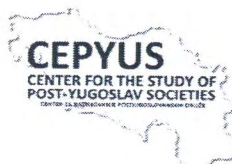




Univerza v Mariboru

Filozofska fakulteta



**FRIEDRICH  
EBERT  
STIFTUNG**

Conference organized by *The Center for the Study of Post-Yugoslav societies (CEPYUS)* at the University of Maribor, Faculty of Arts, together with the *Friedrich Ebert Stiftung*, Zagreb Office

20 years after: problems and prospects of countries of  
former Yugoslavia

## BOOK OF ABSTRACTS

December, 2011

### 1 CONFERENCE TIME-TABLE

Day 1 (Thursday, 1.12.2011)

Joint Session (Room A)				
Time	Content	Time use	Speakers	Chairs
10.00 - 11.30	Keynotes	10 minutes per paper + 5 minutes for discussion/comments	1. S. Flere: Opening address 2. N. Toš 3. S. Flere 4. A. Milić 5. R. Rizman 6. N. Grabus	S. Flere
11.30 - 11.45	Pause with refreshments			
11.45 - 13.00	Politics 1	15 minutes per paper + 10 for discussion	1. A. Kirbiš 2. M. Bešić 3. V. Vuletić	S. Flere
13.00 - 14.30	Lunch			

Parallel Sessions								
Session 1 (Room A1)					Session 2 (Room A2)			
Time	Content	Time use	Speakers	Chairs	Content	Time use	Speakers	Chairs
14.30 - 16.00	Politics 2	15 minutes per paper + 10 for discussion	1. I. Spasić & A. Birešev 2. O. Komar 3. J. Abdullai & L. Sinani	A. Kirbiš	Religion 1	15 minutes per paper + 10 for discussion	1. M. Lavrič 2. D. Gavrilović & D. Đorđević 3. S. Stanković, M. Rakić & N. Arsić Discussant: N. Grabus	B. Musil
16.00 - 16.15	Pause with refreshments							
16.15 - 17.45	Politics 3	15 minutes per paper + 10 for discussion	1. D. Mircev 2. B. Vankovska 3. A. Kirbiš & A. Naterer Discussant: B. Osonkar	A. Kirbiš	Religion 2	15 minutes per paper + 10 for discussion	1. B. Musil 2. A. Pajaziti 3. S. Filipova	M. Lavrič
18.30	Dinner							

## Day 2 (Friday, 02.12.2011)

Parallel Sessions								
Session 1 (Room A1)					Session 2 (Room A2)			
Time	Content	Time use	Speakers	Chairs	Content	Time use	Speakers	Chairs
9.00 - 11.00	Family	15 minutes per paper + 5 minutes for discussion/ comments	1. S. Flere 2. M. Tavčar 3. Z. Popov-Momčinović 4. J. Zenovich 5. S. Stanić & K. Mravak	M. Tavčar Krajnc	Economy	15 minutes per paper + 5 minutes for discussion/ comments	1. R. Klanjšek 2. D. Potočnik 3. R. Relja & M. Bešker 4. U. Janković  Discussant: B. Novak	R. Klanjšek
11.00 - 11.15	Pause with refreshments							

Joint Session (Room A)				
Time	Content	Time use	Speakers	Chairs
11.15 - 13.00	Youth	15 minutes per paper + 5 minutes for discussion /comments	1. M. Kuhar 2. I. Tomić-Koludrović, Petrić & Ž. Zdravković 3. I. Tomić-Koludrović, Ž. Zdravković & R. Skočić 4. A. Gvozdanović  Discussant: P. Debeljak	M. Lavrič
13.00 - 14.00	Lunch			
14.15	Departure to Ljubljana			

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## 2 KEYNOTE LECTURES

### 2.1 Sergej Flere: The Development of Research Sociology in Post-Yugoslav Countries (1991-2011)

The development of sociology in post-Yugoslav entities (1991-2011) is analysed. The following topics are focused: transition, war, dissolution, ethnicity, religiosity, stratification, family, gender, politics, youth, and orientation towards the EU. Our study was limited by the availability of sources. A great difference in sociological research among the post-Yugoslav entities is discerned. Whereas Slovenian, Croatian and Serbian scholarship covered most of these areas and at times attained levels comparable to international standards, scholarship in Macedonia and Kosovo is very limited. In Bosnia and Herzegovina the void of public financing of sociological research has in part been partly substituted by non-governmental organisations, although the production remains modest. In Montenegro, the first attempts in sociological investigation are noted. Almost no cooperation, with a view to comparability, among ex-Yugoslav sociologists is noted. Policy recommendations: (1) There is a need for assisting scholars in social science in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo and Macedonia (possibly also in Montenegro) to upgrade their knowledge in methodology and in writing skills regarding scholarly papers, to bring them closer to current standards. An undertaking in this direction would fill a major gap. (2) It would be scientifically relevant to gain systematic comparative knowledge on the societies in question, to gain insight on how much a common development and how differences in development have taken place since 1991.

**Keywords:** sociology, post-Yugoslav societies, cross-national research.

*Sergej Flere*  
*University of Maribor*  
*Faculty of Arts*  
*Department of Sociology*  
[sergej.flere@uni-mb.si](mailto:sergej.flere@uni-mb.si)

## 2.2 Andjelka Milić: Families and the Challenges of Global Transformation

The aim of the text is to present a panoramic vision of the changes and challenges in the family life during 20 years of transformations of societies of the ex-Yugoslav federation. Of course for the quite precise picture there are needed more empirical evidences and data and references which I do not know. So I shall lean on the data from Serbia (which I know the best) and Croatia (particularly). Despite the tide of strong and revolutionary change that has been sweeping the patriarchal system of relations in the modern family from late 1960s onwards, causing a continuous loosening of its grip, the system is still hanging on worldwide, refusing to leave the stage. Widespread phenomena and processes of deconstruction of the modern family with its multitude of shapes and forms is at one side the indicator of losing the ground of traditional power in the family and on the other still the indicator of preservation of the same power but in negative destructive mode. The final synthetic conclusion warns about the very dramatic social circumstances individuals and their families have to deal with, struggling to live everyday life. The majority of families show in their behaviour as well as in expectations some mix of modern and postmodern habits which are grounded in many cases on traditional structural and functional base of household practice of families living inside them. This mixture of structures, values habitual practices and expectations makes family life more complex and potentially more risky, which can result in not so rare disturbances in family life, individuals and societal surroundings.

**Keywords:** family, post-Yugoslav societies, transformation, social change.

*Andjelka Milić  
University of Beograd  
Faculty of Philosophy  
[vamilic@ptt.rs](mailto:vamilic@ptt.rs)*

## 2.3 Rudi Rizman: Missing in Transition: Democracy

Author will critically address the issue of missing democracy, which was the core promise during the break-up of former socialist states. Post-Yugoslav societies unevenly face a serious deficit concerning democracy, which has only deepened with the advent of global economic, political and moral crisis. To make matters worse, western democracies, which initially encouraged democratic transition in the socialist world, are after 11.9. and under impact of the world crisis themselves betraying democratic ideals and practices. The absence of the previous ideological competitor has thus substantially defocused their initial democratic allegiances and appeals.

**Keywords:** transition, democracy, post-Yugoslav societies, global crisis.

*Rudi Rizman  
University of Ljubljana  
Faculty of Arts  
Department of Sociology  
[rudi.rizman@quest.arnes.si](mailto:rudi.rizman@quest.arnes.si)*



## 2.4 Nedžad Grabus: The challenge of political pluralism in Muslim countries

The Muslim World of the 20<sup>th</sup> Century has been shaped by the resurgence of political Islam and the challenge of modernity. The relationship between the two inspired many Muslim thinkers to reflect upon the Islamic understanding of the state and Muslim societies as a whole. In the course of the 20<sup>th</sup> century and the challenges of modernity, a tension between forces of modernization, which were often seen as agitators of Western Imperialism and sell-outs to the own Islamic values, and elements explicitly representing traditional Islam, which were depicted as pre-modern and anti-modern, evolved. In those circumstances the need for a viable democracy and socio-economic justice is becoming urgent; the number of Muslim intellectuals is increasing. They are also aware (and luckily so) of the Western achievements and failures. Many of them seem to realize now that the way to solve at least some of these pressing problems passes through an area which extends between a rather abstract, procedural liberalism, and suffocating, regressive communitarianism. Having the well-established Islamic values and the results of modern thought and science in mind, the Muslim intellectuals have to develop a new understanding of what one may call "a communitarian liberalism". While trying to do this they have to try to be thoroughly familiar with the Western experience, including the Christian dimensions of that experience in order to *learn* on the one hand, and not to *repeat the same mistakes* on the other hand. Professor Mehmet Aydin from Turkey shares the views of those Western thinkers who believe that especially from the Enlightenment onward religion has not been doing enough in its efforts to combine the rational, scientific and liberal values with ethico-spiritual values of faith.

**Keywords:** pluralism, Islam, modernity, values.

Nedžad Grabus  
The Muslim Community of Slovenia  
Grablovičeva 14  
Ljubljana  
[mesihat@islamska-skupnost.si](mailto:mesihat@islamska-skupnost.si)

## 3 POLITICAL CULTURE, PARTICIPATION AND CITIZENSHIP

### 3.1 Does political culture matter? Political Culture and Political Participation in "old" and "new" Europe

Past studies carried out in Western and postcommunist Europe in recent decades point to a decrease in levels of voter turnout, party membership, social (civic) participation and trust in politicians and political/state institutions, yet the nature of association between political participation and (non)-democratic political culture seems understudied. This research problem is especially relevant, since it is argued that consolidation of postcommunist democracies could be halted if *authoritarians* are found more active in political/public life than *democrats* (see Thomassen and van Deth, 1998). Building on Inglehart's theory of postmodernization (1997) and theory of human development (Inglehart and Welzel, 2007), we firstly compared levels non-democratic political culture and three types of political participation in three regions: seventeen established EU democracies, ten Central and Eastern European EU member states (including Slovenia), and six remaining post-Yugoslav non-EU countries. Secondly, we analyzed the relationship between non-democratic political culture and political participation. We employed the newest (2008) wave of European Values Study. The results indicated that 1) postcommunist citizens are more authoritarian oriented than their Western counterparts; and 2) in all three regions "authoritarians" are less likely to be engaged in all three types of political participation. As expected, the associations are strongest in Western democracies. Policy implications: Institutions of representative democracy, policy makers and political elites should embrace and encourage new forms of *cause-oriented* (Norris, 2004) citizen participation, since these are becoming increasingly popular and relevant forms of expression of citizens' voice.

**Keywords:** political participation, protest participation, postcommunist countries, post-Yugoslav countries, political culture, postmodernization theory, theory of human development, self-expression values.

Andrej Kirbiš  
University of Maribor  
Faculty of Arts  
Department of Sociology  
[andrej.kirbis@uni-mb.si](mailto:andrej.kirbis@uni-mb.si)

### 3.2 Social Capital Predictors of Confidence in Institutions in Six Former SFRY Republics/States

The main goal of this paper is to examine the factors of confidence in Institutions, in six states/former Yugoslav Republics. Since the approach is explicitly empirical, we will use EVS 2008 survey data. As a method we will use different types of regression modelling, with additional partial correlation as a bivariate statistics measuring. The research will primarily try to employ social capital theories in order to identify main factors of confidence. As far as we know, although very usual approach in westerns democracy scientific practices, this kind of approach is rather insufficiently applied in countries in question. In addition, we will try to include recent theoretical considerations which are focused on political and situational variables significant for the confidence in institutions. As a result of the research we expect to estimate the significance of different factors, especially to compare social capital and political variables. Finally, since we are about to compare the situations in six former SFRY republics, we draw some specific hypothesis which are in relation to different post-socialist histories of the independent countries. Eventually, by analysis of the similarities and dissimilarities among countries, we offer possible explanations which can be empirically grounded.

**Keywords:** social capital, post-Yugoslav countries, cross-national research, democracy.

*Miloš Bešić*  
University of Montenegro  
Faculty of Political Science  
[besicmilos@yahoo.com](mailto:besicmilos@yahoo.com)

### 3.3 Trust in National and European Institutions: Case of Serbia

On its way to EU membership Serbia faced additional conditions related to cooperation with Hague Tribunal and solving of territorial issues, other than standard conditions valid for all other countries. While dealing with this problem strong anti-European opposition to pro-European policies, which all governments formed after fall of Milosevic's regime conducted or at least stated that they were doing so, developed on the internal political scene. We were interested to which extent anti-European rhetoric affected the attitude of Serbian citizens towards EU. We thought that the best way to examine attitude towards EU was researching level of trust in its most important institutions – European Parliament and European Commission. Significance of the obtained results was evaluated by comparing them with the results obtained from sixteen other countries, members of EU, during Intune international research project. Besides that, we were interested in determining if citizen's and political elite's level of confidence in European institutions are correlated. In that purpose, we compared data collected during the research concerning political elites, which was conducted in the countries mentioned above during 2009, as a part of Intune project. Based on the results it is possible to determine to which extent new conditions for EU membership set before Serbia affect the mood of Serbian citizens and political elite towards EU.

**Keywords:** Europe, European institutions, confidence, masses and elite.

*Vladimir Vuletic*  
University of Belgrade  
Faculty of Philosophy  
Department of Sociology  
[vvuletic@f.bg.ac.rs](mailto:vvuletic@f.bg.ac.rs)