis of this study focuses on how, in the three examined life stories, the horizons of probable, possible, and unimaginable were perceived very differently and shaped by distinct affective structures. The findings of this study suggest that cognitive and affective schemas function jointly, as integral elements of a social inequalities' mechanism rooted in the compounding of advantages or disadvantages.

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Vučković Juroš Tanja (2022). A lesbian, gay and bisexual migration tale: On the role of intimate citizenship for transforming sexual subjectivities, *Sexualities*.
<https://doi.org/10.1177/13634607221103207>

ABSTRACT: This study examines the role of migrations for sexual subjectivities, based on biographic narrative interviews with CEE LGB migrants married or raising children with a same-sex partner in Belgium and the Netherlands. Migrants' experiences highlight the salience of the migration-as- liberation with the empowering role of new beginnings in LGB-protective countries. At the same time, migrants' stories also challenge this liberation tale, especially when situated within transnational family relations. In this context, migration and post-migration junctures differently impact sexual subjectivities, demonstrating fragmentations and non-linearity, and highlighting how migrations are only potentially transformative, with an important role played by full access to intimate citizenship.

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Vuković Danilo and Mrakovčić Marko (2022). Legitimacy, Independence and Impartiality: How do Serbian and Croatian Legal Professionals Assess Their Judiciaries? , *Europe-Asia Studies*, 74(6): 945-967. <https://doi.org/10.1080/09668136.2021.2019195>

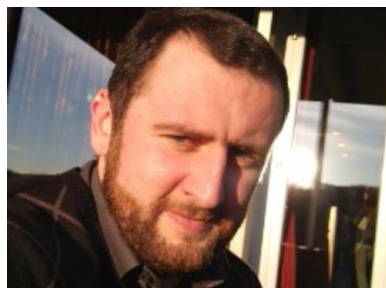
ABSTRACT: Drawing on a 2018 survey on a convenience sample of 716 Serbian and 393 Croatian legal professionals, we assess their attitudes towards Serbian and Croatian judiciaries against their key dimensions: independence, efficiency, quality, and fairness and impartiality. Legal professionals in both countries have little confidence in their judiciary, which we take as a proxy for legitimacy. Hence, both judiciaries are faced with an internal crisis of legitimacy. Respondents also scored judiciaries low on each of the key dimensions, while regression analysis confirmed that these attitudes are strong predictors of legitimacy. The results indicate that apparent differences in historical trajectories have not undermined common post-transitional political struggles over the role of judiciaries.



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Žaja Nikola, Vukojević Jakša, Žarko Tvrtko, Marelić Marko, Vidović Domagoj and Vukušić Rukavina Tea (2022). Internet Use among Patients with Schizophrenia and Depression, *International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health*, 19(9): 5695. <https://doi.org/10.3390/ijerph19095695>



ABSTRACT: Background: The high and increasing prevalence of internet use in the general population and the significant burden of depression and schizophrenia urge us to investigate the patterns of internet use among patients with these illnesses. The aim of this study is to assess internet use and mental health-related internet use among patients suffering from schizophrenia and depression. Methods: A total of 104 patients with psychosis and 105 patients with depression were surveyed to assess their internet use and mental health-related internet use. Results: The majority of participants were internet users (87.6%), with 66.7% of internet users with psychosis and 71.4% of internet users with depression using it as a source of information on mental health. Participants with psychosis significantly more attributed the internet and mental health internet forums as helpful in coping with their mental illness and were more interested in the utilization of online mental health services than participants with depression. Conclusions: General internet use in patients with schizophrenia and depression corresponds with the internet use of the general population; however, they use it more often as a source of health information than the general population. Mental health service providers should offer more online interventions and treatment programs to patients with psychosis and depression, as our study suggests there is an unmet need for online mental health services for such patients.

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Članci u regionalnim časopisima

Pavlović Vinogradac Valentina, Vinogradac Marijan and Cajner Mraović Irena (2022). The Relation between Trumpism and Compliance with the Rules during the COVID-19 Pandemic: The Procedural Justice Perspective, *Društvene i humanističke studije*, 7(1(18)): 161-180. <https://doi.org/10.51558/2490-3647.2022.7.1.161>

ABSTRACT: The COVID-19 pandemic is undoubtedly one of the more significant events that marked the 21st century and changed the world. Also, the 21st century was marked by the peculiar rule of USA President Donald Trump. Trumpism as a concept has influenced many aspects of people's lives around the world. Drawing on statements by former USA President Donald Trump regarding the global pandemic, the question arises as to whether trumpism could have had a global scale to spread the virus. As procedural fairness is one of the essential factors for compliance, this paper relates the concepts of procedural justice, compliance, and trumpism. The paper offers a unique review of literature and research, providing practical implications and suggestions for future international comparative research of these concepts.

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Poglavlja u knjigama

Cvikić Sandra (2022). Transitional Justice and Internationally Produced 'Scientific Injustices' about Post-War Traumatized Communities in Bosnia and Herzegovina. In: M Mulalić, E Topcu and J Muhasilović (eds). *The Western Balkans Cooperation, Geopolitics and Economic Transitions and Relations*, 12-28

ABSTRACT: In this chapter, the relationship between transitional justice and internationally produced 'scientific injustices' (Cvikić, 2019) about post-war traumatized communities in Bosnia and Herzegovina are debated to show how after the violent disintegration of former socialist Yugoslavia powerful internationally sponsored research has shaped the discourse of peacebuilding and reconciliation.

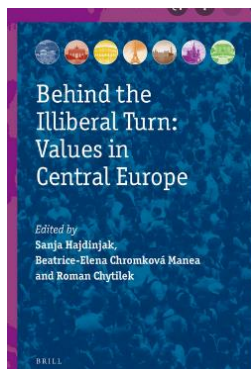
Namely, living in the post-conflict society traumatized communities in Bosnia and Herzegovina are faced with new mechanisms and ways of identity (re)construction through socially engineered policies of transitional justice (Cvikić and Živić, 2016). Therefore, this chapter provides an insight into how and in what way, and to what end, new identities of traumatized communities in Bosnia and Herzegovina are socially (re)constructed by international scholarship. Sociological research of internationally produced knowledge about transitional justice mechanism's influence on postwar/post-



communist society and traumatized communities in the last twenty years is done through the application of Foucauldian discourse analysis methodology (Klos-Czerowinska, 2015 ; Keller, Hornidge and Schünemann, 2020). Also, social constructivism is used as a theory to deconstruct already established factual truths about Bosnia and Herzegovina's democratic transition (Berger and Luckmann, 1992 ; Detel, 2001). Chapter in its conclusion indicates new transformative causes, forms and practices that have negative effects on how traumatized post-war communities are understood and shaped in the neoliberal context of internationally produced knowledge whose transitional justice scholarship already treats people of Bosnia and Herzegovina as impotent observers unable to independently make decisions about their own lives and the society they are living.

Landripet Ivan and Štulhofer Aleksandar (2020). Pornography Use and Sexual Satisfaction: The Role of Sexual Socialization. In: F Maggino (ed). *Encyclopedia of Quality of Life and Well-Being Research*. Cham: Springer International Publishing, 1-8

Nikodem Krunoslav and Poljak Tijana Trako (2022). Authoritarianism and Attitudes toward the Environment in Croatia: A Central European Perspective. In: S Hajdinjak, B Manea Chromkova and R Chytilék (eds). *Behind the Illiberal Turn: Values in Central Europe*: Brill, 124-155



ABSTRACT: Abstract In this chapter, we examine authoritarianism and attitudes toward the environment in Croatia and compare them with seven other Central European countries: Austria, Czech Republic, Germany, Hungary, Poland, Slovakia and Slovenia. We discuss recent reports of democratic backsliding in Central Europe, and critically examine the existing research on the relationship between democratic and authoritarian views in relation toward environment and its protection. We then present and discuss the empirical results from the cross-country and cross-time analysis of these eight CE countries based on the data provided by the third, fourth and fifth wave of the European Values Study.

Popović Stjepka (2022). Guidelines for media reporting on child sexual abuse. In: D Stelzmann and J Ischebeck (eds). *Child sexual abuse and the media*. Baden-Baden: Nomos, 187-203

ABSTRACT: The main goal of this paper is to define the guidelines for media reporting on child sexual abuse (CSA). Guidelines are necessary since the media are the key source of information on CSA to the general public and history has shown that the media can play a positive role by reporting on CSA. However, media messages might also be the reason why unrecognized victims do not disclose abuse to the authorities especially if they violate victim's right to privacy and dignity, textually victimize the survivor, create moral panic, offer instructions for abusers or sexually explicit material, and support CSA myths. The paper explains the importance of the journalist's role while reporting on CSA, defines guidelines on how to report on CSA, and offers brief advice for preparing and writing a

story and short tips on the language that should and should not be used while writing a CSA story.

Popović Stjepka (2022). Media presentation and stereotypes of child sexual abuse perpetrators. In: D Stelzmann and J Ischebeck (eds). *Child sexual abuse and the media*. Baden-Baden: Nomos, 137-161

ABSTRACT: The main objective of this study was to determine how the newspapers present child sexual abuse (CSA) perpetrators. A longitudinal content analysis (2007–2016) of a random cluster sample of 1.159 CSA news printed in Croatian daily newspapers was conducted. Perpetrators are presented as single/individual, male, elderly perpetrator, usually a church figure or person in charge of childcare. They are a known person to the child or a complete stranger. Use of derogatory terms to describe the perpetrator is greater in episodic news dealing with criminal offenses that highlight background information on the perpetrator and victim. Also, perpetrators are often wrongly described as pedophiles, while a portion of the news still incorrectly describes perpetrators as mentally ill persons. Finally, the news prematurely reveals the identity of the perpetrators, and predictors of identity disclosure are emphasized. News reports still support common stereotypes regarding the perpetrators, making them difficult to detect and recognize.

Vukušić Dino, Krnić Rašeljka and Dergić Vanja (2022). 'Undocumented culture': Ethnography on BEK social centre in Zagreb. In: LH Seukwa, E Marmer and C Sylla (eds). *The Challenge of Cultural Heritage and Identity for Inclusive and Open Societies. Young People's Perspectives from European and Asian Countries*. Berlin: Peter Lang, 299-320

ABSTRACT: This chapter presents the results of an ethnographic case study of squatting in Zagreb, which is centred on the example of the BEK social centre. BEK was founded in early 2018 as a platform for various social, cultural, and artistic content, with the purpose of generating an innovative socio- cultural climate that could holistically develop the local community. We focused our research on analysing forms of organisation, activities and motivations of actors within squats. There are several different aspects to our ethnographic work, starting with the phenomenon of squatting. This chapter will discuss different types of squats and patterns of motivation for this type of housing. We also consider specific perceptions of culture, interculturality and the attitudes of respondents towards "others". A further focus of the research was related to the term "urban struggle", in the context of the occupation of a certain urban locality and different types of activities that take place in newly constructed spaces. Through such an approach, our goal is to investigate the practices of young people regarding activism and participatory models in urban space, and also contribute to the theoretical research discussion of various forms of organising squats or social centres. We also aim to explore cultural patterns contained within the constituent elements of young people's identities. This ethnographic case study is based on eight months of fieldwork, research diaries, and interviews with 13 respondents.

Cjeloviti tekstovi objavljeni u knjigama sažetaka

Menardi Marta and Bokan Nataša (2022). BOOST BY PANDEMIC: Family Farms on the Path of Innovations. In: , et al. 10th Central European Congress on Food. CE-Food 2020. Springer, Cham. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-031-04797-8_6

ABSTRACT: The COVID-19 pandemic has caused adverse changes in the operations of the family farms. As the primary actors of the agricultural sector, they met several challenges such as closure of business cooperation with the HoReCa distribution chains, labour shortages, closure of primary sales channels, and inadequate storage of fast-perishable products. One of the main strategies for survival and stability, family farmers has introduced innovations in their family business operations. The results of the study carried out on the sample of 16 family farmers in the first wave of pandemic, showed that the technological and social innovations, followed by institutional innovations were the primary survival strategies implemented by the family farms to tackle the obstacles imposed by the pandemic.