



**INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF METHODOLOGISTS
OF SOCIAL SCIENCES**

in cooperation with



**ИНСТИТУТ ЗА СРПСКУ КУЛТУРУ
ПРИШТИНА – ЛЕПОСАВИЋ**
**INSTITUTE FOR SERBIAN CULTURE
PRISHTINA – LEPOSAVIC**



**MB University
Belgrade**

FOURTH INTERNATIONAL THEMATIC SCIENTIFIC CONFERENCE

**“FUNDAMENTAL (BASIC) RESEARCH AND ITS IMPORTANCE
FOR THE PROGRESS OF THE GLOBAL COMMUNITY AND
THE PROSPEROUS DEVELOPMENT OF MODERN STATES”**

BOOK OF ABSTRACTS

SERBIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES AND ARTS

14 October 2022, Belgrade, Serbia

Fourth International Thematic Scientific Conference
**“FUNDAMENTAL (BASIC) RESEARCH AND ITS IMPORTANCE FOR
THE PROGRESS OF THE GLOBAL COMMUNITY AND THE PROSPEROUS
DEVELOPMENT OF MODERN STATES”**

BOOK OF ABSTRACTS

Published by

International Association of Methodologists of Social Sciences, Belgrade
Institute for Serbian Culture, Priština – Leposavić
MB University, Belgrade
www.metodolog.org
institut.skp@gmail.com
info@mbuniverzitet.edu.rs

Editor

Full Professor Neđo Danilović, PhD, President of the Association

Reviewers

Academician Full Professor Dževad Termiz, PhD
Full Professor Aleksandar Halmi, PhD
Full Profesor Milosav Milosavljević, PhD
Full Professor Boris Krivokapić, PhD
Full Professor Dušan Regodić, PhD
Full Professor Dragan Tančić, PhD

Proof read and translated by

Milica Matić, PhD
Tatjana Andrejević, PhD

Designed by

Assistant Professor Nikola Jović, PhD

Technical support

Helena Poljovka, eng. graph. tech.

Printed by

Sistem cd, Belgrade

Circulation

60 copies

ISBN 978-86-920023-4-2

PREFACE

The modern world and its perspective today are characterized by increasingly complex and difficult-to-solve situations with an increased role of scientific knowledge in natural, technical-technological, biomedical and social processes. With the greater importance and influence of scientific knowledge in the development of modern society, there is a growing trend of opportunities for conducting inadequate scientific research, as well as the possibility of misusing the results of such research.

Therefore, the development of the general methodology of sciences and special methodologies in all fields of science, as well as specialist methodologies in certain fields of science and their responsible application can contribute to the development of modern societies and their political, economic, legal, social, cultural and technological prosperity.

In order to encourage faster development of social science methodology and specialist methodologies of scientific fields within the field of social sciences, the International Association of Methodologists of Social Sciences was founded at the end of 2009 as a voluntary, non-governmental, non-partisan and non-profit organization based in Belgrade. The question arises, why was the International Association of Methodologists founded in the scientific field of social sciences? The answer is quite simple. Science, scientific truth and scientific knowledge is international in its origin and consequences. True, reliable and valid scientific knowledge can only be obtained through scientific research and the valid application of adequate scientific methods, techniques, instruments and procedures.

The International Association of Methodologists of Social Sciences was founded in order to encourage fundamental, applied and developmental research into contemporary social processes, verifying existing and discovering new knowledge on the basis of which it is possible to ensure further political, economic, social and cultural development of modern society and the global community as a whole. Any arbitrariness in scientific research of social phenomena and processes necessarily leads to incorrect results. Such results can direct the decision-making process and the behavior of social actors in the wrong direction. The consequences of this situation can last for decades, and even centuries, and inevitably lead to major crises, conflicts and the collapse of social systems.

In order to avoid such mistakes and ensure competence in the scientific research work of the society, it is necessary to rely to a large extent on the Methodology of Social Sciences. Competent scientific research of contemporary social phenomena and processes can only be realized with the support and help of leading methodologists and researchers from the field of social and other sciences. Therefore, it was necessary for eminent methodologists and researchers to gather and organize within a professional international association with a clear mission, goals and tasks.

MISSION of social science methodologists

The strategic mission of social science methodologists, as well as methodologists in other fields of science, is to develop existing and discover new methods of acquiring scientific knowledge and solving problems of conceptualization and design of scientific research.

OBJECTIVES of social science methodologists

The main goals of social science methodologists are:

1. to look critically at all research in the social sciences;
2. to warn about the consequences of inadequate scientific research;
3. that the teaching of Scientific Research Methodology by incompetent personnel is opposed in the education system;
4. to continuously indicate the need to reveal scientifically true knowledge, and
5. to permanently indicate the harmfulness of quasi-scientific data and knowledge for the development of modern societies.

TASKS of social science methodologists

In the development of the global community and modern states, social science methodologists are engaged in achieving the following strategic tasks:

1. development and affirmation of social science methodology;
2. correct application of methodological and methodological knowledge in scientific research and professional practice;

3. scientific-methodological education and training of scientific-research personnel and their advancement;
4. evaluation of scientific research work, adequate application of scientific and methodological knowledge and contribution to the development of that knowledge;
5. adequate participation of competent scientific workers – methodologists in scientific researches of society, creation of conditions for such researches and their application in social practice;
6. publication of scientific monographs, editions, books, textbooks, manuals and other publications in the field of methodology of social and humanistic sciences and special methodologies within them.

In less than twelve years of its existence, the International Association of Methodologists of Social Sciences has become a prestigious international professional association in the field of social science methodology. In achieving its lofty mission, goals and tasks, the Association of Methodologists of Social Sciences organized three international thematic scientific conferences on the role of prognostic, futurological and applied research and its importance for the development of science and improvement of social practice in modern societies.

The main subject of the Fourth International Thematic Scientific Conference is “Fundamental (basic) research and its importance for the progress of the global community and the prosperous development of modern states”.

OBJECTIVES of the Fourth International Thematic Conference are:

- (1) to argue and critically point out the importance of fundamental (basic) research for the progress of the global community and the prosperous development of modern states, as well as the unacceptable attitude towards this research by global and regional international organizations and national states;
- (2) to warn of the consequences of inadequate fundamental (basic) research on the development of the global community and modern states;
- (3) to indicate the harmfulness of quasi-scientific knowledge in fundamental (basic) research for the future development of the global community and modern states;
- (4) to draw the attention of the scientific and general public, especially subjects responsible for scientific research activities in international organizations

and national states, to the necessity of greater application of fundamental prognostic and futurological research, without which there is no development of the world community and national states;

- (5) to critically assess the unacceptable status of fundamental (basic) research in all areas of science, and
- (6) to critically assess the place, role and importance of science methodology in the design and implementation of fundamental (basic) research in all areas of science.

Scientific Committee of the Conference

1. Prof. Dr. Neđo Danilović, President of the International Association of Methodologists of Social Sciences, President of the Scientific Board
2. Academician Prof. Dr. Kosta Čavoški, President of the Academic Board of Social Sciences, Serbian Academy of Sciences and Arts, Belgrade
3. Academician Prof. Dr. Ljubiša Rakić, President of the Academic Board for Biomedical Sciences, Serbian Academy of Sciences and Arts, Belgrade
4. Prof. Dr. Marko Atlagić, Faculty of Philosophy in Kosovska Mitrovica, Serbia
5. Prof. Dr. Marijana Dukić Mijatović, State Secretary of the Ministry Education, Science and Technological Development of the Republic Serbia
6. Prof. Dr. Milija Bogavac, founder and owner of MB University, Belgrade
7. Prof. Dr. Dragan Tančić, Director of the Institute for Serbian Culture, Priština – Leposavić, Serbia
8. Prof. Dr. Nancy Russo, Northern Illinois University, De-Calab, Chicago, USA, Adjunct Professor, Malmö University, Sweden
9. Prof. Dr. Uroš Šuvaković, University of Belgrade, Teacher Education Faculty, Deputy President of the Association – Vice President of the Scientific Committee
10. Prof. Dr. Feng Liu, Zhejiang Wanli University, School of Business, Ningbo, China
11. Academician Prof. Dr. Termiz Dževad, University of Sarajevo, Faculty of Political Sciences, Sarajevo, Bosna and Herzegovina
12. Prof. Dr. Dušan Regodić, Rector of MB University, Belgrade, Serbia
13. Prof. Dr. Aiwu Guan, Jiangsu University, School of Management, Zhenjiang, China
14. Prof. Dr. Vojislav Babić, University of Belgrade, Institute for Sociological Research, Belgrade, Serbia

15. Prof. Dr. Artur Gennadievich Bezverkhov, Director of the Legal Research Institute of the Samara National University “S. P. Koroleva”, doctor of legal sciences, honored jurist of the Russian Federation
16. Prof. Dr. Srđan Blagojević, Dean of the Military Academy of the University of Defense, Belgrade, Serbia – Secretary of the Board
17. Academician Prof. Dr. Wolfgang Rohrbach, Danube University, Krems, Austria
18. Prof. Dr. Vladimir Jatiev, Russian Academy of Lawyers and Notaries, Moscow, Russia
19. Prof. Emeritus Dr. Ratko Zelenika, University of Rijeka, Rijeka, Croatia
20. Prof. Dr. Srbobran Branković, Gallup Institute, Belgrade, Serbia
21. Prof. Dr. Aleksandar Halmi, University of Zadar, Department of Tourism and Communication Studies, Zadar, Croatia
22. Prof. Dr. Milisav Milosavljević, University of Belgrade, Faculty of Political Sciences, Serbia
23. Prof. Dr. Jove Kekenovski, University of “St. Kliment Ohridski”, Bitola, Faculty of Tourism and Hospitality, Ohrid, North Macedonia
24. Prof. Dr. Boris Krivokapić, MB University, Faculty of Business and Law, Belgrade, Serbia
25. Academician Prof. Dr. Venelin Terziev, Russian Academy of Natural History, Moscow, Russia; Professor, doctor of military science, doctor of economic science, doctor of social sciences, Ministry of Culture Republic of Bulgaria, Sofia, Bulgaria, National Military University, “Vasil Levski”, Veliko Trnovo, Bulgaria University of Rousse, Rousse, Bulgaria
26. Prof. Dr. Srđan Milašinović, Police Academy, Belgrade, Serbia
27. Dr. Jasmina Ahmetović, Scientific Advisor, Institute of Serbian Culture, Priština – Leposavić, Serbia
28. Prof. Dr. Polona Sprajc, University of Maribor, Faculty of Organizational Sciences, Kranj, Slovenia
29. Prof. Dr. Miodrag Gordić, Union University “Nikola Tesla”, Belgrade, Serbia
30. Prof. Dr. Siniša Zarić, University of Belgrade, Faculty of Economics, Belgrade, Serbia
31. Prof. Dr. Viacheslav Soloviov, Dobrov Center for Scientific and Technological Potentials and the Study of History at the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, Kiev, Ukraine
32. Prof. Dr. Branimir Nestorović, University of Belgrade, Faculty of Medicine, Belgrade, Serbia

33. Prof. Dr. Dejan Mihajlović, Technical University, Monterrey, Nuevo Leon, Mexico
34. Prof. Dr. Nevad Kahteran, University of Sarajevo, Faculty of Philosophy, Bosnia and Herzegovina
35. Dr. Marija Jeftimijević Mihajlović, Senior Research Associate, Institute for Serbian Culture Priština – Leposavić, Serbia.
36. Prof. Dr. Viktorija Nikolaevna Ryapuhina, Technical University “V. Mr. Shukhov”, Belgorod, Belarus
37. Prof. Dr. Dragan Pamučar, University of Defense, Military Academy, Belgrade, Serbia
38. Prof. Dr. Rossana Piccolo, University of Campania “Luigi Vanvitelli”, Italy
39. Prof. Dr. Vanda Božić, Union University, Faculty of Law, Belgrade, Serbia
40. Dr. Gordan Bojković, Research Associate, Institute of Serbian Culture, Priština – Leposavić, Serbia

Organizational Committee of the Conference

1. Prof. Dr. Neđo Danilović, Belgrade, Serbia – President of the Organizing Committee
2. Prof. Dr. Uroš Šuvaković, Belgrade, Serbia – Deputy Chairman of the Organizing Committee
3. Academician Prof. Dr. Dževad Termiz, Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina
4. Prof. Dr. Dragan Tančić, Priština – Leposavić, Serbia
5. Prof. Dr. Srđan Blagojević, Belgrade, Serbia
6. Prof. Dr. Dušan Regodić, Belgrade, Serbia
7. Prof. Dr. Miodrag Gordić, Belgrade, Serbia
8. Prof. Dr. Srđan Milašinović, Belgrade, Serbia
9. Dr. Momčilo Jokić, Assistant Professor, PR Conference, Belgrade, Serbia
10. Dr. Milivoje Pajević, Assistant Professor, Belgrade, Serbia
11. Dr. Nikola Jović, Assistant Professor, Belgrade, Serbia – Secretary of the Organizing Committee
12. Dr. Emina Lazović-Jović, Belgrade, Serbia
13. Mila Vujović, Pristina – Leposavić, Serbia

CONTENTS

1. Professor Emeritus Dr. Ljubiša Mitrović	13
THE POSITION OF SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HUMANITIES AND THEIR ROLE IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF CRITICAL THINKING AND CREATION OF ALTERNATIVE PROJECTS OF SOCIAL CHANGES (MARGINAL NOTES TO THE SIGNIFICANCE OF FUNDAMENTAL AND TRANSDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH IN POST-SOCIALIST SOCIETIES)	
2. Professor Dr. Nancy L. Russo	14
METHODS FOR INCLUDING MARGINALIZED STAKEHOLDERS: APPLIED AND FUNDAMENTAL RESEARCH	
3. Professor Dr. Aleksandar Halmi	15
CONTEMPORARY APPROACHES IN THE METHODOLOGY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES – POSTMODERNISM AND DETERMINISTIC CHAOS	
4. Professor Dr. Artur Gennadievich Bezverkhov, Senior Lecturer Dr. Svetlana Vyacheslavovna Elekina	16
LAW IN THE DIGITAL AGE	
5. Academician Professor Dr. Dževad Termiz	17
THE SPECIFICITIES OF MODELING THE SUBJECT OF JOURNALISM RESEARCH AS THE RESULT OF ITS FUNDAMENTAL RESEARCH	
6. Professor Dr. Dušan Regodić	18
MODELLING AND SIMULATION OF DYNAMIC SYSTEMS IN THE FUNCTION OF FUNDAMENTAL RESEARCH IN TECHNICAL-TECHNOLOGICAL SCIENCES	
7. Professor Dr. Jove Kekenovski	19
MANIPULATIVE ACTION RESEARCH IN POLITICAL SCIENCES	
8. Professor Dr. Milosav Milosavljević	20
PERSPECTIVES OF BASIC RESEARCH	
9. Professor Dr. Nevad Kahteran	21
PROMOTING COMPARATIVE PHILOSOPHY AS A GENERAL CROSS-TRADITION ENGAGING WAY OF DOING PHILOSOPHY TOWARD WORLD PHILOSOPHY	

10. Associate Professor Dr. Srđan Starčević, Associate Professor Dr. Srđan Blagojević	23
FUNDAMENTAL RESEARCH IN SOCIAL SCIENCES AND THE PUBLIC INTEREST	
11. Academician Professor Dr. Venelin Terziev Krastev	24
STRATEGIC MANAGEMENT IN CONDITIONS OF GLOBAL CRISIS	
12. Academician Professor Dr. Wolfgang Rohrbach	25
THREAT TO HUMANITY FROM FOUR MEGA SHOCKWAVES	
13. Professor Dr. Dragan Tančić, Associate Professor Dr. Vanda Božić	26
BASIC RESEARCH ON VIOLENCE IN SPORTS – A METHODOLOGICAL APPROACH FROM THE POINT OF VIEW OF SOCIAL SCIENCES	
14. Senior Research Associate Dr. Ivana Ivanovik	27
THE IMPORTANCE OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH PROJECTS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF MODERN COUNTRIES	
15. Principal Research Fellow Dr. Srđan Slović	28
FRENCH THEORY OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS – CASE STUDY OF KOSOVO AND METOHIJA	
16. Professor Emeritus Dr. Momčilo Sakan	29
THE PLACE AND ROLE OF HYPOTHESIS IN FUNDAMENTAL RESEARCH	
17. Assistant Professor Dr. Ivan Petrović, Professor Dr. Miodrag Gordić	30
THE EVALUATION OF CRITERIA FOR THE SELECTION OF WEAPONS SYSTEM USING TRIANGULAR INTERVAL TYPE-2 FUZZY SETS IN THE PROCESS OF MULTI-CRITERIA DECISION MAKING	
18. Professor Dr. Vojislav Babić, Professor Dr. Siniša Zarić	31
THE ESSENCE OF FACTOR ANALYSIS AND ITS APPLICATION IN ECONOMIC SCIENCES	
19. Professor Dr. Boris Krivokapić	32
FUNDAMENTAL RESEARCH IN THE SCIENCE OF INTERNATIONAL LAW	
20. Senior Research Associate Dr. Vesna S. Zarković	33
THE SERBIAN QUESTION IN THE CONTEXT OF SUFFERING OF SERBS IN KOSOVO AND METOHIJA AT THE END OF THE 19 TH CENTURY AND THE BEGINNING OF THE 20 TH CENTURY	

21. Professor Dr. Nataša Stanojević, Scientific Associate	34
THE CONTEMPORARY PROCESSES IN THE GLOBAL ECONOMY AND METHODOLOGY OF ECONOMIC SCIENCES	
22. Professor Dr. Olja Arsenijević, Professor Dr. Nenad Perić	35
INTERDISCIPLINARITY AND DIFFERENT APPROACHES OF CRITICAL DISCOURSE ANALYSIS	
23. Associate Professor Dr. Ermin Kuka	36
DESIGN OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH OF PUBLIC POLICIES AS A RESULT OF FUNDAMENTAL RESEARCH IN THE METHODOLOGY OF POLITICAL SCIENCE	
24. Professor Dr. Vlado Radić, Assistant Professor Dr. Nikola Radić	38
THE IMPACT OF CRISES ON ENERGY SECURITY AND AVAILABILITY OF STRATEGIC MATERIALS	
25. Gew. Arch. BM Ing. DI MSc. Alois Riegler	39
THE GREEN CITY – PREVENTING OVERHEATING NATURALLY	
26. Research Associate Dr. Petar Ristanović	40
HISTORY AND/OR PROPAGANDA: THE BOOKS OF TIM JUDAS, NOEL MALCOLM AND MIRANDA VICKERS ON KOSOVO AND METOHIJA	
27. Attorney-at-Law Detlev Baumgarten	41
NEW DEVELOPMENTS IN THE CARE SECTOR. NURSING ROBOTS AND THEIR USE IN THE PATIENT ENVIRONMENT	
28. Principal Research Fellow Dr. Dragana J. Janjić, MSc. Goran M. Janićijević	42
CONTEXTUALIZATION OF MEDIEVAL CULTURAL MONUMENTS AS A METHODOLOGICAL STARTING POINT IN THE FRAMEWORK OF THEIR INTERPRETATION ON SELECTED EXAMPLES FROM KOSOVO AND METOHIJA	
29. Dr. Miodrag Đorđević	43
MAN – POLITICS – ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE	
30. DI Gerhard Wilfinger, MSc	44
LIVING STANDARD AND QUALITY OF LIFE IN URBAN PLANNING	
31. Professor Dr. Neđo Danilović	45
FUNDAMENTAL RESEARCH ON WAR AND ITS SIGNIFICANCE FOR THE PROGRESS OF GLOBAL COMMUNITY AND PROSPEROUS DEVELOPMENT OF MODERN COUNTRIES	

32. Research Associate Dr. Gordan Bojković	46
SERBIAN MEDIEVAL LITERATURE ABOUT KOSOVO AND METOHIJA, THE PREVIOUS THIRTY YEARS	
33. Assistant Professor Dr. Goran Džafić, Associate Professor Dr. Aleksandar M. Damjanović	47
FUNDAMENTAL RESEARCH OF NETWORK COMMUNICATION IN CRISIS MANAGEMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF SERBIA	
34. Associate Professor Dr. Marko Parezanović	48
APPLICATION OF ANALYSIS OF THE CONTENT OF DOCUMENTS IN THE RESEARCH OF POLITICAL COUPS	
35. Dr. Milivoje Pajović	49
FUNDAMENTAL RESEARCH AS A STARTING POINT. APPLIED AND OTHER RESEARCH	
36. Research Associate Dr. Jovan D. Simijanović	50
TREPČA IN THE ECONOMY OF YUGOSLAVIA (1927–1956)	
37. Aleksandar Ninkov, MSc.	51
WHAT ARE THE RISKS OF OTHER PEOPLE? THE INFLUENCE OF THE FAVORABLE COMPARISON OF THE RISK OF A DISEASE ON RISK PERCEPTION AND INTENTIONS	
38. Research Associate Dr. Ena Mirković	53
KOSOVO AND METOHIJA IN THE DOCUMENTS OF THE PRIME MINISTER BLAGOJE NEŠKOVIĆ (1945–1952) AS AN EXAMPLE OF THE METHODOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF HISTORICAL SOURCES	
39. Assistant Professor Dr. Nikola Jović, Katarina Bogičević, MSc., Andrej Naumović, MSc.	54
WHERE DO WE BELONG? CITIZENS' PERCEPTION OF SERBIA'S FOREIGN POLICY THROUGH THE PRISM OF CULTURAL AFFILIATION TO THE EAST/WEST	
40. Graduated political scientist Teodora Deljanin, MSc.	55
THE ASSOCIATION OF LOW SOCIAL STANDARD OF THE FAMILY AND FAMILY PARTICIPATION IN THE LIFE OF ADOLESCENTS WHO USE PSYCHOACTIVE SUBSTANCES	

THE POSITION OF SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HUMANITIES AND THEIR ROLE IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF CRITICAL THINKING AND CREATION OF ALTERNATIVE PROJECTS OF SOCIAL CHANGES (MARGINAL NOTES TO THE SIGNIFICANCE OF FUNDAMENTAL AND TRANSDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH IN POST-SOCIALIST SOCIETIES)

Ljubiša Mitrović¹

In this paper, the author analyzes the position of social sciences and humanities in the era of neoliberal hegemony in education and the repercussions of academic capitalism in post-socialist societies in transition. In this context, the focus is on the analysis of the influence of the Bologna reforms on the destruction of the scientific system, the commercialization of higher education, the gap between education and upbringing, the marginalization of fundamental research and the social studies. The author sees the solution for the current crisis in science (the state of disciplinary chaos and crushed work) in the renewal of the significance of fundamental research and affirmation of transdisciplinary research, in the creation of new syntheses – integrated paradigms of society, the connection between creative results of theoretical and empirical research, the cooperation between science and philosophy, methodology, anthropology, ecology, cultural studies in the creation of global social changes, sustainable development of humanity and planet's survival.

Key words: science, Bologna reform, marginalization of social sciences and humanities, integrated paradigm, fundamental and transdisciplinary research, alternative projects of sustainable development.

¹ Professor Emeritus, Faculty of Philosophy, University of Niš, Serbia,
ljubisa.mitrovic@filfak.ni.ac.rs, +381 63 3217964.

METHODS FOR INCLUDING MARGINALIZED STAKEHOLDERS: APPLIED AND FUNDAMENTAL RESEARCH

Nancy L. Russo¹

In technology-related research, applied research seeks to solve a recognized problem for a known community. Technology-based fundamental research, on the other hand, seeks to develop new technologies or improve existing ones, or to develop theories to explain or predict outcomes. It might be assumed that, logically, fundamental research comes first, and then results are applied to practice, in applied research. In this paper, however, we will discuss how a series of applied research projects identified a need for fundamental research. Several applied research projects focusing on the use of digital technologies for health and social services uncovered an underlying issue related to the challenges of including input from all relevant stakeholders in participatory design and evaluation processes. Problems were identified regarding how to identify, access, and interact with stakeholders on the margins – those who, for one reason or another, don't have ability or opportunity to participate in our research – and thus are not reflected in our results. Without the fundamental research to develop methods to enable us to identify these stakeholders and to capture their views, the results of our applied research projects will be incomplete.

Key words: applied research, fundamental research, applied research projects, digital technologies, health and social services.

¹ Professor, PhD, Department of Computer Science & Media Technology, Faculty of Technology and Society, Malmö University, Sweden, nancy.russo@mau.se, 46 76 1348231.

CONTEMPORARY APPROACHES IN THE METHODOLOGY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES – POSTMODERNISM AND DETERMINISTIC CHAOS –

Aleksandar Halmi¹

In the paper, the author wanted to confront two meta-theoretical conceptions (genres) in terms of analyzing their philosophical origins relating to the postmodern era and deterministic chaos. First, the postmodern era in the “Postmodern condition” (Lyotard) and Foucault’s poststructuralism (The Archeology of Knowledge) are analyzed, which is gradually followed by the philosophical thematization of chaos and complexity (Bhaskar’s “critical naturalism”). Based on the above mentioned confrontation, the author derives the similarities and differences of these two scientific “categories” that have paradigmatic pretensions. Starting from the statement that postmodern thinking and the theory of chaos/complexity represent two recent meta-theoretical conceptions and significant cultural-scientific facts, the author tries to answer the question whether their apparent congruence has a deeper meaning and what it means for social sciences. Therefore, the basic notions should be defined first, with particular emphasis being placed on the fact that postmodern thinking arose from cultural turmoil, and chaos theory from scientific assumptions. It is certain that both perspectives develop their own specific research methods, the first of which focuses on qualitative methods, whereas the second predominantly relies on sophisticated quantitative methods. Then, their relationship to “classical science” which is based on positivist and neo-positivist approaches is critically analyzed, while the need to make an epistemological turn that brings into focus new “paradigms” and “perspectives” of great importance for basic social research is indicated.

Key words: postmodernism, poststructuralism, theory of chaos and complexity, deterministic chaos, non-linear dynamics.

¹ Full Professor, Department of Tourism and Communication Studies, University of Zadar, Zadar, Croatia, aleksandar.halmi@gmail.com, +385 92 179 54 22.

LAW IN THE DIGITAL AGE

Artur Gennadievich Bezverkhov¹
Svetlana Vyacheslavovna Elekina²

The article focuses on the role of law in modern society and the features of the legal regulation of digital relations. The time of digital transformation determines the further improvement of legal means, predetermines the reliable legal protection of the new world order. The law cannot remain indifferent to the growing digitalization processes that are penetrating deeper and deeper into the fabric of modern society. The development of the digital economy requires appropriate legal support so that the human essence always prevails over cybernetic technologies. In the era of high technology, the principle of humanism, the legal provision of human security becomes especially acute. This circumstance initiates the development of new legal tools that are directly designed to ensure the legal regulation and protection of digital relations. When creating a new categorical apparatus, it is advisable to rely on the data of the theories of control, communication and information. It is advisable to promptly design post-industrial regulators, since new objects of legal regulation and protection do not correspond to traditional legal means and tools that can be used. Legal structures that are quite suitable for the protection of the industrial economy are unlikely to be able to effectively withstand the onslaught of “digital” challenges, reliable legal support for information security in the era of post-industrialism. Therefore, one of the main tasks is the adequacy of the legal tools of modern digital reality.

Key words: digitalization, legal regulation of the digital economy, legal protection of information and telecommunication relations, law in the field of high technologies.

¹ Director of the Law Institute of the Federal State Autonomous Educational Institutions of Higher Education “Samara National Research University named after Academician S. P. Korolev”, Doctor of Law, Professor, Honored Lawyer of the Russian Federation, Samara, Russian Federation, bezverkhov-artur@yandex.ru, 8(846)337-99-30.

² Senior Lecturer of the Department of Civil Procedural and Business Law of the Federal State Autonomous Educational Institution of Higher Education “Samara National Research University named after Academician S. P. Korolev”, PhD in Law, Samara, Russian Federation, elekina.s@yandex.ru, 8(846)337-99-30.

THE SPECIFICITIES OF MODELING THE SUBJECT OF JOURNALISM RESEARCH AS THE RESULT OF ITS FUNDAMENTAL RESEARCH

Dževad Termiz¹

The main postulate, which is the starting point of this research, is that every science or scientific discipline has its own fundamental research. The important development of contemporary methodology was achieved by the development and creation of three models: the model of the research project (simple and complex), the model of the research subject and the model of inference.

In this text, starting from the basic postulate and fundamental research in the contemporary methodology of social sciences, as well as relying on the most reliable scientific and other knowledge, the author constructs the idea of the phenomenon of journalism as a specific social phenomenon – the subject of research. It includes all essential provisions of the subject, its structural factors, properties, relationships and connections, functions and roles in the phenomenon – process, directions and effects of action and responses to them. Thus, the model of the subject of research in the science of journalism was formed. The presented thought model (idea) of the phenomenon – the subject of research is an important factor of the thought model of the research process – the development of a research project in the science of journalism, which actually demonstrates the fundamental research in one scientific discipline (the science of journalism) within social sciences.

Key words: science – scientific discipline, social sciences, journalism, science of journalism, research, scientific research, fundamental scientific research, modeling, model, research subject, research project.

¹ Academician of the European Academy of Sciences, Full Professor at the Faculty of Political Sciences, University in Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina, dzevad.termiz@fpn.unsa.ba; +387 61 224 500.

MODELLING AND SIMULATION OF DYNAMIC SYSTEMS IN THE FUNCTION OF FUNDAMENTAL RESEARCH IN TECHNICAL-TECHNOLOGICAL SCIENCES

Dušan Regodić¹

A model as a synthetic abstraction of reality is applied in engineering practice to study the properties and behavior of a dynamic system. An example of a simple physical model of an aircraft is presented in the paper. A mathematical model for examining the primary characteristics of the flight is defined, while a predictive model is used for the analysis of the consequences of different system control strategies. The predictive model connects dependent and independent variables that describe the state of the system. Simulations on three models are presented in the paper. Mathematical and statistical methods are used in the paper. The methods of parametric statistics are based on the normal distribution when predicting certain phenomena with a certain probability. The simulations in this paper represent the execution of operations on the system model aimed at obtaining the desired knowledge about the behavior of the system. It is a simple and safe way to experiment on the model.

A real dynamic system, whose motion is described by twelve differential equations, is observed. The complexity of the problem of solving differential equations requires the application of the Runge-Kutta numerical method of the fourth order. These simulations make it possible to understand the movement of complex dynamic systems, design new ones and improve the performance of existing systems. The special contribution of this work is in the great savings of all resources. The contribution of the work itself is in the confirmation that the irreplaceable role of simulation in the scientific research is due to the following: better understanding of the system (reveals oversights during design), improvement of efficiency (reveals problems in systems), testing alternatives (avoids expensive and sometimes dangerous experimentation with the trial and error method in the real system), saving time, human resources and money (the price of simulation is small in comparison to the profit it gives) and creating virtual environment.

Key words: differential equations, model, simulation, dynamic system, aircraft.

¹ Full Professor, MB University, Faculty of Business and Law, Belgrade, Serbia,
dusanregodic5@gmail.com

MANIPULATIVE ACTION RESEARCH IN POLITICAL SCIENCES

Jove Kekenovski¹

Action research is a specific type of scientific research that, in addition to general characteristics, also contains some of its own features that significantly differ from other research. Manipulative action research aims to influence the desired behavior of citizens, their opinion as well as their decision-making. These studies can be a powerful tool for those in power, but they can also serve to bring new political forces to power. They can be directed to the research of certain problems at various levels within one system, they can refer to the research of political or other forms of commitment of citizens as well as to research within various political groups with the aim of directly influencing internal party politics.

The great power and importance of manipulative action research is that they can easily be presented as scientific research, and that is why their reality is often questioned. They can influence every segment of social and political life, both in the direction of change and in maintaining the status quo. When scientific research is used as a tool for political manipulation, it is sure proof that society is in crisis. Past practice has shown that those who abuse science and scientific research in this way, according to some unwritten rule, always neglect the general and common interest, and their only goal is to maintain or gain certain positions in society, to survive or to come to power.

Key words: research, political action, indication, abuse, manipulation, interest.

¹ Full Professor, University “St. Kliment Ohridski” – Bitola, Faculty of Tourism and Hospitality – Ohrid, North Macedonia, jove.kekenovski@uklo.edu.mk

PERSPECTIVES OF BASIC RESEARCH

Milosav Milosavljević¹

Basic research has flourished since the beginning of the 20th century, and this applies equally to the natural and social sciences. Thanks to this, some modern theories and scientific knowledge were created. Attempts to create integrated basic research appeared only at the beginning of the same century, but the division between natural and social sciences, as well as within these two groups, is still visible. One can talk about multidisciplinary rather than basic research. At the same time, there was a tendency to specialize and fragment the sciences.

Partialization, pragmatism and empiricism as characteristics of modern sciences are a significant obstacle for basic research and basic sciences.

Basic research must be aimed at determining the essence and general characteristics of some particularly important natural or social phenomena, with the intention of generalization. Basic research dives into the core and laws of social and natural phenomena and is not most often oriented towards solving a particular problem, although they are indirectly applicative due to their influence on special sciences.

In our opinion, basic research in the future should specifically deal with the following phenomena, which are both natural and social in nature:

1. population explosion and demographic crises,
2. family, other primary communities and forms of affiliation in the future,
3. environmental problems and the survival of the world,
4. globalization and
5. poverty and quality of life.

In the study of all these phenomena, it is necessary to apply a holistic, interdisciplinary multidimensional approach.

The need to review basic scientific principles and existing paradigms, both in social and natural sciences, is also obvious. The need for permanent evaluations, re-examination and a critical attitude towards scientific results and ways of arriving at scientific truth should be added to this.

Key words: basic research, multidisciplinary, partialization of sciences, environmental problems, poverty, globalization.

¹ Full Professor, University of Belgrade, Faculty of Political Sciences, Belgrade, milosav.milosavljevic@gmail.com

PROMOTING COMPARATIVE PHILOSOPHY AS A GENERAL CROSS-TRADITION ENGAGING WAY OF DOING PHILOSOPHY TOWARD WORLD PHILOSOPHY

Nevad Kahteran¹

Our International Society for Comparative Philosophy toward World Philosophy (“CPWP” for short: <www.cpwponline.org), emphasizes (but is not limited to) the constructive engagement of distinct approaches and resources from different philosophical traditions (whether distinguished culturally or by style/orientation) or from (ancient) philosophical tradition and contemporary scholarship (philosophy or other intellectual pursuits): inquire into how they can talk to and learn from each other and make joint contributions to the contemporary development of philosophy through treating a range of (perennial, existing or newly identified) issues of philosophical value and significance that can be jointly concerned and approached via appropriate philosophical interpretation and from a higher and/or broader philosophical vantage point toward world philosophy and for the sake of contemporary development of philosophy and society. Problems of cross-tradition philosophy with its methods and approaches, namely the comparative approach with advantages and shortcomings of these comparative perspectives taking into account that they belong to the Euro-American methodological tradition as a product of the European intellectual history and the corresponding socialization processes vs. non-Western discourses, which belong to a different referential framework and eo ipso they are resulting in different methodological procedures, our philosophers-comparativists are placing into a broader cross-cultural context.

Also, the very process of comparing different philosophies as such is necessarily linked to numerous methodological problems especially when dealing with transcultural philosophical comparisons connected to intercultural philosophical vocabularies, and this issue is above all connected with predominantly Western-centric methodology and its axiological presumptions. Actually, dealing with the perspective(s) of different referential frameworks in the framework which prevailed in the course of European intellectual history, this paper

¹ Full Professor, Faculty of Philosophy, University of Sarajevo,
Bosnia and Herzegovina, nevad.kahteran@ff.unsa.ba, + 387 62 522 126.

is a quest for upgrading and changing the existing methodological procedures on the basis of available literature.

This 'constructive-engagement strategy' or 'constructive-engagement account' has been pointedly focused on in a recent international virtual conference (19-23 April 2022) coorganized by our journal and the CPWP and co-sponsored and hosted by the SJSU Center for Comparative Philosophy.

Key words: cross-cultural philosophizing vs. doing comparative philosophy, comparison paradox, cross-cultural perspective as a new theoretical methodology with its comparative method, cross-cultural philosophical comparison.

FUNDAMENTAL RESEARCH IN SOCIAL SCIENCES AND THE PUBLIC INTEREST

Srđan Starčević¹

Srđan Blagojević²

During the last few decades, objections have often been raised against fundamental research. This research, especially in the social sciences, is the target of criticism as irrelevant and of no practical use for solving social problems. In defense of fundamental research in the social sciences, it is usually pointed out that they contribute to the increase of the corpus of scientific knowledge, the elaboration of social theories and a better understanding of social reality. The challenges for fundamental research, in the authors' opinion, also come from the fact that they are either perceived as an impractical form of pure science – as science for science's sake – or their results are perceived as part of the social engagement of intellectuals, which casts a shadow of doubt on the objectivity of their results. An additional problem is epistemological relativism in contemporary (postmodernism approaches in) social sciences. This paper examines the possibility of social sciences to contribute to the achievement of public interest through fundamental research. In this paper, the methods of analysis, synthesis and generalization were used, and of the general scientific methods, the hypothetical-deductive method was dominantly used.

Key words: fundamental research, social sciences, public interest, progress, political will.

¹ Associate Professor, University of Defense, Military Academy, Belgrade, Serbia, srdjan.starcevic@vs.rs, + 381 65 2123299

² Associate Professor, University of Defense, Military Academy, Belgrade, Serbia, srdjan.blagojevic@mod.gov.rs

STRATEGIC MANAGEMENT IN CONDITIONS OF GLOBAL CRISIS

Venelin Terziev Krastev¹

In this publication we set an objectively complicated task to analyse the opportunities of strategic decision-making during crisis by attempting to make a partial analysis of the ongoing crisis caused by the COVID 19 pandemic and the emerged military conflict between the Russian Federation and Ukraine. Crisis circumstances require societies to quickly rethink and develop adequate strategies and respectively to formulate strategic goals and plan processes. In many cases preliminary analysis and assessment are practically impossible (especially when it comes to natural disasters or crises) and this requires a different operational order of problem solving, which includes formulating new unconventional goals and then implementing planning not objectified by a particular and accurate analysis. All this puts whole systems and societies to the test, and those who are empowered to manage the process – under high pressure from unforeseen circumstances and not always objective judgments, which, in turn, creates a number of subsequent critical issues in the management process.

Key words: strategic management, global crisis, crisis situation, strategies, strategic goals.

¹ Professor, doctor of military science, doctor of economic science, doctor of social sciences, Ministry of Culture Republic of Bulgaria, Sofia, Bulgaria, vkterziev@gmail.com

THREAT TO HUMANITY FROM FOUR MEGA SHOCKWAVES

Wolfgang Rohrbach¹

The entire world economy is currently exposed to the effect of four uncoordinated superimposed shock waves, which are the subject of our research. This paper deals with the demographic wave (overpopulation and aging), the economic wave (bad management), the ecological wave (climate change and pollution), and the technological shock wave (overloading of energy storage and transport networks).

The twentieth century was an age of overpopulation. The twenty-first century is the century of aging. In the period from 2015 to 2020, the United Nations has forecast that the world's population will grow by about 78 million people per year, and by 2050, the planet is expected to have 9.7 billion people. By the year 2100, it is predicted that 10.9 billion people will live on the planet Earth.

The goal of this work is to perform a scientific description and scientifically explain four uncoordinated superimposed shock waves, which will have significant implications on the quality of life, especially in large cities.

Key words: uncoordinated superimposed economic shock waves, overpopulation and population aging, mismanagement, climate change and pollution, overloading of energy storage and transport networks.

¹ Regular member of the European Academy of Sciences and Humanities (AASA) in Salzburg, President of the Organization Europa Nostra Austria

BASIC RESEARCH ON VIOLENCE IN SPORTS – A METHODOLOGICAL APPROACH FROM THE POINT OF VIEW OF SOCIAL SCIENCES

Dragan Tančić¹

Vanda Božić²

The subject of this paper is the scientific knowledge of basic research on violence in sports from the aspect of methodology of social, political and criminal law sciences. In this context, it must be emphasized that a particularly important factor is the theoretical, methodological and practical thinking and knowledge about the mentioned phenomena, as well as the very process of learning about the phenomena of violence in sports. In the cognitive process, there are practical sensory activity and theoretical thinking. The important characteristics of the knowledge process in basic and other research are: establishing facts based on already acquired knowledge; establishing hypotheses and theories in explaining the facts of unknown phenomena; checking and verifying the accuracy of hypotheses and theories in practical application, which represents the understanding of even the most complex phenomena.

Key words: basic research, social, political and criminal law sciences, scientific knowledge, methodological approach.

¹ Full Professor, Institute for Serbian Culture Priština – Leposavić, Leposavić, Serbia, dragan_tancic@gmail.com

² Associate Professor, Union University, Faculty of Law, bozic.vanda@gmail.com

THE IMPORTANCE OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH PROJECTS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF MODERN COUNTRIES

Ivana Ivanovik¹

Research conducted in order to contribute to science through the systematic collection, interpretation and evaluation of data in a planned manner is called scientific research.

Scientific-research activity includes fundamental and applied research, the results of which contains originality, and is aimed at expanding and improving the activity and overall knowledge.

The purpose of any scientific research is to give an answer, to find a solution to numerous previously asked questions and identified problems. For every question and problem that becomes the subject of study and research, it is necessary to create a project so that it can be thoroughly studied. Research as a synchronized, dynamic, coordinated, expert and creative activity, which brings into a functional relationship all the activities that need to be performed to reach a desired goal, leads to the preparation of a project as a fundamental document of any scientific research.

Scientific researches are studies that should be systematically planned before starting the whole complex research process.

Key words: research, scientific-research, project, development.

¹ Senior Research Associate, TIM Institute, Skopje, North Macedonia, ivanovikivana@gmail.com, +389 75 32 59 73.

FRENCH THEORY OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS – CASE STUDY OF KOSOVO AND METOHİJA –

Srdan Slović¹

The emergence of the French theory of international relations marks a new stage in their development. It means the emergence of a new school – historical-sociological, which differs from pure realism and behaviorism. As a reaction to unilateral explanations, this theory represents a powerful synthesis of structure and dynamics of international relations. What its representatives insist on is the respect for the rules of the game in international relations. On the other hand, the representatives of this school do not exclude the possibility of using force in international relations. They consider war as the ultimate means of obtaining justice.

They pay great attention to the significance of natural conditions for managing foreign policy, as well as social ones. They are important because decisions are made about war and peace, cooperation and conflict between states on the basis of bio-sociological and material conditions. As for establishing peaceful relations between states, they are pessimistic. They do not believe in peace achieved through law and creation of the European federation. International law is imperfect, while the federation cannot be achieved due to conflicting interests among states. Although they attach great importance to historical studies, which are enriched by sociological ones, they do not believe in the possibility that the balance of power is the effective regulator of relations between states. In this case, they lack a more objective scientific approach. The practical implications of one segment of this theory will be shown with the help of a case study on the example of Kosovo and Metohija regarding the relationship between force, power and security.

Key words: peace, war, international relations, international law, balance of power, realism, security, power, Kosovo and Metohija.

¹ Principal Research Fellow, Institute for Serbian Culture Priština – Leposavić, Leposavić, Serbia, drsrdjans@gmail.com, +381 62 247 910.

THE PLACE AND ROLE OF HYPOTHESIS IN FUNDAMENTAL RESEARCH

Momčilo Sakan¹

In the paper, hypotheses and fundamental research are first analyzed as two basic factors of the problem in question. Then, different attitudes of methodologists were pointed out regarding the understanding of hypotheses in research in general. At the end (in the applied part) the connection between hypotheses and other elements of the scientific idea in the research project (plan) is explained.

In the introductory part, the importance of fundamental research for the development of science was pointed out because it provides a methodological-logical and cognitive (epistemological) basis for other (applied and developmental) research. It was also pointed out that fundamental research does not significantly affect the choice and application of hypotheses. There are certain micro differences that are not so important to research.

Methodologists and other scientists had and still have different opinions about hypotheses. The paper shows only those differences that are brought to understanding and creation of hypotheses, their place in research, connection with scientific theory, method of execution and verification.

At the end, the connection between hypotheses and other elements of the scientific idea – problem, subject, goals, method and justification of research - is explained.

Key words: fundamental research, hypotheses, scientific theory, research procedure, scientific idea.

¹ Professor Emeritus, Independent University of Banja Luka, momcilosakan@gmail.com, +38165 3173872.

THE EVALUATION OF CRITERIA FOR THE SELECTION OF WEAPONS SYSTEM USING TRIANGULAR INTERVAL TYPE-2 FUZZY SETS IN THE PROCESS OF MULTI-CRITERIA DECISION MAKING

Ivan Petrović¹

Miodrag Gordić²

The paper presents the possibility of using triangular Interval type-2 fuzzy sets in the process of basic criteria's evaluation for the selection of a weapons system. This type of fuzzy sets is used for solving problems in organizational sciences and organizational systems, which present the symbiosis of human resource and technical and technological solutions of modern industry. Thus, a special kind of problem, which belongs to social and technical-technological science, is shown in this paper, while special kinds of soft computing methods were used for solving this problem. In the first chapter, based on the analysis of the literature, the selection of the basic criteria for the selection of the weapons system was carried out. The basics of triangular IT2FS and the calculation of basic arithmetic operations on IT2FS were carried out in the second chapter. In the third chapter, the criteria were prioritized using the IT2FS-DEMATEL method. After the prioritization of the criteria, a model for the selection of the combat system was formed. For the purpose of the research in this case study, five experts were tested by the questionnaire with linguistic variables, adapted to the application of the DEMATEL method. In conclusion, the paper shows the ability of applying a wide range of methods for solving interdisciplinary problems (including problems in social sciences) in methodological sense.

Key words: weapons system, DEMATEL, triangular IT2FS, multi-criteria decision making.

¹ Assistant Professor, University of Defense, Military Academy, Belgrade, Serbia, ivanpetrovic1977@gmail.com

² Professor, Union University "Nikola Tesla", Faculty of Business Studies and Law, Belgrade, Serbia, gordicmiodrag@gmail.com

THE ESSENCE OF FACTOR ANALYSIS AND ITS APPLICATION IN ECONOMIC SCIENCES

Vojislav Babić¹

Siniša Zarić²

Factor analysis (FA) is a statistical technique which was invented by Charles Spearman in 1904 for the purposes of psychometric analysis. The starting premise of this study is Alfred Marshall's methodological postulates on the temporal and causal isolation, which precede the application of FA in economics. In economic analyses, in addition to basic methodological procedures, such as abstraction and hypothetical-deductive method, a large number of variables still remain, and therefore, factor analysis is imposed as an interesting and useful statistical technique. FA measures the relationship between different initial variables with new variables that are called factors, where the number of factors is smaller than the number of original variables. Each factor will have a certain influence, but some of them will explain the variance better than others. FA has found application in psychology, economics (Babić & Zarić 2020; 2021), sociology, marketing, chemistry, biology, pharmacy, machine learning, engineering sciences and others. The postulates, objectives and types of FA are analyzed in the study. The problem of standardization of reference values of factor loadings, sample size, advantages and disadvantages of this statistical technique are discussed. In a separate chapter, an analysis of the application of FA to two cases from different disciplines is presented. The possibilities of combining factor scores with other econometric techniques are explained.

Key words: factor analysis, temporal and causal isolation, economy, factor loadings, types of factor analysis, large and medium-sized enterprises.

¹ Full Professor, University of Belgrade, Institute for Sociological Research, Belgrade, babic.voja@gmail.com, +381 63 33 40 67.

² Full Professor, University of Belgrade, Faculty of Economics, Belgrade, sinisha.zaric@gmail.com, +381 63 254 525.

FUNDAMENTAL RESEARCH IN THE SCIENCE OF INTERNATIONAL LAW

Boris Krivokapić¹

After the review of the definition of international law, the specificities of the science of law and particularly international law have been presented in the paper. Relying on his narrow view of fundamental research within this science, meaning that it includes only efforts of the team of researchers as part of a planned scientific research project, the author deals with the basic problem of fundamental research in international law, which according to his opinion is not fundamental although it seems to be, as well as with some concrete issues that may be the subject of fundamental research. In his concluding remarks, the author emphasizes that in contemporary conditions only teams of narrow specialists may conduct fundamental research quickly enough and offer high-quality results. Therefore, as part of the work of a large number of experts, especially when they are from several countries, such results have a much greater chance to be noticed, to contribute to the development of the science of international law, and at least to indirectly affect practice, especially in terms of contributing to the creation of new norms of international law and influencing the prevention of international disputes, or in case of their occurrence, to facilitate their resolving through diplomatic means and before international courts. This may be the possible significance of those researches for the progress of global community and the prosperous development of countries. However, the science of international law alone cannot create a new, better international law, as neither it, nor international law, no matter how good it may be, can ensure progress by themselves. This is because the final decisions and practical steps are in the domain of politics, that is, in the hands of states.

Key words: international law, fundamental scientific research, legal science, social sciences.

¹ Foreign member of the Russian Academy of Sciences (RAEN), Department for socio-economic and legal issues, Moscow); Full Professor of the Faculty of Business and Law, MB University (Belgrade); Professor at the Faculty of Law, Samara University “Academic S.P. Koroljov” (Samara).

THE SERBIAN QUESTION IN THE CONTEXT OF SUFFERING OF SERBS IN KOSOVO AND METOHİJA AT THE END OF THE 19TH CENTURY AND THE BEGINNING OF THE 20TH CENTURY

Vesna S. Zarković¹

Wars of Liberation 1876–1878 brought freedom to Serbia, but not to the Serbian people in Kosovo and Metohija and Old Serbia in general. Serbs who lived in the Ottoman Empire led the incessant struggle for liberation from foreign rule for more than three decades. In that struggle, they pinned their hopes on Serbia, which, as time passed, strengthened its positions. The resolution of the question of position of Serbian population outside the borders of Serbia was imposed as the main and basic task for Serbian politicians. Thanks to the experience and work of diplomats, especially Stojan Novaković, a consular convention was signed with Turkey, on the basis of which Serbia gained the right to open representative offices in the territory of the Empire. At the end of the 1980s, the first consulates were opened, where the Serbian population was provided with assistance and protection. Pressured by the daily atrocities of the Albanians and the absence of engagement of Turkish authorities to prevent them, a lot of Serbs were forced to leave their homes and find shelter mainly in the territory of Serbia.

Serbia tried to protect the remaining Serbian population and to awaken their national consciousness with the help of political-educational propaganda. With this aim, it managed to open a large number of schools, to engage personnel who were educated in Serbia, to open bookstores and enable sending books. Also, money was allocated for the maintenance of schools and churches, and struggle was led for the recognition of nationality. At the same time, Serbian diplomats in the European capitals tried to inform the local public about the difficult position of Serbs in Old Serbia. Thus, the so-called *Blue Book*, which contained a list of crimes committed against Serbs from 1897–1899, was prepared for the First Hague Peace Conference. The Kingdom of Serbia tried to maintain friendly relations with the Ottoman Empire, but when it became obvious that the Turkish authorities did not take any measures to prevent Albanian violence, it decided to send weapons through secret channels and send troops to the southern regions. The efforts of the government of the Kingdom of Serbia resulted in the liberation and annexation of Kosovo and Metohija.

Key words: Serbs, Albanians, Kosovo and Metohija, Serbian question, violence.

¹ Senior Research Associate, Institute for Serbian Culture Priština – Leposavić, Leposavić, Serbia, vesna.zarkovic07@gmail.com; +381 63 7277088.

THE CONTEMPORARY PROCESSES IN THE GLOBAL ECONOMY AND METHODOLOGY OF ECONOMIC SCIENCES¹

Nataša Stanojević²

The paper explores the shortcomings of the fundamental assumptions of economic methodology and the limitations of their application, due to the modern processes that have led to radical changes in the very foundations of the world economy. The focus of the research is the incompatibility of the methods of positive economic science with the goals of applied economics. The general hypothesis is: *If the fundamental postulates of positive economics are applied consistently, without including real current, especially radical changes in the functioning of the modern world economy, their reliability and precision are significantly reduced.* The paper has two key parts that relate to the two most important contemporary processes that pose new challenges to economic methodology in the world economy. The first is the impact of technological development which leads to an increase in the unexplained values of economic growth in classical econometric models. The second analysed process is the economic globalization that has placed global value chains (GVCs) at the centre of international business. The increase in the volume of international trade within GVCs has led to distortions of statistical data on trade and the devaluation of the results of fundamental research. The results showed that fundamental research can still be important for economic policies, but with continuous monitoring of real processes and their inclusion in basic methods, either by including new factors, corrections of input data or models.

Key words: economic methodology, economic growth, international trade, globalization, technological progress, economic policies.

¹ The work was created as part of the scientific research project “Serbia and challenges in international relations in 2022”, which is financed by the Ministry of Education, Science and Technological Development of the Republic of Serbia, and implemented by the Institute for International Politics and Economy during 2022.

² Scientific Associate; Professor; Institute for International Politics and Economy, Belgrade, natasa.stanojevic@diplomacz.bg.ac.rs, +381 641457327.

INTERDISCIPLINARITY AND DIFFERENT APPROACHES OF CRITICAL DISCOURSE ANALYSIS¹

Olja Arsenijević²

Nenad Perić³

Critical discourse analysis cannot be defined as one-way or as a specific branch of linguistics that deals with discourse studies. In the paper, the authors advocate the thesis that critical discourse analysis is not a discipline or a theory, but that eclecticism is important for it, as it is characterized by a non-unique theoretical framework and methodological apparatus. On the other hand, it can be pursued within or in combination with other approaches or sub-disciplines of humanities or social sciences. Different approaches to critical discourse analysis (Vezovnik, Meyer, van Dijk, Vodak, Rasmussen, Ager, etc.) are presented in the paper and through their analysis it is pointed to the fact critical discourse analysis is used in epistemological theories, general social theories, middle range theories and microsociological, social-psychological, discourse and linguistic theories. Approaches that are critically determined according to the analyzed texts are grouped under this name. Critical analysis is a key element by which critical discourse analysis approaches differ from linguistic style analyses, which do not consider language in relation to society, and therefore, do not thematize the relationship between language, power and ideology. Critical discourse analysis approaches social problems by using language critically in order to disclose power relations that are often hidden, at the same time trying to reach practically relevant conclusions.

Key words: qualitative methodology, content analysis, standard of objectivity, latent constructs.

¹ The paper was written within the scientific research project based on the contract concluded with the Ministry of Education, Science and Technological Development No. 451-03-68/2022 dated January 17, 2022.

² Full Professor, Institute for Serbian Culture Priština – Leposavić, Leposavić, Serbia, arsenijevicolja@gmail.com, +381 60 668 9698.

³ Full Professor, Institute for Serbian Culture Priština – Leposavić, Leposavić, Serbia, nesaperic@hormail.com, +381 65 2699597.

DESIGN OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH OF PUBLIC POLICIES AS A RESULT OF FUNDAMENTAL RESEARCH IN THE METHODOLOGY OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

Ermin Kuka¹

Public policies represent a significant segment of political and overall social action aimed at making rational decisions that solve numerous socio-political problems of citizens. This activity primarily refers to state governments and their supporting agencies, offices and services. People and the environment are influenced by public policies, which is very important, but in some aspects also dangerous, because the implementation of public policies implies the encounter of selected solutions with concrete social reality. Due to its significance, public policy has developed as a separate sub-discipline or specialist discipline within political science. Through this discipline of political science, new knowledge is created, which may influence the resolution of a number of public and collective problems. Public policies are, therefore, an applied discipline within political science, which has its own developed subject and method of research. The research of public policies and the subject of public policies are primarily factors of methodology of social sciences. In order to be able to research public policies, it is necessary to previously determine and discover a research problem suitable enough for the research. In fact, it is also the first stage of the process of creating public policies, that is, the model of the cycle of public policies. After that, the kind, that is, the type of scientific research is determined. These are, in the end, the prerequisites for joining the development of a public policy research project and their research. When such a project passes the validation check, it is followed by field research aimed at collecting data, their arranging, analyzing and finally making conclusions based on them. Public policy research ends with the creation of a policy study (public policy study) or policy analysis (public policy analysis), in which the recommendations and implementation of acquired scientific knowledge in concrete social practice of solving problems are stated. The purpose and aim of this research will be to perceive and elaborate the complete process of development

¹ Associate Professor, Faculty for Administration, University of Sarajevo, Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina, ermin.kuka@fu.unsa.ba, +387 61 549 650.

of the applied project including the research of public policies, which is created through all important stages and phases of the scientific research process within the methodology of political science. All assumptions about the design of scientific research within the methodology of political science are also valid for the design of public policy research. The design of public policy research fully implements the methodology of the general research project, with less specific adjustments made in accordance with the characteristics of public policies. Considering that the design of scientific research of public policies is the result of fundamental research within the contemporary methodology of political science, the research within the above mentioned topic will be conducted with the help of all basic and general scientific research methods, while the analysis (of contents) of documents, and the case study method will be applied for the needs of empirical research.

Key words: design, scientific research, public policies, methodology of political science.

THE IMPACT OF CRISES ON ENERGY SECURITY AND AVAILABILITY OF STRATEGIC MATERIALS

Vlado Radić¹

Nikola Radić²

The past two years have seen disruptive situations that have significantly influenced the national economies and energy systems. Pandemic-related restrictions in 2020 led to a sharp drop in energy demand worldwide and reduced CO₂ emissions. On the contrary, the year 2021 is characterized by a strong and extremely fast recovery of global economy and the increase in demand for products and services. Considering that the economic growth is strongly correlated with energy consumption, global demand for electricity, oil, and natural gas quickly surpassed pre-pandemic levels, leading to the highest prices in the last ten years in Europe, the United States of America, and major Asian markets. The imbalance between supply and demand in the energy market was carried over from 2021 to 2022 with energy prices, which maintained record high levels even before the special operation in Ukraine. The increase in energy prices instigated inflation and higher consumer demand, rising salaries, higher housing and food costs, and low interest rates. Along with the interrupted supply chains, higher transport prices and longer delivery times, there were restrictions in industrial production in vital sectors (automotive, electronics, aviation industry). One of the reasons is the lack of strategic materials. We are witnessing a rapid growth of the use and demand for metals or industrial minerals used in high-tech products. The availability of these materials at competitive prices is essential for the progress of high-tech products, technology of clean energy, and therefore, any disruption of supply has repercussions on economy, national security, implementation of green energy programs and other initiatives.

Key words: crisis, energy security, strategic materials, chains of supply.

¹ Full Professor, Faculty of Business Economics and Entrepreneurship, Belgrade, Serbia, vlado.radic55@hotmail.com, +381 64 346 18 15.

² Assistant Professor, Faculty of Business Economics and Entrepreneurship, Belgrade, Serbia, bra.radici@hotmail.com, +381 64 360 54 94.

THE GREEN CITY – PREVENTING OVERHEATING NATURALLY

Alois Riegler¹

Many factors are responsible for the steadily progressing climate change, including rising of the greenhouse gas emissions, deforestation of rainforests, pollution from industry and traffic or overexploitation of the Mother Nature. The consequences are far-reaching and dramatic. We must act and start where many people live in confined spaces: the cities – the most affected places.

Cities are those places that can and will have to implement climate change adaptation and take measures more flexibly in the future. Cities in particular, where a large number of people live in a very small space, will be exposed to greater risks from climate change. In the following essay we deal in detail with the construct of the city, because cities are the essential living and design spaces of today's society.

In them, the most diverse tasks lie close together in the smallest of spaces. Here we focus on Austrian cities, where we take a closer look at the currently prevailing climatic conditions and especially the heat stress. We also list measures to reduce heat stress. Our main focus here is on greening measures, such as roof, facade and route greening.

Measures and projects that are already in progress and those that are in the planning stage are worth mentioning. In the climate change adaptation measures for a city worth living in, we get together with various stakeholders who are actively committed to reducing urban heat islands. We continue to focus on urban greening measures.

Key words: greening, city, climate change, habitats, greening measures, green roofs, green facades, green terraces.

¹ Gew. Arch. BM Eng. DI MSc, Vienna, Austria, studio@rial.at

HISTORY AND/OR PROPAGANDA: THE BOOKS OF TIM JUDAS, NOEL MALCOLM AND MIRANDA VICKERS ON KOSOVO AND METOHİJA

Petar Ristanović¹

The paper analyzes the methodological approach and original foundation of the books of three influential British authors whose books on Kosovo and Metohija, written on the eve of the war in 1999, had a strong influence on political decision-makers from the West. The aforementioned books defined the dominant discourse and narrative in the Western academic public and journalism today. The influence of these books is still great since they are usually found in the bibliography of recent scientific works and monographs. Such a far-reaching influence leads to the need to review their methodological and original foundation.

Key words: Kosovo and Metohija, Kosovo issue, Tim Jude, Noel Malcolm, Miranda Vickers.

¹ Research Associate, Institute for Serbian Culture Priština – Leposavić, Leposavić, Serbia, petar.ristanovic@gmail.com, +381 64 66 009 50

NEW DEVELOPMENTS IN THE CARE SECTOR. NURSING ROBOTS AND THEIR USE IN THE PATIENT ENVIRONMENT

Detlev Baumgarten¹

During recent time it has become clearer than ever that the topic of nursing care is growing more important with each year. As life expectancy continues to rise and the shortage of care staff is becoming more pressing, the so-called “care robots” seem like an ideal solution at the first glance.

However, this new opportunity also poses many challenges. On an emotional level, there is, of course, the issue of the missing human component that could lead to loneliness and uncomfortable situations due to the lack of empathy. From a legal point of view further complications arise, unresolved insurance-related contexts being the most prevalent as well as data protection. The issue of liability is to some extent already resolved as the blame would often lie with production or programming errors which could be traced back to the manufacturers. Nevertheless, much is still ambiguous which leads to developers being rather reluctant on investing in care robots.

All in all there are still many questions in this field of global interest that are yet to be answered, be it from an ethical or a legal point of view. This paper will explore the different possibilities and directions this issue could take and discuss their potential outcomes with a special attention on the legal situation.

Key words: care sector, care robots, challenges, legal issues.

¹ Attorney-at-Law, Compliance Officer – WIFI Vienna, Magister (Master) – Paris Lodron University Salzburg, Member of the Vienna Bar Association (VBA), Vienna, Austria, Member of the International Bar Association (IBA), London, England, baumgarten@db-ra.com, +43 1 5353447

CONTEXTUALIZATION OF MEDIEVAL CULTURAL MONUMENTS AS A METHODOLOGICAL STARTING POINT IN THE FRAMEWORK OF THEIR INTERPRETATION ON SELECTED EXAMPLES FROM KOSOVO AND METOHİJA¹

Dragana J. Janjić²
Goran M. Janićević³

With the awareness of the existence of the limits of all individual methods but also with the exhaustion of their potential over time (Jan Białostocki), in the modern methodology of history as a science and its disciplines, new research paths are often based on the contextualization of objects (within the framework of our topic – cultural monuments) in the historical (Jakob Burckhardt), socio-historical (Hans Belting) or mythological-religious (Aby Moritz Warburg; Erwin Panofsky) sense from the aspect of symbolic thinking (Ernst Cassirer). Once unimaginable methodological combinations achieve their current effects on the basis of observing and interpreting the *work of art in context*. Such profiling of the research subject serenely reconciles the opposites of factography of historical sources of written and monumental character and hermeneutics of artistic interpretations of a culturally understood phenomenon – symbolizing of the reality. The Christian-humanist foundation of European culture represents a more comprehensive framework for researching the monuments of Serbian medieval art, in which both ancient and distinctly Christian contents are reconciled. A well-known and adequate example of the above, when it comes to heritage from the area of Kosovo and Metohija, is the church of the Virgin of Ljeviška in Prizren, whose context is easy to establish, i.e. actualize on the basis of known factors: the founder (King Stefan Uroš II Milutin), the church administration and management of construction and decoration (Bishops of Prizren Damjan and Sava Hilandarac) and the collective author of the work (Nikola, Mihailo Astrapa and Evtihije). On this example will be based the presentation of the methodological starting point from the *context of the work of art* (cultural monument) and

¹ The paper was written within the scientific research project based on the contract concluded with the Ministry of Education, Science and Technological Development No. 451-03-68/2020-14/200020 dated January 24, 2020.

² Principal Research Fellow, Institute for Serbian Culture Priština – Leposavić, Leposavić, Serbia, dragana.janjicka@gmail.com

³ MSc., Orthodox Youth Center “St. Peter of Sarajevo”, East Sarajevo, dgjanicijevic@gmail.com

based on it – the examination of the methodological potential in relation to the possibility of interpreting some other monuments of medieval art from the area of Kosovo and Metohija.

Key words: context, historical-artistic hermeneutics, iconological method, Virgin of Ljeviška.

MAN – POLITICS – ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

Miodrag Đorđević¹

Modern societies are the result of scientific-technological and social revolutions and regressive processes such as climate, economic, energy, and demographic changes, as well as crises and the impoverishment of the largest part of the world's population. Man is the creator, implementer, consumer and collateral victim of all revolutions and regressive currents. With the digital revolution, social connection, forms of organization and various forms of connections and relationships between people, groups, communities and special societies, states, and international associations take on new forms, contents and ways of expression, the consequences of which are increasingly out of control. The agent of all social processes, politics, applies information technologies to maintain and expand its monopolistic influence on social flows. The dynamism of changes caused by digitization in the political sphere imposes the need for systematized and verified scientific knowledge about politics and man as the subject of political activities, phenomena and processes in current social political practice.

In this paper, we initiate research into the category of man as a creative being in politics and politics in the emerging milieu of the digital revolution and artificial intelligence. Our goal is to initiate, within the framework of political science, fundamental research of social theories about man and politics in the processes of current and future development of society.

Key words: man, politics, digital revolution, artificial intelligence.

¹ Doctor of political sciences, President of the Section of Methodologists of Social Sciences of the Republic of Serbia, Belgrade, Serbia, djordjevicphd@gmail.com

LIVING STANDARD AND QUALITY OF LIFE IN URBAN PLANNING

Gerhard Wilfinger¹

The centers in cities have been the center and focus of urban life for a long time. As early as the Middle Ages, squares and streets played an important role in the development of trade, transport, supply and social interaction. These early forms of today's pedestrian zones testify to the functional interdependence and mixed use that has been characteristic of city centers for a long time. The fact that almost every town with more than 5,000 inhabitants now has a traffic-calmed area in the center is another indicator of the importance of inner cities. The original thinking behind this concept dates back to after World War II and was largely implemented in the 1960s. Increasing motorization in private transport and the concept of the car-friendly city required an increased need for traffic areas, which increased at the expense of general public road space. Before the paradigm of functional separation, spaces should be created that should only be available to pedestrians. Since experts from various disciplines also feared the destruction of urbanity through the massive increase in individual traffic, the demand for car-free streets and squares was increased. At the same time, this should counteract the desolation of inner cities and the decline in retail sales.

As a result, the question of the quality of living and living in inner cities increasingly became the focus of scientific and political debate.

Key words: standard of living, quality of life, city, country, work, housing, climate balance, urban planning.

¹ BM Dipl. Ing. (FH) MSc, Project Manager, BM Leopold Wolfram GmbH & Co KG, 2521 Trumau/Vienna, Austria, g.wilfinger@wolframbau.at

FUNDAMENTAL RESEARCH ON WAR AND ITS SIGNIFICANCE FOR THE PROGRESS OF GLOBAL COMMUNITY AND PROSPEROUS DEVELOPMENT OF MODERN COUNTRIES

Neđo Danilović¹

The subject of the paper is the fundamental research on war and its significance for the progress of global community and the prosperous development of nation states. The aim of this paper is to, based on the description and classification of international legal, political, economic, socio-psychological, informative-propaganda, and war consequences of numerous wars of the modern era, discover and scientifically explain the necessity, regularity and legality of not entering into war adventures in the future, especially in sensitive regions burdened with history. Almost all basic analytical and synthetic methods of knowledge were used in the paper, with the focus on analysis, synthesis, classification, abstraction and inductive-deductive method. Of the general scientific methods, hypothetical-deductive, statistical and comparative methods were applied, while of all methods used for data collection, the test method was used, using the survey technique, as well as the operational method of document content analysis with qualitative and quantitative analysis techniques. Permanent application of fundamental (basic) research on various aspects of modern wars improves the fundamental knowledge in the field of polemology – the study of war, as well as in other scientific fields that are directly and indirectly interconnected in war. Fundamental research on war and other modern forms of warfare is focused on creating, refuting and supporting theories that explain the fundamental natural, technical-technological, biomedical and social realities that are an integral part of war and other derived forms of warfare. These researches generate new scientific ideas, which, if aimed at overcoming war as a means of resolving conflicts and disputes between military-political blocs, sovereign states, peoples, ethnic and religious communities and other social groups, represent the basis of development, progress of modern states and regions and global community as a whole. The main result of this paper is the

¹ President of the International Association of Methodologists of Social Sciences and Full Professor, MB University, Faculty of Business and Law, Belgrade, Serbia, danilovic.nedjo@gmail.com, +381 63 241 761.

knowledge that without fundamental research on war as a complex social phenomenon, it is not possible to achieve new scientific knowledge, new axioms, postulates, principles, laws and theories that will refute wars in the modern conditions of technical and technological development and prove the futility of all conflicts between people, social groups, ethnic and religious communities, peoples and sovereign states.

Key words: science, scientific knowledge, scientific research, fundamental research of war, methodology and methods of research of war.

SERBIAN MEDIEVAL LITERATURE ABOUT KOSOVO AND METOHIIJA, THE PREVIOUS THIRTY YEARS

Gordan Bojković¹

The area of Kosovo and Metohija represents the political, religious, economic and cultural center of the medieval Serbian state from the beginning of the 14th century until the Battle of Marica in 1371. The aim of this paper is to show how many topics related exclusively to this space are present in scientific works in the last thirty years, which is an indicator of the attention paid to it in Serbian medieval studies in general.

Key words: Kosovo and Metohija, Middle Ages, Serbia, Serbian Orthodox Church.

¹ Research Associate, Institute for Serbian Culture, Pristina - Leposavić, Leposavić, Serbia, gordanb7@gmail.com

FUNDAMENTAL RESEARCH OF NETWORK COMMUNICATION IN CRISIS MANAGEMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF SERBIA

Goran Džafić¹

Aleksandar M. Damnjanović²

The subject of fundamental research that forms the backbone of this work is the fact that so far no serious attempt has been made to identify common values and goals between social networks and communication through them in times of crisis, as well as their mutual connection and possible interaction. The synthesis of these concepts in a qualitative and quantitative sense could represent a good basis for a fundamental, strategic approach to the research of social networks and their role in crisis communication. This type of crisis communication represents a special area of public relations which definitely has a wider dimension and role and which should be explored more fully through fundamental research. Taking into consideration the extremely wide range of influence that Internet social sociological networks have on a social community in the 21st century, the first task and at the same time the difficulty, given the limitations of this work, was the determination of values that possess a fundamental theoretical capacity and the potential for their implementation through applied research in a “new” strategic, theoretical framework that can be the basis for overcoming the crisis by applying social networks as a new dimension in public relations in a period of crises. The main result of this work is the determination of criteria for the optimal selection of the legal and institutional entities and sequences that, through their mutual synthesis, would represent fundamental principles and practices in the prediction of possible crisis events, and the resolution of crises through communication through social networks with interested actors and the entire public.

Key words: fundamental research, crisis management, social networks, crisis communication.

¹ Assistant Professor, Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Serbia,
goran.dzafic@mpravde.gov.rs, +38163689520

² Associate Professor, MB University, Faculty of Business and Law, Belgrade, Serbia,
aleksandar.damnjanovic@ppf.edu.rs, +381600329000

APPLICATION OF ANALYSIS OF THE CONTENT OF DOCUMENTS IN THE RESEARCH OF POLITICAL COUPS

Marko Parezanović¹

Document content analysis represents an extremely important and indispensable method of data collection when analyzing political coups as complex political phenomena. Certainly, when researching the aforementioned forms of illegal political struggle, document content analysis must be used in combination with other research methods, primarily from political science methodology, so that the research results are as objective and complete as possible. In this way, the scientific and social justification of research is achieved, which is often embodied through the preventive component, that is, the protection of the state and society from such destructive political phenomena. However, historically, the scope and effects of political upheavals are different. Under certain social circumstances, they were also the source of progress and prosperity of a society, opening new and more favorable social perspectives and horizons. For the stated reasons, one of the main goals of this paper is related to the effort to, through the use of the method of content analysis of documents, provide an additional contribution to the timely recognition of the forms of political upheavals and their systematic clarification on every basis, if they are realized in one society or in one state.

Key words: content analysis of documents, fundamental research, data collection methods, political coup.

¹ Associate Professor, Academy for National Security, Belgrade, Serbia,
beogradbg15@gmail.com

FUNDAMENTAL RESEARCH AS A STARTING POINT. APPLIED AND OTHER RESEARCH

Milivoje Pajović¹

Fundamental researches are basic. By their very nature, they provide a basis for knowledge about certain phenomena and define basic laws, which can later be built on and further developed through further research of the same type, or through applied researches. The results of these researches primarily concern theory, so most often and as a rule the goal of these researches is scientific explanation. Applied research continues from fundamental research in a logical sequence of inevitable practice. Based on the theory and evidence of fundamental research, the goals of applied scientific research set the task of explaining and discovering the possibility of practical application of the results of fundamental research. Therefore, models, prototypes and projections are often applied, as well as general rules that have been tested in practice.

Fundamental and applied research represent two separate but pervasive categories that have their own distinct differences. Despite all the overlaps and intertwinings, these researches carry different expectations and have different social effects, such as differences in the judgment criteria related to the assessment of research success or failure, then differences in the effects on social movements and differences in the organization of research implementation, especially in the degree of autonomy in relation to political and economic interests and goals.

Key words: fundamental, applied research, practical results.

¹ Doctor of Political Sciences – Department of Political Theory and Methodology, Directorate for Training and Doctrine, General Staff of the Serbian Armed Forces, milpajovic@gmail.com, + 381 64 914 60 14.

TREPČA IN THE ECONOMY OF YUGOSLAVIA (1927–1956)

Jovan D. Simijanović¹

The company Trepča, which was founded during the time of the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, was during its turbulent history a significant economic factor, which was often at the top of the state at that time. This paper is the result of a multidisciplinary methodological approach to the study of the mentioned topic. The results of the fundamental research of the contribution of the work of Trepča to the overall economic activity in the period from its foundation in the late 1920s to the mid 1950s are presented. The research includes knowledge about business operations in diverse conditions that occurred in the given chronological framework. Based on the primary sources, then published sources, literature and press, we tried to present a credible contribution to knowledge, with an accent placed on the topic of economic significance of the activities of this company within the framework of the country of that time.

Key words: Trepča, mining, metallurgy, Kosovska Mitrovica, Kosovo and Metohija, Serbia, Yugoslavia.

¹ Reserach Associate, Institute for Serbian Culture Priština – Leposavić, Serbia, jovan_simijanovic@yahoo.com; +381 66 9159161.

WHAT ARE THE RISKS OF OTHER PEOPLE? THE INFLUENCE OF THE FAVORABLE COMPARISON OF THE RISK OF A DISEASE ON RISK PERCEPTION AND INTENTIONS

Aleksandar Ninkov¹

When assessing the health risks to which they are exposed, people may be influenced by the fact whether that risk is higher or lower than average. For example, a 10% risk of getting a particular disease may be seen as serious or negligible depending on whether other people's average risk of the same disease is lower or higher than 10%.

The focus of the research was the impact of information that the average risk of a disease in others is higher (the so-called "favorable comparison of the risk of a disease") on risk perceptions and the intention to take the preventive treatment. The replication of two effects was attempted: respondents, who are exposed to the information on a favorable comparison of the risk of a disease, will see the disease as less risky and they will be less willing to take the preventive treatment for the disease. A new hypothesis about the indirect effect of the favorable comparison of the risk of the disease on the perception of side effects of the preventive treatment was also tested: it was assumed that the information about the lower risk of the disease in comparison to the average will cause the participants to perceive the side effects of the preventive treatment as less risky.

The participants of the online experiment were students of the universities in Serbia. The experimental design included a control group and an experimental group. The same hypothetical probabilities related to the personal risk of a disease and side effects of the preventive treatment were shown in both groups. The experimental group was additionally exposed to the favorable comparison of the risk of the disease, that is, to the information that other people are at a greater risk of disease than they are. The risk perception was measured with the help of five variables. The research results were not statistically significant despite the adequate sample size, which was estimated on the basis of the relevant literature. One of the potential explanations for the failure of replications may be that a different context, in which the research was conducted (experiment in

¹ MSc Behavioral Science, London School of Economics and Political Science, a.ninkov@lse.ac.uk

Serbia, students as participants and modifications of the hypothetical scenario), influenced the effects of the experimental intervention to be smaller or to disappear.

The practical implications of the research results are related to the debate about whether patients should be informed about the average risks in the population. Certain authors argue that the comparison of health risks with others leads to irrational decisions because patients should solely analyze personal risks. However, the results of the research imply that the effects of the comparison of risks are not as strong in all contexts and that they do not necessarily lead to the negative impact on perceptions and decision-making.

Key words: health risk, average risk of disease, favorable comparison of the risk of a disease, risk perception, disease risk preventive treatment, information.

KOSOVO AND METOHİJA IN THE DOCUMENTS OF THE PRIME MINISTER BLAGOJE NEŠKOVIĆ (1945–1952) AS AN EXAMPLE OF THE METHODOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF HISTORICAL SOURCES

Ena Mirković¹

There are relatively few documents in the historiography that speak directly about the attitude of Blagoje Nešković, the Prime Minister of the Federal Republic of Serbia, towards the issue of Kosovo and Metohija. So far, we have had four important documents that show his attitude towards the situation in this Serbian province. The first document is the report of Blagoje Nešković on the political situation in Serbia, Vojvodina and Kosovo and Metohija, which was written in 1945, the second is the analysis of the elections held in 1945, while the third is a dispatch from 1946 on the payment of emergency economic aid for colonists from Kosovo and Metohija, and the fourth is the statement by Đorđije Đoka Pajković, which he gave in relation to the case of Blagoje Nešković from 1952. The methodological analysis of these documents as historical sources significant for the question of Kosovo and Metohija during the government of Blagoje Nešković (1945–1952) makes it possible to compare them and observe how the attitudes of the Prime Minister of the Serbian government towards this territory changed. Thus, it may be possible to analyze indirectly the significance of his attitudes in relation to the later development of events in Kosovo and Metohija.

Key words: Kosovo and Metohija, Blagoje Nešković, documents, historical sources, comparative analysis, methodology.

¹ Research Associate, Institute for Serbian Culture Priština – Leposavić, Leposavić, Serbia, ena04111986@gmail.com

WHERE DO WE BELONG? CITIZENS' PERCEPTION OF SERBIA'S FOREIGN POLICY THROUGH THE PRISM OF CULTURAL AFFILIATION TO THE EAST/WEST

Nikola Jović¹,
Katarina Bogićević²
Andrej Naumović³

Foreign policy analysis is focused on understanding and analyzing the process of making foreign policy decisions of political subjects in the international arena in a certain context. One of the factors of the context that significantly influences the creation of foreign policy strategies is the attitudes of the citizens of the country that creates the foreign policy. The relationship between the views of citizens and decision-makers is extremely complex. Our research intention is to analyze the perception of foreign policy orientations of Serbian citizens, with a special focus on political and military integration. Our work is based on public opinion research conducted in collaboration between the Faculty of Political Sciences – University of Belgrade and Ohio University – United States of America. Based on indices that measure the political and cultural closeness of Serbian citizens with the “West” and “East”, we will investigate how cultural closeness affects foreign policy preferences.

Key words: foreign policy analysis, making foreign policy decisions, attitudes of the citizens, create the foreign policy, cultural closeness, foreign policy preferences.

¹ Correspondent: Assistant Professor, University of Belgrade, Faculty of Political Sciences, metodologija.nikola@gmail.com, +381 63 8661727

² MSc Political Sciences, University of Belgrade, Faculty of Political Sciences.

³ MSc Political Sciences, University of Belgrade, Faculty of Political Sciences.

THE ASSOCIATION OF LOW SOCIAL STANDARD OF THE FAMILY AND FAMILY PARTICIPATION IN THE LIFE OF ADOLESCENTS WHO USE PSYCHOACTIVE SUBSTANCES

Teodora Deljanin¹

The subject of this paper is a fundamental investigation of the connection between the low social standard of the family and its participation in the life of adolescents with the use of psychoactive substances (PAS) by adolescents.

The main hypothetical assumption in the paper is that low family social capital and family involvement in adolescent life are associated with greater adolescent substance use. The purpose of this research is to build a more detailed understanding of whether and how family factors are associated with adolescent PAS abuse. In an attempt to test this hypothesis, we used a case study in which we specifically observed Serbia as a country and adolescents who, as test subjects, tried, used and abused PAS. We have determined a number of factors from different aspects that are taken into account when choosing Serbia as a study case. We are talking about a country that experienced an economic crisis, numerous civil wars, forced migrations, poverty, political turmoil and a dramatic change in the value system, all of which easily led to dysfunction in the family. The results of the research showed that parents are mostly unaware of the possible consequences of drug use, or adolescents do not know how to ask their parents for help because they are ashamed.

Considering the study method used to investigate this serious social reality, the method of content analysis of social networks was the most appropriate methodological approach, as it was able to examine network data, connections between people, as well as their structures. In addition, it is a fairly effective method for assessing family factors related to PAS use.

Key words: family, adolescents, use of psychoactive substances, extension, emotional closeness, frequency of contacts, family network, family social support.

¹ Master student, Global Studies program, University of Padua, Italy, teodora.deljanin1988@gmail.com

CIP - Каталогизacija у публикацији
Народна библиотека Србије, Београд

303(048)
316.42(100)(048)

INTERNATIONAL thematic scientific conference "Fundamental (basic) research and its importance for the progress of the global community and the prosperous development of modern states" (4 ; 2022 ; Beograd)

Book of abstracts / Fourth international thematic scientific conference "Fundamental (basic) research and its importance for the progress of the global community and the prosperous development of modern states", October 14, 2022, Belgrade ; editor Nedo Danilović. - Belgrade : International Association of Methodologists of Social Sciences : MB University ; Leposavić : Institute for Serbian Culture, Priština, 2022 (Belgrade : Sistem cd). - 55 str. ; 21 cm

Na nasl. str.: Serbian Academy of Sciences and Arts. - Tiraž 60. - Napomene i bibliografske reference uz tekst.

ISBN 978-86-920023-4-2 (IAMSS)

а) Друштвене науке -- Методологија -- Апстракти б) Глобализација -- У свету -- Апстракти

COBISS.SR-ID 76921353