



# SVET U PROMENI: ULOGA DRUŠTVENIH NAUKA U OBLIKOVANJU BUDUĆNOSTI

**ALOPPS24**

Zbornik apstrakata sa međunarodne naučne konferencije

Akademija za humani razvoj  
Beograd

Akademija za humani razvoj,

Beograd, Republika Srbija

MEĐUNARODNA NAUČNA KONFERENCIJA

AKTUELNOSTI U LOGOPEDIJI, OKUPACIONOJ  
TERAPIJI, PSIHOLOGIJI, PEDAGOŠKIM NAUKAMA  
I SOCIJALNOM RADU

***ALOPPS24***

**SVET U PROMENI: ULOGA DRUŠTVENIH NAUKA U OBLIKOVANJU  
BUDUĆNOSTI**

Zbornik apstrakata sa međunarodne naučne konferencije

Beograd, Srbija

28 – 28. novembar 2024. godine

The College of Human Development  
Belgrade, the Republic of Serbia  
INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC CONFERENCE

LATEST DEVELOPMENTS IN SPEECH AND  
LANGUAGE PATHOLOGY, OCCUPATIONAL  
THERAPY, PSYCHOLOGY, PEDAGOGICAL  
SCIENCES AND SOCIAL WORK

***ALOPPS24***

**A CHANGING WORLD: THE ROLE OF THE SOCIAL SCIENCES IN SHAPING THE  
FUTURE**

The book of abstracts

Belgrade, Serbia

28 – 29. November 2024

**Izdavač: / Publisher:**

Akademija za humani razvoj/College of Human Development

Beograd, Srbija

**Za izdavača: / For publisher:**

prof. dr Vladimir Ilić

**Glavni urednik**

prof. dr Vladimir Ilić

**Odgovorni urednik:**

prof. dr Milorad Đurić

**Urednici: / Editors:**

Doc. Dr Emina Borjanić Bolić

Doc. dr Ivana Milosavljević-Đukić

**Lektor za srpski jezik: / Proofreader for the Serbian language:**

Doc. dr Aleksandra Petrović

**Lektor za engleski jezik: / Proofreader for the English language**

Doc. dr Aleksandra Pavić Panić

**Tehnički urednik: / Technical editor**

Petar Matić

**Tiraž:**

100 kom.

**Štamparija:**

NM Libris, Beograd

ISBN: 978-86-81394-60-1

Beograd, 2024. Godine

## **ORGANIZATORI KONFERENCIJE**

Akademija za humani razvoj , Beograd, Srbija;  
Fakultet za bezbednost i diplomatiju, Beograd, Srbija;  
Filozofski fakultet, Univerzitet „Sv. Ćirilo i Metodije“, Skoplje, Severna Makedonija;  
Katolički Bogoslovni fakultet, Sveučilište J. J. Štrosmajer, Osijek, Hrvatska;  
Visoka medicinska škola zdravstva, Doboj, BiH;  
Komora socijalne zaštite, Beograd, Srbija;  
Srpska logopedska asocijacija, Beograd, Srbija;  
Društvo terapeuta specijalne edukacije i rehabilitacije, Beograd, Srbija

## **MESTO I DATUM ODRŽAVANJA:**

Beograd, 28.11. 2024. i 29.11.2024.

## **NAUČNI ODBOR:**

Prof. dr Vladimir Ilić, direktor Akademije za humani razvoj, Beograd, Srbija

Prof. dr Ratko Duev, Filozofski fakultet u Skoplju, Severna Makedonija

Prof.dr Radojica Lazić, Fakultet za diplomatiju i bezbednost, Beograd, Srbija

Prof. dr Ivica Pažin, dekan Katolički bogoslovni fakultet u Đakovu, Hrvatska

Doc. dr Nikola Nikolić, Visoka medicinska škola zdravstva, Doboj, BiH

Prof. dr Vladimir Ilievski, Institut za socijalni rad i socijalnu politiku, Filozofski fakultet Skoplje, Severna Makedonija

Prof. dr Sofija Georgievska, Institut za socijalni rad i socijalnu politiku, Filozofski fakultet Skoplje, Severna Makedonija

Prof. dr Nataša Stanojkowska-Trajkovska, Institut za specijalnu edukaciju i rehabilitaciju, Filozofski fakultet Skoplje, Severna Makedonija

Prof. dr Olivera Rašić Canevska, Institut za specijalnu edukaciju i rehabilitaciju, Filozofski fakultet Skoplje, Severna Makedonija

Doc. dr Josip Bošnjaković, Katolički bogoslovni fakultet u Đakovu, Hrvatska

Prof. dr Marijana Kletečki Radović, Studijski centar socijalnog rada, Pravni fakultet, Univerzitet u Zagrebu, Hrvatska

Prof. dr Olja Družić Ljubotina, Studijski centar socijalnog rada, Pravni fakultet, Univerzitet u Zagrebu, Hrvatska

Prof. dr Linda Rajhvajn Bulat, Studijski centar socijalnog rada, Pravni fakultet Zagreb, Hrvatska

Doc. dr Draško Gajić, FPN- Katedra za socijalni rad, Univerzitet u Banjoj Luci, BiH

Prof. dr Sabira Šahić Gadžo, Odsjek za socijalni rad, FPN Univerzitet u Sarajevu, BiH

Prof. dr Mehmed Đečević, Socijalna politika i socijalni rad, FPN Univerzitet Crne Gore, Crna Gora

Doc. dr Tadeja Kodele, Katedra za teorije i metode pomoći, Fakultet za socijalni rad, Univerzitet u Ljubljani

Prof. dr Eliona Kulluri Bimbashi, Departman za socijalni rad i socijalnu politiku, Fakultet društvenih nauka, Univerzitet u Tirani, Albanija

Prof. dr. Madalena Sofia Oliveira, Visoki institut za socijalnu službu Porto, Portugal

Doc. dr Katarina Šmakić, Fakultet za diplomatiju i bezbednost, Beograd, Srbija

Prof. dr. Anita Burgund Isakov, Socijalna politika i socijalni rad, FPN Univerzitet u Beogradu, Srbija

Dr Sanja Cukut Krilić, Naučni saradnik, Socijalno-medicinski Institut, ZRC SAZU, Ljubljana, Slovenija

Doc. dr Mojca Vah Jevšek, Naučni saradnik, Slovenski institut za migracije, ZRC SAZU, Ljubljana, Slovenija

Prof. dr Katarina Pavičić Dokoza, Studij Logopedija, Sveučilište u Rijeci, Hrvatska

Dr Dragan Rangelov, Naučni saradnik, Queensland Brain Institute & School of Economics. The University of Queensland, Australia

Prof. dr Jasna Veljković, Socijalna politika i socijalni rad, FPN Univerzitet u Beogradu, Srbija

Prof. dr Ivana Lepasović, Departman za psihologiju, Fakultet za medije i komunikaciju, Univerzitet Singidunum, Beograd

Prof. Veselin Medenica, Akademija za humani razvoj, Beograd, Srbija

Doc. dr Ivana Ristić, Učiteljski fakultet u Prizrenu, Univerzitet u Prištini sa privremenim sedištem u Kosovskoj Mitrovici, Srbija

Doc. dr Ivana Milosavljević Đukić, Katedra za socijalni rad, Akademija za humani razvoj, Beograd, Srbija

Prof. dr Dragana Đurić Jočić, Katedra za psihologiju, Akademija za humani razvoj, Beograd, Srbija

Prof. dr Dejan Živanović, Akademija za humani razvoj, Beograd, Srbija

Dr Jelena Zvezdanović Lobanova, naučna saradnic Instituta za društvene nauke u Beogradu  
msr Sandra Perić, Komora socijalne zaštite, Beograd, Srbija

#### **ORGANIZACIONI ODBOR:**

Doc. dr Emina Borjanić Bolić, predsednica organizacionog odbora, Akademija za humani razvoj, Beograd, Srbija

Prof. dr Đuro Klipa, sekretar konferencije, Akademija za humani razvoj, Beograd, Srbija

Doc. dr Ivana Milosavljević Đukić, Akademija za humani razvoj, Beograd, Srbija

Prof. Ana Grbić, , Akademija za humani razvoj, Beograd, Srbija

Doc. dr Aleksandra Pavić Panić, Akademija za humani razvoj, Beograd, Srbija

Mina Suknović, MA, nastavnik stranog jezika, Fakultet za diplomatiju i bezbednost, Beograd, Srbija

Nemanja Stevanović, MA, asistent, Fakultet za diplomatiju i bezbednost, Beograd, Srbija

Mirjana Nikolić, Komora Socijalne zaštite

Marija Stevanović, Komora Socijalne zaštite

Petar Matić, tehnička podrška, Akademija za humani razvoj, Beograd, Srbija

**CONFERENCE ORGANISERS:**

Academy of Human Development, Belgrade, Serbia

Faculty of Diplomacy and Security

Faculty of Philosophy, Ss. Cyril and Methodius University in Skopje, Northern Macedonia

Catholic Faculty of Theology, J. J. Strossmayer University, in Osijek, Croatia

Medical College of Health in Doboj, Bosnia and Herzegovina

Chamber of Social Protection of Serbia, Belgrade, Serbia

Serbian Logopedics Association, Belgrade, Serbia

Society of Special Education and Rehabilitation Therapists, Belgrade, Serbia

**TIME, DATE AND VENUE:**

Belgrade, November 28- 29, 2024.

**SCIENTIFIC AND PROGRAMME COMMITTEE:**

Prof. Vladimir Ilić, PhD, Dean, College of Human Development, Beograd, Srbija – chairman

Prof. Ratko Duev, PhD, Faculty of Philosophy, Ss. Cyril and Methodius University in Skopje, Republic of North Macedonia.

Prof. Radojica Lazić, PhD, Faculty of Diplomacy and Security, Belgrade, Serbia

Prof. Ivica Pažin, PhD, Dean, Catholic Faculty of Theology in Đakovo, Croatia.

Nikola Nikolić, PhD, Dean, Medical College/ School of Health in Doboj, BiH

Vladimir Ilievski, PhD, Department of Social Work and Social Policy, Faculty of Philosophy, Ss. Cyril and Methodius University in Skopje, Republic of North Macedonia.

Prof. Sofija Georgievska, PhD, Department of Social Work and Social Policy, Faculty of Philosophy, Ss. Cyril and Methodius University in Skopje, Republic of North Macedonia.

Prof. Nataša Stanojkowska-Trajkovska, PhD, Department of Special Education and Rehabilitation, Faculty of Philosophy, Ss. Cyril and Methodius University in Skopje, Republic of North Macedonia.

Prof. Olivera Rašić Canevska, PhD, Department of Special Education and Rehabilitation, Faculty of Philosophy, Ss. Cyril and Methodius University in Skopje, Republic of North Macedonia.

Prof. Josip Bošnjaković, PhD, Catholic Faculty of Theology in Đakovo, Croatia

Prof. dr Marijana Kletečki Radović

Prof. Olja Družić Ljubotina, PhD, Study Centre for Social Work, Faculty of Law, University of Zagreb, Croatia.

Prof. Linda Rajhvajn Bulat, PhD, Study Centre for Social Work, Faculty of Law, University of Zagreb, Croatia.



Assist. Prof. Draško Gajić, PhD, Department of Social Work, Faculty of Political Sciences  
University of Banja Luka, BiH.

Prof. Sabira Šahić Gadžo, PhD, Department of Social Work, Faculty of Political Sciences  
University of Sarajevo, BiH.

Prof. Mehmed Đečević, PhD, Department of Social Policy and Social Work, Faculty of Political  
Sciences, University of Montenegro, Montenegro.

Assist Prof. Tadeja Kodele, PhD, Faculty of Social Work, University of Ljubljani

Eliona Kulluri Bimbashi, PhD, Department of Social Work and Social Policy, University of  
Tirana, Albania

Prof. Madalena Sofia Oliveira, Instituto Superior de Servico Social do Porto, Portugal

Assist. Prof Katarina Šmakić, PhD, Faculty of Diplomacy and Security, Belgrade, Serbia

Prof. Anita Burgund Isakov, PhD, Department of Social Policy and Social Work, Faculty of  
Political Sciences, University of Belgrade, Serbia.

Sanja Cukut Krilić, PhD, Research Associate, Sociomedical Institut, ZRC SAZU, Ljubljana,  
Slovenia.

Assist Prof. Mojca Vah Jevšek, PhD, Research Associate, Slovenian Migration Institute, ZRC  
SAZU, Ljubljana, Slovenia.

Prof. Katarina Pavičić Dokoza, PhD, Studij Logopedija, University of Rijeka, Croatia.

Dragan Rangelov, PhD, Research Associate, Queensland Brain Institute & School of Economics.  
The University of Queensland, Australia

Prof. Jasna Veljković, PhD, Department of Social Policy and Social Work, Faculty of Political  
Sciences, University of Belgrade, Serbia.

Prof. Ivana Leposavić, PhD Department of Psychology, FMK, University Singidunum, Belgrade

Prof. Veselin Medenica, College of Human Development, Belgrade, Serbia

Assist. Prof. Ivana Ristić, PhD, University of Priština in Kosovska Mitrovica, Teacher  
Education Faculty, Serbia

Assist. Prof. Milosavljević Đukić, PhD Department of Social Work, College of Human  
Development, Belgrade, Serbia.

Prof. Dragana Đurić Jočić, PhD Department of Psychology, College of Human Development,  
Belgrade, Serbia.

Prof. Dejan Živanović, PhD Department of Psychology, College of Human Development,  
Belgrade, Serbia

Jelena Zvezdanović Lobanova, PhD, Research Associate at Institute of Social Sciences, Belgrade, Serbia

Sandra Perić, MA, Chamber of Social Protection of Serbia, Belgrade, Serbia

**ORGANIZING COMMITTEE:**

Assist. Prof. Emina Borjanić Bolić, PhD, President of the Organising Committee of the Conference, College of Human Development, Belgrade, Serbia

Prof. Đuro Klipa, PhD, College of Human Development, Belgrade, Serbia Assist.

Assist. Prof. Ivana Milosavljević Đukić, PhD, College of Human Development, Belgrade, Serbia

Prof. Ana Grbić, PhD, College of Human Development, Belgrade, Serbia Assist.

Assist. Prof. Aleksandra Pavić Panić, PhD, College of Human Development, Belgrade, Serbia

Assist. Prof. Aleksandra Petrović, College of Human Development, Belgrade, Serbia

Mina Suknović, MA, Faculty of Diplomacy and Security, Belgrade, Serbia

Nemanja Stevanović, MA, Faculty of Diplomacy and Security, Belgrade, Serbia

Mirjana Nikolić, Chamber of Social Protection of Serbia, Belgrade, Serbia

Marija Stevanović, Chamber of Social Protection of Serbia, Belgrade, Serbia

Petar Matić, technical staff, College of Human Development, Belgrade, Serbia

## PREDGOVOR/ PREFACE

Akademija za humani razvoj ove godine organizuje VII Međunarodno naučni skup iz oblasti logopedije, okupacione terapije, psihologije, pedagoških nauka i socijalnog rada pod nazivom „Svet u promeni – Uloga društvenih nauka u oblikovanju budućnosti“ U svetu koji se neprestano menja, društvene nauke imaju ključnu ulogu u razumevanju i oblikovanju budućnosti. Velike krize poslednjih godina (ekonomske, migracione, zdravstvene i ratne) doprinose da se danas suočavamo sa globalnom “traumom”. Stabilnost života je u svim aspektima uništena nasiljem širom sveta. U globalizovanom, kulturno kosmopolitskom svetu, vrednosti, principi, zdravlje, finansije svakodnevno se preispituju. Odgovor na sve ove procese pokušavaju da daju društvene nauke koje pružaju alate za analizu ovih procesa i razvijaju strategije za suočavanje s njima. Ključna je uloga naučnika i istraživača u oblikovanju politika koje su pravične i održive. Kroz istraživanja, oni nude empirijski zasnovane preporuke za rešavanje pitanja poput obrazovanja, zdravstvene i socijalne zaštite, mentalnog zdravlja i upravljanja resursima. Promene u 21. veku tako su velike da zahtevaju saradnju, povezanost različitih disciplina, omogućavajući holistički pristup globalnim izazovima. Upravo ova Konferencija nije usmerena samo na analizu postojećih problema, već je zamišljena da podstiče dijalog, promovise inkluzivnost, osnažuje praktičare da aktivno učestvuju u izgradnji bolje budućnosti. U vremenu ubrzanih promena, društveno-humanističke nauke nas podsećaju na ono što je suštinski važno: razumevanje, povezanost i saradnja. One su naš kompas u nepoznatom, osiguravajući da promene vode ka društvima koja su pravednija, humanija i otpornija na izazove budućnosti. Zahvaljujemo se svim autorima i učesnicima koji su svojim radom i predanošću doprineli da Konferencija ostvari svoje ciljeve.

Doc. dr Ivana Milosavljević-Đukić

Doc, dr Emina Borjanić Bolić

## Table of Contents

PREGOVOR/ PREFACE.....	10
PLENARNA IZLAGANJA/PLENARY .....	17
PRAVO NA UČEŠĆE DECE U DONOŠENJU ODLUKA U SRBIJI: BARIJERE I MOGUĆNOSTI .....	18
THE RIGHT TO CHILDREN'S PARTICIPATION IN DECISION-MAKING IN SERBIA: BARRIERS AND OPPORTUNITIES .....	19
SAVREMENA DEPRIVACIJA.....	21
MODERN DEPRIVATION .....	22
SVET U PROMENI: SOCIO-EKOLOŠKI MODEL PREVENCIJE NASILJA .....	23
THE CHANGING WORLD: SOCIO-ECOLOGICAL MODELS IN VIOLENCE PREVENTION .....	25
KORAK NAPRED, DVA KORAKA NAZAD: ZABLUDE I IZAZOVI U RAZUMEVANJU I ODGOVORU NA NASILJE PREMA ŽENAMA U INTIMNOM PARTNERSKOM ODNOSU .....	27
A STEP FORWARD, TWO STEPS BACKWARDS: MISCONCEPTIONS AND CHALLENGES IN UNDERSTANDING AND RESPONDING TO INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN .....	29
BLAGO MIROTVORCIMA, ONI ĆE SE SINOVIMA BOŽJIM ZVATI (MT 5, 9): INTERDISCIPLINARNI ODGOVOR NA IZVORE (MOĆ, NOVAC, UGLED) NASILJA.....	31
BLESSED ARE THE PEACEMAKERS, FOR THEY WILL BE CALLED CHILDREN OF GOD (MATTHEW 5:9): AN INTERDISCIPLINARY RESPONSE TO THE SOURCES (POWER, MONEY, REPUTATION) OF VIOLENCE .....	33
SOCIJALNA DAVANJA KAO FAKTOR (DE)MOTIVACIJE SIROMAŠNIH U CRNOJ GORI:DRŽAVNI PATERNALIZAM ILI SPOSOBNOST SAMOPOMOĆI .....	35
SOCIAL BENEFITS AS A FACTOR OF (DE)MOTIVATION FOR THE POOR IN MONTENEGRO: STATE PATERNALISM OR THE ABILITY FOR SELF-HELP? .....	36
PRIMENA OKUPACIONE TERAPIJE KOD DECE SA SMETNJAMA U RAZVOJU .....	37
APPLICATION OF OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY IN CHILDREN WITH DISABILITIES .....	38
ZNAČAJ ZAGOVARANJA U POSTIZANJU SOCIJALNIH PROMJENA .....	39
THE SIGNIFICANCE OF ADVOCACY IN ACHIEVING SOCIAL CHANGES .....	40
KLJUČNI KONCEPTI I KOMPONENTE PORODIČNO ORIJENTISANE RANE INTERVENCIJE .....	41
KEY CONCEPTS AND COMPONENTS OF FAMILY-ORIENTED EARLY INTERVENTION.....	42
SESIJA/SESSION 2a .....	43
POVEZANOST FLEKSIBILNIH RADNIH USLOVA I REZILIJENTNOSTI ZAPOSLENIH.....	44
THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN FLEXIBLE WORKING CONDITIONS AND EMPLOYEE RESILIENCE .....	45
PSIHOANALITIČKE ŠKOLE I PRAVCI.....	46
SCHOOLS AND THEORIES OF PSYCHOANALYSIS .....	48

VLADAVINA STRAHOM: KAKO „TRGOVCI STRAHOM“ OBLIKUJU NAŠU STVARNOST.....	50
RULE BY FEAR: HOW THE 'MERCHANTS OF FEAR' SHAPE OUR REALITY .....	52
VEŠTAČKA INTELIGENCIJA U PSIHOTERAPIJI.....	54
ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN PSYCHOTHERAPY .....	55
ZNAČAJ SAMOPOŠTOVANJA ZA MENTALNO ZDRAVLJE .....	56
THE IMPORTANCE OF SELF-ESTEEM FOR MENTAL HEALTH .....	57
PRIMENA BALINT GRUPA ZA REŠAVANJE UMORA OD SAOSEĆANJA I SAGOREVANJA NA POSLU .....	58
BALINT GROUP APPLICATION IN COPING WITH COMPASSION FATIGUE AND WORK BURNOUT .....	59
PREPOZNAVANJE GOVORNO-JEZIČKIH POREMEĆAJA IZ UGLA RODITELJA, VASPITAČA I UČITELJA .....	60
RECOGNITION OF SPEECH AND LANGUAGE DISORDERS FROM THE POINT OF VIEW OF PARENTS, EDUCATORS AND TEACHERS.....	61
MOTIVACIJA ADOLESCENATA ZA SUDJELOVANJE U ONLAJN IZAZOVIMA NA DRUŠTVENIM MREŽAMA ..	62
ADOLESCENTS' MOTIVATION FOR INCLUDING IN SOCIAL MEDIA CHALLENGES.....	64
SESIJA/SESSION 2b .....	66
SPECIJALIZOVANO HRANITELJSTVO – MODEL ZAŠTITE DJECE I MLADIH ŽRTAVA SEKSUALNOG I DRUGIH OBLIKA RODNO ZASNOVANOG NASILJA .....	67
SPECIALIZED FOSTER CARE - MODEL FOR THE PROTECTION OF CHILDREN AND YOUTH VICTIMS OF SEXUAL AND OTHER FORMS OF GENDER BASED VIOLENCE .....	68
SOCIJALNI RAD U SVETU KOJI SE MENJA: IZAZOVI BUDUĆNOSTI.....	69
SOCIAL WORK IN A CHANGING WORLD: CHALLENGES OF THE FUTURE .....	70
DA LI JE „BESKUĆNIK“ ZAISTA SAMO „BESKUĆNIK“ — DRUGA STRANA SOCIJALNE MARGINALIZACIJE ...	71
IS A „HOMELESS MAN“ REALLY JUST A „HOMELESS MAN“ — THE OTHER SIDE OF SOCIAL MARGINALIZATION .....	73
AKTIVNE MJERE ZAPOŠLJAVANJA MLADIH NA TRŽIŠTU RADA CRNE GORE – KOMPARACIJA SA ISKUSTVOM DRŽAVA EVROPSKE UNIJE.....	75
ACTIVE YOUTH EMPLOYMENT MEASURES ON THE MONTENEGRIN LABOR MARKET - COMPARISON WITH THE EXPERIENCE OF EUROPEAN UNION COUNTRIES.....	76
ISKUSTVA MLADIH SA ALTERNATIVNOG STARANJA U PROCESU OSAMOSTALJIVANJA.....	77
EXPERIENCES OF YOUTH IN ALTERNATIVE CARE IN THE PROCESS OF TRANSITION TO INDEPENDENCE...	78
ISTRAŽIVANJE PRESEKA NASILJA, INVALIDITETA I RELIGIJE: KVANTITATIVNA STUDIJA O DECI SA SMETNJAMA U RAZVOJU U MULTIKULTURALNOJ SEVERNOJ MAKEDONIJI.....	79
EXPLORING THE INTERSECTION OF VIOLENCE, DISABILITY, AND RELIGION: A QUANTITATIVE STUDY ON CHILDREN WITH DISABILITIES IN MULTICULTURAL NORTH MACEDONIA.....	81
ZNAČAJ MEĐUSEKTORSKE SARADNJE U PROCESU DEINSTITUCIONALIZACIJE.....	83
THE IMPORTANCE OF INTERSECTORAL COOPERATION IN THE PROCESS OF DEINSTITUTIONALIZATION .	84

PROBLEM VRŠNJAČKOG NASILJA KROZ PRIZMU PERCEPCIJE PRAKTIČARA O KVALITETU SARADNJE SISTEMA SOCIJALNE ZAŠTITE I OBRAZOVNOG SISTEMA NA PRIMERU GRADA PANČEVA .....	85
THE PROBLEM OF PEER VIOLENCE THROUGH THE PRISM OF THE PRACTITIONER'S PERCEPTION OF THE QUALITY OF COOPERATION BETWEEN THE SOCIAL PROTECTION SYSTEM AND THE EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM ON THE EXAMPLE OF THE CITY OF PANCEVO .....	86
SESIJA /SESSION 3a .....	87
RODITELJI KAO SARADNICI ILI REMETILAČKI FAKTOR TOKOM TRETMANA DETETA- PRIKAZ SLUČAJA.....	88
PARENTS AS COLLABORATORS OR A DISRUPTIVE FACTOR DURING A CHILD'S TREATMENT – A CASE STUDY.....	89
MORFOSINTAKSIČKE SPOSOBNOSTI DECE SA RAZVOJNIM JEZIČKIM POREMEĆAJEM .....	90
MORPHOSYNTACTIC ABILITIES IN CHILDREN WITH SPECIFIC LANGUAGE DISORDER .....	91
THE INFLUENCE OF MODERN TECHNOLOGIES ON THE BEHAVIOR OF ADOLESCENTS AND BEHAVIORAL PROBLEMS CAUSED BY THE USE OF TECHNOLOGIES .....	94
PRUŽANJE PSIHOLOŠKE PODRŠKE I POMOĆI ŽRTVAMA I POMAGAČIMA U KRIZNIM SITUACIJAMA .....	95
PROVIDING PSYCHOLOGICAL SUPPORT AND ASSISTANCE TO VICTIMS AND HELPERS IN CRISIS SITUATIONS.....	96
MRAČNA TETRADA I SAMOPOŠTOVANJE KAO PREDIKTORI RIZIČNOG SEKSUALNOG PONAŠANJA KOD STUDENATA.....	97
THE DARK TETRAD AND SELF-ESTEEM AS PREDICTORS OF RISKY SEXUAL BEHAVIOR AMONG STUDENTS .....	98
SESIJA /SESSION 3b .....	99
ŽENE SA INVALIDITETOM U POLITICI: ZASTUPLJENOST POLOVA I POLITIČKO UČEŠĆE .....	100
WOMEN WITH DISABILITIES IN POLICY: GENDER REPRESENTATION AND POLITICAL PARTICIPATION ...	101
PRAVO OSOBA SA INVALIDITETOM NA RAD I ZAPOŠLJAVANJE – ZAKONSKE MOGUĆNOSTI I NJIHOVA PRIMENA U REPUBLICI SRBIJI.....	102
THE RIGHT OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES TO WORK AND EMPLOYMENT - LEGAL POSSIBILITIES AND THEIR APPLICATION IN THE REPUBLIC OF SERBIA .....	103
PSIHOLOŠKA BEZBEDNOST KAO PREDUSLOV ZA OBEZBEĐIVANJE SIGURNOSTI KORISNIKA USLUGA SISTEMA SOCIJALNE ZAŠTITE .....	105
PSYCHOLOGICAL SAFETY AS A PREREQUISITE FOR ENSURING THE SAFETY OF SERVICE USERS IN THE SOCIAL PROTECTION SYSTEM .....	107
MEĐUGENERACIJSKA TRANSMISIJA SIROMAŠTVA-STUDIJA SLUČAJA: CRNA GORA.....	109
INTERGENERATIONAL TRANSMISSION OF POVERTY- CASE STUDY: MONTENEGRO.....	110
POLITIČKI POPULIZAM I SOCIJALNA POLITIKA U ZEMLJAMA POLITIČKIH I EKONOMSKIH PROMJENA: ULOGA MARGINALIZOVANIH GRUPA U POLITIČKIM STRATEGIJAMA .....	111
POLITICAL POPULISM AND SOCIAL POLICY IN COUNTRIES UNDERGOING POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGES: THE ROLE OF MARGINALIZED GROUPS IN POLITICAL STRATEGIES.....	112

SESIJA/SESSION 4a .....	113
EMOCIONALNI, KOMUNIKACIONI I PROBLEMI U UČENJU KOD STUDENATA MEDICINE KAO BUDUĆIH POMAGAČKIH PROFESIONALACA I STUDENATA DRUGIH FAKULTETA: PREDIKTIVNI MODELI BAZIRANI NA RAZLIČITIM SOCIO-PSIHOLOŠKIM FAKTORIMA .....	114
EMOTIOANAL, COMMUNICATIONAL AND INTELLECTUAL PROBLEMS WITHIN STUDENTS OF MEDICINE AS FUTURE HELPING PROFESSIONALS AND STUDENTS OF OTHER FACULTIES: PREDICTIVE MODELS BASED ON VARIETY OF SOCIO-PSYCHOLOGICAL FACTORS .....	116
SADRŽAJ, SNAGA I UČESTALOST STRAHOVA KOD MLADIH .....	118
THE CONTENT, STRENGTH AND FREQUENCY OF FEAR IN STUDENTS .....	119
STAVOVI RODITELJA DECE SA SMETNJAMA U RAZVOJU O UPOTREBI I EFIKASNOSTI VIZUELNIH STRATEGIJA U ŠKOLSKOM I PORODIČNOM OKRUŽENJU.....	120
ATTITUDES OF PARENTS OF CHILDREN WITH DEVELOPMENTAL DISABILITIES ON THE USE AND EFFECTIVENESS OF VISUAL STRATEGIES IN SCHOOL AND FAMILY ENVIRONMENTS .....	122
INKLUZIVNO OBRAZOVANJE: IZAZOVI, PREPREKE I EFIKASNE STRATEGIJE .....	123
INCLUSIVE EDUCATION: CHALLENGES, OBSTACLES AND EFFECTIVE STRATEGIES .....	125
DISFAGIJA KOD ALCHAJMEROVE BOLESTI .....	127
SPECIFIČNOSTI U REALIZACIJI NASTAVE FIZIČKOG I ZDRAVSTVENOG VASPITANJA KOD DECE SA POREMEĆAJEM SPEKTRA AUTIZMA.....	131
SPECIFICITY IN IMPLEMENTING THE TEACHING OF PHISICAL AND HEALTH EDUCATION FOR CHILDREN WITH DISORDER ON THE AUTISM SPECTRUM.....	132
SESIJA/SESSION 4b .....	133
ULOGA OVISNOSTI, AGRESIVNOSTI I ODABRANIH OSOBINA LIČNOSTI U PONOVNOM POČINJENJU KAZNENIH DJELA NA ŠTETU ŽENA.....	134
THE ROLE OF ADDICTION, AGGRESSION AND SELECTED PERSONALITY TRAITS IN VIOLENT RECIDIVISM AGAINST WOMEN .....	135
KVALITET ŽIVOTA RODITELJA DECE SA ATIPIČNIM RAZVOJEM NASPRAM RODITELJA DECE TIPIČNOG RAZVOJA.....	136
QUALITY OF LIFE IN PARENTS OF CHILDREN WITH ATYPICAL DEVELOPMENT VERSUS PARENTS OF CHILDREN WITH TYPICAL DEVELOPMENT. ....	137
UTICAJ PALIJATIVOG ZBRINJAVANJA NA NEFORMALNE NEGOVATELJE: FAKTORI RIZIKA I TRAUMATIZACIJA.....	138
THE IMPACT OF PALLIATIVE CARE ON INFORMAL CAREGIVERS: RISK FACTORS AND TRAUMATIZATION .....	139
UNAPREĐENJE SOCIJALNE ZAŠTITE OSOBA SA INVALIDITETOM KROZ RAD CENTARA ZA SOCIJALNI RAD U REPUBLICI SEVERNOJ MAKEDONIJI.....	140
ADVANCEMENT OF SOCIAL PROTECTION OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES THROUGH THE WORK OF CENTERS FOR SOCIAL WORK IN THE REPUBLIC OF NORTH MACEDONIA .....	142

NEFORMALNA NEGA NA PODRUČJU MAČVANSKOG OKRUGA I TUZLANSKOG KANTONA – POTREBE I USLUGE PODRŠKE .....	144
INFORMAL CARE IN THE MAČVA DISTRICT AND TUZLA CANTON- NEEDS AND SUPPORT SERVICES .....	145
IZVAN OKVIRA: KRITIČKO RAZMIŠLJANJE U SOCIJALNOM RADU .....	146
OUTSIDE THE BOX: CRITICAL THINKING IN SOCIAL WORK .....	147
SESIJA/SESSION 5a .....	148
POREMEĆAJ ISHRANE U ADOLESCENTICA .....	149
EATING DISORDER IN FEMALE ADOLESCENTS .....	150
ETIKA U SVETU KOJI SE MENJA .....	151
ETHICS IN A CHANGING WORLD .....	152
ETIČKE DILEME U TELEPSIHOTERAPIJI .....	153
ETHICAL DILEMMAS IN TELEPSYCHOTHERAPY .....	154
DEHUMANIZACIJA DIJAGNOSTIČKIH ISPITIVANJA U 21. VEKU .....	155
DEHUMANIZATION OF DIAGNOSTIC TESTS IN THE 21ST CENTURY .....	156
ETIKA U EDUKOVANJU PSIHOTERAPIJSKIH KANDIDATA .....	157
ETHICS IN EDUCATING PSYCHOTHERAPY CANDIDATES .....	158
PRIKAZ NASILJA I DEVIJACIJA U KNJIŽEVNIM DELIMA .....	159
PRESENTATION OF VIOLENCE AND DEVIATIONS AT LITERARY WORKS .....	160
SESIJA/SESSION 5b .....	161
PROJEKTNI PRISTUP U IZGRADNJI "AGE FRIENDLY COMMUNITIES " KROZ MEĐUGENERACIJSKU SOLIDARNOST I SARADNJU-STUDIJA SLUČAJA.....	162
PROJECT APPROACH IN BUILDING "AGE FRIENDLY COMMUNITIES" THROUGH INTERGENERATIONAL SOLIDARITY AND COOPERATION - CASE STUDY .....	163
DISKRIMINACIJA I POLOŽAJ OSOBA SA INVALIDITETOM U DRUŠTVU .....	164
DISCRIMINATION AND THE POSITION OF PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES IN SOCIETY .....	166
DIGITALNO NASILJE.....	168
DIGITAL VIOLENCE .....	169
PODRŠKA PROFESIONALCIMA - RAZVOJ SUPERVIZIJE U PRIHVATILIŠTU ZA URGENTNU ZAŠTITU DECE OD ZLOSTAVLJANJA I ZANEMARIVANJA U BEOGRADU .....	170
SUPPORT FOR PROFESSIONALS - DEVELOPMENT OF SUPERVISION IN A SHELTER FOR EMERGENCY PROTECTION OF ABUSED CHILDREN IN BELGRADE .....	171
REFLEKSIVNA SUPERVIZIJA DANAS .....	172
REFLECTIVE SUPERVISION TODAY.....	173





## PLENARNA IZLAGANJA/PLENARY

# PRAVO NA UČEŠĆE DECE U DONOŠENJU ODLUKA U SRBIJI: BARIJERE I MOGUĆNOSTI

**Anita Burgund Isakov<sup>1</sup>**

*Fakultet političkih nauka, Univerzitet u Beogradu, Srbija*

Pravo na učešće predstavlja inherentno ljudsko pravo koje obuhvata svakog pojedinca, uključujući decu i mlade. Učešće dece u donošenju odluka menja način na koji se percipira njihova društvena uloga, prevazilazeći viđenje njih kao ranjivih i priznavanje njihovog kapaciteta i kompetencije da aktivno utiču na sopstvenu budućnost.

Rezultati mešovite studije, u kojoj je učestvovalo 55 dece i mladih uzrasta od 14 do 17 godina pružaju uvid u trenutne prakse i percepcije. Na osnovu prikupljenih kvantitativnih i kvalitativnih podataka, studija analizira uključenost dece u donošenje odluka na nivou porodice, škole i zajednice. Poseban fokus je na pravu na učešće dece, identifikaciji prepreka i mogućnostima za unapređenje.

Rezultati istraživanja sugerišu da među decom postoji razumevanje značaja prava na učešće i da postoje značajne barijere i neizvesnosti u vezi sa stvarnim uključivanjem dece u različite procese, naročito unutar školskog sistema i šire zajednice. Iako je RS postigla napredak u uspostavljanju zakonskih okvira i institucionalnih mehanizama za prava deteta, ostaju značajni izazovi u obezbeđivanju sveobuhvatne primene i ravnopravnog uključivanja sve dece.

Preporuke iz ove studije uključuju razvoj politika, zakonodavnih okvira, obrazovnih inicijativa, ulaganja u zajednicu i napore za podizanje svesti kako bi se osiguralo ravnopravno i smisleno učešće sve dece, uključujući i onu iz ranjivih grupa. Potrebno je unaprediti zakonske regulative i institucionalne mehanizme, kao i promovisati inkluzivne prakse u obrazovnim i društvenim institucijama. Samo kroz holistički pristup i angažovanje svih relevantnih aktera može se osigurati da deca budu aktivni i ravnopravni učesnici u odlučivanju koje utiče na njihove živote i zajednice.

***Ključne reči:*** *Učešće, deca i mladi, barijere i mogućnosti.*

---

<sup>1</sup> [anita.burgund@gmail.com](mailto:anita.burgund@gmail.com); <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-4547-4934>

# THE RIGHT TO CHILDREN'S PARTICIPATION IN DECISION-MAKING IN SERBIA: BARRIERS AND OPPORTUNITIES

**Anita Burgund Isakov**

*Faculty of Political Sciences, University in Belgrade, Serbia*

The right to participation is an inherent human right that applies to all individuals, including children and youth. Involving children in decision-making processes alters the perception of their societal role, moving beyond viewing them as vulnerable and recognizing their capacity and competence to actively influence their own future.

The results of the study, which included 55 children and young people aged 14 to 17 from three regions - Vojvodina, Central Serbia, and Southern Serbia - provide insights into current practices and perceptions. Based on the collected data, the study analyzes children's involvement in decision-making at the family, school, and community levels, with a particular focus on the right to participation, identifying barriers, and exploring opportunities for improvement.

The research findings suggest that while there is an understanding among children of the significance of the right to participate, there are also substantial barriers and uncertainties regarding their actual involvement in various processes, especially within the educational system and the broader community. Although Serbia has made progress in establishing legal frameworks and institutional mechanisms for children's rights, significant challenges remain in ensuring comprehensive implementation and equitable inclusion of all children.

Recommendations from this study include developing policies, legislative frameworks, educational initiatives, community investments, and awareness-raising efforts to ensure equitable and meaningful participation of all children, including those from vulnerable groups. It is essential to improve legal regulations and institutional mechanisms, as well as to promote inclusive practices in educational and social institutions. Only through a holistic approach and engagement of all relevant stakeholders can we ensure that children are active and equal participants in decisions affecting their lives and communities.

This study highlights the importance of empowering youth and recognizing their potential to contribute to society, thereby laying the foundation for an inclusive society that values the opinions and participation of all its members.

**Keywords:** *children's and youth participation, understanding of participation, barriers to rights realization, opportunities for involving children in decision-making*

## SAVREMENA DEPRIVACIJA

**Neda Milošević Dedakin<sup>2</sup>**

*Akademija za humani razvoj, Beograd, Srbija*

Ovaj rad bavi se analizom savremene i socijalne deprivacije i istražuje kako tehnologija, iako ima značajnu ulogu u razvoju, može negativno uticati na razvoj deteta kada se koristi prekomerno ili neadekvatno. Takođe, razmatraju se implikacije koje savremeni oblici deprivacije imaju na društvo u celini, sa ciljem da se identifikuju ključni faktori i predlože rešenja koja bi smanjila negativan uticaj tehnologije na razvoj deteta.

Socijalna deprivacija kao termin pojavljuje se kao često navođen faktor rizika za pojavu komunikativnih poremećaja. Termin koji upućuje na smanjene društvene kontakte koji su se javljali kod dece koja su odrasla u siromaštvu, internatima i drugih grupa ljudi. Danas možemo da govorimo i o još jednoj vrsti savremene deprivacije koja nije uzrokovana ni jednom vrstom socijalne deprivacije kakvu poznajemo do sada. Savremena deprivacija izazvana prekomernom upotrebom tehnološke na ranom uzrastu osujećuje potrebu za komunikacijom sa spoljašnjim svetom dovodeći do teškoća u učenju i u primeni humane komunikacije.

Savremeno društvo svedočilo je značajnim tehnološkim promenama koje su dovele do novih oblika deprivacije i različitih izazova u razvoju dece. Brzi razvoj digitalne tehnologije doneo je brojne prednosti, ali je istovremeno stvorio specifične oblike socijalne i savremene deprivacije koji nepovoljno utiču na najmlađe. Kod dece, deprivacija može imati dugoročne posledice na kognitivni, emocionalni i socijalni razvoj.

***Ključne reči:*** deprivacija, komunikacija, razvoj

---

<sup>2</sup> [neda.milosevic@ahr.edu.rs](mailto:neda.milosevic@ahr.edu.rs); <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-8274-3796>

## MODERN DEPRIVATION

**Neda Milošević**

*College of Human Development, Belgrade, Serbia*

This paper deals with the analysis of contemporary and social deprivation and explores how technology, although it has a significant role in development, can negatively affect a child's development when it is used excessively or inadequately. Also, the implications that modern forms of deprivation have on society as a whole are considered, with the aim of identifying key factors and proposing solutions that would reduce the negative impact of technology on child development.

Social deprivation as a term appears as a frequently mentioned risk factor for the occurrence of communicative disorders. A term that refers to the reduced social contacts that occurred in children who grew up in poverty, boarding schools, and other groups of people. Today we can talk about another type of contemporary deprivation that is not caused by any type of social deprivation as we know it so far. Modern deprivation caused by the excessive use of technology at an early age thwarts the need to communicate with the outside world, leading to difficulties in learning and in the application of human communication.

Contemporary society has witnessed significant technological changes that have led to new forms of deprivation and various challenges in children's development. The rapid development of digital technology has brought numerous advantages, but at the same time it has created specific forms of social and contemporary deprivation that adversely affect the youngest. In children, deprivation can have long-term consequences for cognitive, emotional and social development.

***Keywords:*** *deprivation, communication, development*

## SVET U PROMENI: SOCIO-EKOLOŠKI MODEL PREVENCIJE NASILJA

**Goran Čerkez<sup>3</sup>**

*Federalno ministarstvo zdravstva BiH, Sarajevo, BiH*

Charles Darwin je rekao: „Ne opstaje najjača, niti najinteligentnija vrsta, već ona koja se najbolje prilagođava promjenama.“

Šta je zdravlje u 21. stoljeću i koliko se ono razlikuje, ako se razlikuje, od poimanja zdravlja u ne tako dalekoj prošlosti, 20. stoljeću? Danas, više nego ikada prije, naše razumijevanje mentalnog zdravlja temelji se na međuodnosu pojedinca sa ekosistemom u vremenu u kojem živi. Potkrepljeno rigoroznim i kompleksnim naučnim studijama, zdravstveni sistemi širom svijeta užurbano rade na izgradnji vlastitih kapaciteta da odgovaraju brže, efikasnije i efektivnije na brojne, česte, ali očekivane promjene kroz koje prolazi današnja civilizacija. Danas, više nego ikada prije, priznajemo potrebu multidimenzionalnosti mentalnog zdravlja, prihvatajući mentalno, socijalno i fizičko blagostanje kao ključne aspekte zdravlja odnosno mentalnog zdravlja. Svi navedeni aspekti mentalnog zdravlja su u interakciji sa okruženjem, odnosno različitim socijalnim, kulturalnim, ekonomskim, obrazovnim, okolišnim i drugim faktorima (socijalne determinante zdravlja), što implicira da promocija i zaštita zdravlja zahtijevaju međusektorski i strateški uvezan odgovor svih institucija u društvu, uključujući medije, religijske zajednice, organizacije i pojedince. Rastuća urbanizacija, digitalizacija i globalni odgovor na pandemiju COVID-19 istaknuli su pitanja mentalnog zdravlja i otvorili prostor za pojavu novih ili jačanje efekata postojećih faktora rizika koji ugrožavaju mentalno zdravlje. Depresija i anksioznost porasle su za više od 25% samo u prvoj godinu pandemije. Svijet u promjeni donosi nove prilike ali i izazove sa kojima se pojedinci, ali i društva suočavaju. Nespremnost društva na promjene i ubrzano restrukturiranje službi ili otvaranje novih službi u zajednici dovodi do neadekvatnog odgovora i povećanja pritiska na stanovništvo što dovodi do neočekivanog odgovora izraženog kroz agresiju, ekstremizam a ne rijetko i terorizam. U takvim situacijama stvaramo reaktivan sistem umjesto da radimo na prevenciji i stvaranju pozitivnog okruženja gdje pristupi u prevenciji,

---

<sup>3</sup> goran.cerkez@fmz.gov.ba



promociji i brizi o zdravlju i mentalnom zdravlju zahtijevaju međusektorski odgovor i aktivan angažman svih institucija, organizacija i građana, a kako bi se postigao maksimalan nivo otpornosti i prilagodljivosti svijetu koji se mijenja i koji utiče na naše zdravlje i pristup uslugama važnim za zdravlje.

***Ključne reči:** ekosistem, mentalno zdravlje, nasilje, zdravstvene determinante, svet u promeni*

# THE CHANGING WORLD: SOCIO-ECOLOGICAL MODELS IN VIOLENCE PREVENTION

**Goran Čerkez**

*Federal Ministry of Health, Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina*

Charles Darwin once said, „It is not the strongest of the species that survives, nor the most intelligent that survives. It is the one that is the most adaptable to change”.

What is health in the 21st century, and how does it differ, if at all, from the understanding of health in the not-so-distant past of the 20th century? Today, more than ever, our understanding of mental health is based on the interconnectedness of the individual with the ecosystem in which they live. Supported by rigorous and complex scientific studies, health systems around the world are urgently working to build their capacities to respond more quickly, efficiently, and effectively to the numerous and frequent, yet anticipated changes that contemporary civilization is undergoing. Now, more than ever, we acknowledge the multidimensionality of mental health, embracing mental, social, and physical well-being as key aspects of health and mental health. All aspects of mental health interact with the environment, including various social, cultural, economic, educational, environmental, and other factors (social determinants of health). This implies that the promotion and protection of health require an intersectoral and strategically integrated response from all institutions in society, including the media, religious communities, organizations, and individuals. Growing urbanization, digitalization, and the global response to the COVID-19 pandemic have highlighted mental health issues and created space for new or heightened effects of existing risk factors that threaten mental health. Depression and anxiety increased by over 25% in the first year of the pandemic alone. A changing world brings new opportunities but also challenges that individuals and societies must confront. Society’s unpreparedness for changes, alongside the rapid restructuring of services or the opening of new community services, leads to inadequate responses and increased pressure on the population. This, in turn, can result in unexpected reactions manifested as aggression, extremism, and, not infrequently, terrorism. In such situations, we create a reactive system instead of focusing on prevention and creating a positive environment. Health and mental health prevention, promotion, and care require an

intersectoral response and active engagement of all institutions, organizations, and citizens to achieve the highest level of resilience and adaptability in a world that is continuously changing and influencing our health and access to essential health-related services.

***Keywords:*** *Ecosystem, Mental Health, Violence, Health Determinants, Changing World*

# KORAK NAPRED, DVA KORAKA NAZAD: ZABLUDE I IZAZOVI U RAZUMEVANJU I ODGOVORU NA NASILJE PREMA ŽENAMA U INTIMNOM PARTNERSKOM ODNOSU

**Tanja Ignjatović<sup>4</sup>**

*Autonomni ženski centar, Beograd, Srbija*

Nasilje prema ženama globalni je problem sa ozbiljnim posledicama za prava, zdravlje i dobrobit žrtava/preživelih, članova njihovih porodica i celo društvo. Više od tri decenije ono je predmet međunarodnih standarda i ugovora koji obavezuju države da preduzmu odgovarajuće mere za sprečavanje i zaštitu žrtava/preživelih. Srbija je proteklih decenija uspostavila sistem pravne zaštite od nasilja u porodici (rodno neosetljiv), a administrativni podaci potvrđuju da su žene najčešće žrtve, a intimna partnerska relacija najčešći odnos. Predmet saopštenja je pregled tema koje izazivaju nerazumevanje stručne javnosti, zbog čega je zaštita još uvek nedelotvorna, podrška nedostajuća, doživljaj žrtava/preživelih da im se ne veruje, što retraumatizuje i emocionalno iscrpljuje ne samo žene, već i njihovu decu. Cilj je da se rasvetle ključne zablude, rizici i izazovi i da se pruže predlozi za moguće pravce delovanja. Uski (tradicionalni) pristup nasilju u intimnom partnerskom odnosu/podrođici, zasnovan na prijavljenom događaju (“incidentu”), favorizovanje fizičkog nasilja (dokumentovane povrede), zahtevi za “objektivnim” dokazima, skromno razumevanje bezbednosnih rizika, stereotipi o “pravim” žrtavama i učiniocima, narativ o “lažnim optužbama”, sve češće optuživanje žena za nasilje i obostrano sankcionisanje, može prikriti način na koji prisilna kontrola prožima svakodnevni život, “zarobljava” žrtvu, omogućava dominaciju učinioca i čini nasilje nevidljivim. Žene koje napuštaju nasilnog partnera mogu imati mnoge prepreke da zaštite svoju i bezbednost svoje dece zbog nerazumevanja postseparacijskog zlostavljanja, štetnih efekata na decu koja mu svedoče i mogućnosti zloupotrebe protiv majke, stava da “istorijsko” zlostavljanje nije relevantno za dogovore o deci, paradoksa da se roditelj učinilac nasilja istovremeno vidi i kao dobar otac. Malo se zna o “putovanjima preživelih” u potrazi za pomoći ili o efikasnosti postojećih usluga u rešavanju problema koji potiču od nefizički nasilnih činova (podstaknutih prisilnom kontrolom). Preporuke se kreću od zakonskih promena do

---

<sup>4</sup> tanja@azc.org.rs

poboljšanja obuke, ali i nužnog suočavanja sa individualnim i društvenim poricanjem nasilja prema ženama.

***Ključne reči:** nasilje prema ženama, intimni partnerski odnos, razumevanje stručnjaka/stručjakinja, zablude, rizici i izazovi, mogući odgovori*

# A STEP FORWARD, TWO STEPS BACKWARDS: MISCONCEPTIONS AND CHALLENGES IN UNDERSTANDING AND RESPONDING TO INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

**Tanja Ignjatović**

*Autonomous Women's Center, Belgrade, Serbia*

Violence against women is a global problem with serious consequences for the rights, health and well-being of victims/survivors, their family members and society as a whole. For over three decades, it has been the subject of international standards and treaties that oblige states to take appropriate measures to prevent and protect victims/survivors. In recent decades, Serbia has established a system of legal protection against domestic violence (gender-insensitive), and administrative data confirm that women are the most frequent victims, while intimate partner relationships are the most common relationships. The subject of the announcement is an overview of topics causing misunderstanding among the professional public, which is why protection is still ineffective, support is lacking, victims/survivors experience lack of trust, which re-traumatizes and emotionally exhausts not only women, but also their children. The aim is to shed light on key misconceptions, risks and challenges and to provide suggestions for possible courses of action. Narrow-minded (traditional) approach to intimate partner/family violence, based on reported event ("incident"), favoring physical violence (documented injuries), demands for "objective" evidence, modest understanding of security risks, stereotypes of "real" victims and perpetrators, the narrative of "false accusations", increasingly accusing women of violence and mutual sanctioning, can conceal the way in which coercive control permeates everyday life, "captures" the victim, enables the domination of the perpetrator and makes violence invisible. Women who leave an abusive partner may have many obstacles to protect their safety and the safety of their children due to a lack of understanding of post-separation abuse, the harmful effects on children who witness it and the possibility of abuse against the mother, the attitude that "historical" abuse is not relevant to agreements about children, the paradox that at the same time, the perpetrator of violence is perceived as a good father. Little is known about "survivor journeys" in seeking help or the effectiveness of existing services in addressing problems stemming from non-physically violent acts (encouraged by coercive control). Recommendations range from legal changes to improved

training, but also the necessary confrontation with individual and social denial of violence against women.

**Keywords:** *violence against women, intimate partner relationship, understanding of experts, misconceptions, risks and challenges, possible answers*

# BLAGO MIROTVORCIMA, ONI ĆE SE SINOVIMA BOŽJIM ZVATI (MT 5, 9): INTERDISCIPLINARNI ODGOVOR NA IZVORE (MOĆ, NOVAC, UGLED) NASILJA

**Josip Bošnjaković<sup>5</sup>**

*Katolički bogoslovni fakultet u Đakovu, Sveučilište Josipa Jurja Strossmayera u Osijeku;  
Hrvatsko katoličko sveučilište u Zagrebu*

Uvod: U ovom ćemo preglednom radu, kroz interdisciplinarni pristup (društvene i humanističke znanosti), obraditi osmo blaženstvo iz Matejevog evanđelja koje glasi: *Blago mirotvorcima, oni će se sinovima Božjim zvati (Mt 5, 9)*. Prikazat ćemo kako teoretsko razumijevanje ovog blaženstva može doprinijeti i primjeni istoga u svakodnevici ukazujući kako je moguće dokinuti socijalnu nepravdu, prevenirati nasilje kao i uključiti i integrirati vulnerabilne grupe u svakodnevni život.

Cilj: Predavanjem želimo izdvojiti sedmo blaženstvo kao primjer prepoznavanja važnosti primjene ovog blaženstva u svakodnevici. Iako je središnja tema predavanja sedmo blaženstvo – *Blago mirotvorcima, oni će se sinovima Božjim zvati* – ipak je potrebno razumjeti prvo blaženstvo kao temelj svim ostalim blaženstvima a ono glasi *Blago siromasima duhom, njihovo je kraljevstvo nebesko*. Prvo blaženstvo se može pastoralno parafrazirati riječima *Oni koji odlučuju dijeliti sve što imaju blaženi su jer Bog će povesti brigu o njima*.

Nadalje, prikazat ćemo kako razumijevanje empatije i suosjećanja, u okviru blaženstva, jest jedan od puteva dokidanja socijalne nepravde, jer empatična i suosjećajna osoba jest sposobna razumijevati druge u njihovim životnim okolnostima, ali isto tako i djelovati kako bi se patnja, nepravda, izoliranost, isključivost umanjila, to jest blagostanje povećalo.

Metoda: U našem radu ćemo se koristiti deskriptivno-analitičkom metodom proučavanja dostupne literature, te uvažavanjem uvid dobivenih u psihoterapijskoj praksi.

Rezultati: Istraživanja ukazuju kako su osobe sklonije biti empatične i suosjećajne prema pojedincima ili poznatim skupinama, dok prema nepoznatima, ili protivničkim skupinama, narodima, manje. U isto vrijeme kada osobe odlučuju, ili su educirane biti empatične i suosjećajne prema strancima, ili neprijateljskim skupinama, tada se otvara prostor suradnji, povjerenju, te

---

<sup>5</sup> [josip.bosnjakovic@djkbf.hr](mailto:josip.bosnjakovic@djkbf.hr); <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-2324-8717>



dobrobit imaju obje strane, kako na osobnoj, sociološkoj tako i biološkoj razini. Moći će se kritički prosuditi utemeljenost ovakvog pristupa sedmom blaženstvu.

**Zaključak:** Blaženstva su po sebi literarno bogatstvo, i Matejevo remek djelo, kao i cijelo evanđelje što ga je napisao. Naime, 8 blaženstava imaju u grčkom izvorniku 72 riječi, od čega 36 se odnosi na prva četiri blaženstva, te 36 na druga četiri blaženstva. Prvo i osmo su u prezentu, dok od drugog do sedmog su u futuru, naravno s jasnim sadržajnim ciljem, no i sama literarna ljepota poziva čitatelja „zaustaviti pogled i kontemplirati“ literarnu, jezičnu, a ponajviše praktično-primjenjivu ljepotu blaženstava, jer u njoj se skriva i otkriva Božje srce, srce koje jednakom snagom kuca za svakoga. Smisao blaženstva uopće otkriva se u svojoj punini, ljepoti, bogatstvu, inspiraciji, mogućnostima onoga trenutka kade se počinju živjeti, kada se počinje uspinjati na goru blaženstva (Matej 5-7), što svakako jest zahtjevan put, put koji svoju ljepotu ima na poseban način kada nakon napornog i mukotrpnog uspona se dolazi do vrha i kada se promatra put koji je osoba prošla. Dokidati socijalnu nepravdu, izoliranost, prevenirati nasilje jest izazovan i težak put, no moguć i ostvariv, što ćemo na temelju interdisciplinarnog pristupa i pokazati.

***Ključne riječi:*** blaženstva, empatija, suosjećanje, dokidanje socijalne nepravde

# BLESSED ARE THE PEACEMAKERS, FOR THEY WILL BE CALLED CHILDREN OF GOD (MATTHEW 5:9): AN INTERDISCIPLINARY RESPONSE TO THE SOURCES (POWER, MONEY, REPUTATION) OF VIOLENCE

**Josip Bošnjaković**

*Catholic Faculty of Theology in Đakovo, University of Josip Juraj Strossmayer in Osijeku;  
Universitas Studiorum Catholica Croatica Zagreb*

Introduction: In this review paper, through an interdisciplinary approach (social sciences and humanities), we will deal with the eighth beatitude from Matthew's Gospel, which is: *Blessed are the peacemakers, for they will be called children of God* (Mt 5, 9). We will show how the theoretical understanding of this beatitude can contribute to the application of the same in everyday life, showing how it is possible to end social injustice, prevent violence, as well as include and integrate vulnerable groups into everyday life.

Goal: With the lecture, we want to single out the seventh beatitude as an example of recognizing the importance of applying this beatitude in everyday life. Although the central theme of the lecture is the seventh beatitude it is still necessary to understand the first beatitude as the basis for all other beatitudes, and it is *Blessed are the poor in spirit, for theirs is the kingdom of heaven*. The first beatitude can be pastorally paraphrased with the words *Those who choose to share all they have are blessed because God will take care of them*.

Furthermore, we will show how understanding empathy and compassion, within the framework of beatitude, is one of the ways to end social injustice, because an empathetic and compassionate person is able to understand others in their life circumstances, but also to act in order to end suffering, injustice, isolation, exclusivity decreased, that is, prosperity increased.

Method: In our work, we will use the descriptive-analytical method of studying the available literature, and by respecting the insights obtained in psychotherapy practice.

The results: Research shows that people are more inclined to be empathic and compassionate towards individuals or known groups, while less so towards unknown or opposing groups, nations. At the same time when people decide, or are educated to be empathic and compassionate towards strangers, or hostile groups, then space opens up for cooperation, trust, and the benefit of both parties, both on a personal, sociological and biological level. It will be possible to critically judge the validity of this approach to the seventh beatitude.

Conclusion: The beatitudes are a literary treasure in themselves, and Matthew's masterpiece, as well as the entire Gospel he wrote. Namely, the 8 beatitudes have 72 words in the Greek original, of which 36 refer to the first four beatitudes, and 36 to the second four beatitudes. The first and eighth are in the present, while the second to the seventh are in the future, of course with a clear content goal, but the literary beauty itself invites the reader to "stop his gaze and contemplate" the literary, linguistic, and above all practical-applicable beauty of the beatitudes, because in it hides and reveals God's heart, a heart that beats with equal force for everyone. The meaning of beatitudes in general is revealed in its fullness, beauty, richness, inspiration, possibilities of the moment when one begins to live, when one begins to climb the mountain of the beatitudes (Matthew 5-7), which is certainly a demanding path, a path that has its beauty in a special way, the way when, after a strenuous and arduous climb, one reaches the top and observes the path a person has taken. Ending social injustice, isolation, and preventing violence is a challenging and difficult path, but possible and achievable, which we will demonstrate based on an interdisciplinary approach.

***Keywords:*** *beatitudes, empathy, compassion, ending social injustice*

# SOCIJALNA DAVANJA KAO FAKTOR (DE)MOTIVACIJE SIROMAŠNIH U CRNOJ GORI: DRŽAVNI PATERNALIZAM ILI SPOSOBNOST SAMOPOMOĆI

**Uglješa Janković<sup>6</sup>**

*Fakultet političkih nauka, Podgorica, Crna Gora*

Apstrakt: Osnova funkcija socijalnih davanja jeste da spriječe socijalnu isključenost ili stanje krajnje marginalizacije. Istovremeno, ovaj vid podrške korisnicima prema svojim osobnostima ne treba biti korišćen kao dugoročna mjere podrške siromašnim i socijalno isključenim licima. U Socijalnoj i dječjoj zaštiti Crne Gore postoji ukupno 14 osnovnih materijalnih davanja za odrasla lica i djecu. Istovremeno, lokalne samouprave imaju mogućnost da distribuiraju materijalna davanja prema svojim građanima. U ovom radu preispitujemo uticaj diverzifikacije socijalnih davanja na motivaciju korisnika da izađu iz začaranog kruga siromaštva. Polazimo od teorijskog koncepta *kulture zavisnosti*, koji implicira način života siromašnih baziran na oslanjanju na socijalne transfere koje usmjerava država. Tvrdimo da široka lepeza socijalnih davanja proizvodi pasivnost kod korisnika i smanjuje njihovu radnu motivaciju. Istraživački nalazi pokazuju dominaciju radno sposobnost stanovništva u ukupnoj strukturi korisnika socijalnih davanja, povećan broj porodica koje ostvaraju pravo na više različitih socijalnih davanja, kao i povećan broj zahtjeva za različitim vrstama socijalnih davanja. Istovremeno, identifikujemo minimalno prisustvo programa aktivacije korisnika socijalnih davanja, pogotovo onih koji koriste prava na „socijalnu pomoć“. U svrhu testiranja postavljene hipoteze, u radu su prezentovani i statistički obrađeni podaci iz aktuelnih istraživačkih studija u Crnoj Gori (UNDP, UNICEF, MONSTAT).

***Ključne riječi:*** *socijalna davanja, socijalna zaštita, kultura zavisnosti, radna aktivacija.*

---

<sup>6</sup> [jankovicugljesa@yahoo.com](mailto:jankovicugljesa@yahoo.com); <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-2832-2725>

# SOCIAL BENEFITS AS A FACTOR OF (DE)MOTIVATION FOR THE POOR IN MONTENEGRO: STATE PATERNALISM OR THE ABILITY FOR SELF-HELP?

**Uglješa Janković**

*Faculty of Political Sciences, Podgorica, Montenegro*

The primary function of social benefits is to prevent social exclusion or a state of extreme marginalization. At the same time, this type of support should not be used as a long-term measure of assistance to the poor and socially excluded individuals. In Montenegro's system of social and child protection, there are a total of 14 basic material benefits for adults and children. Additionally, local governments have the ability to distribute material benefits to their citizens. This paper examines the impact of the diversification of social benefits on the motivation of beneficiaries to escape the vicious circle of poverty.

We build on the theoretical concept of the "culture of dependency," which suggests that the lifestyle of the poor is based on reliance on state-directed social transfers. We argue that the wide range of social benefits fosters passivity among beneficiaries and reduces their work motivation. Research findings reveal the dominance of the working-age population within the total structure of social benefit recipients, an increasing number of families entitled to multiple forms of social benefits, as well as a rising number of applications for various types of assistance.

At the same time, we identify the minimal presence of activation programs for social benefit recipients, especially those receiving "social assistance." In order to test the proposed hypothesis, this paper presents and analyzes statistical data from current research studies in Montenegro (UNDP, UNICEF, MONSTAT).

**Keywords:** *social benefits, social protection, culture of dependency, work activation.*

# PRIMENA OKUPACIONE TERAPIJE KOD DECE SA SMETNJAMA U RAZVOJU

**Olivera Rašić Canevska<sup>7</sup>**

*Univerzitet „Sv. Ćirilo i Metodije“, Filozofski fakultet, Institut za specijalnu edukaciju i rehabilitaciju,  
Skoplje, Severna Makedonija*

Okupaciona terapija je posebna disciplina u okviru šireg spektra usluga specijalne edukacije i rehabilitacije. Iako može doći do preklapanja u populacijama koje se opslužuju i terapijskim pristupima, i okupaciona terapija i specijalna edukacija i rehabilitacija, igraju ključnu ulogu u podršci pojedincima sa invaliditetom da vode ispunjenije živote.

Okupaciona terapija za decu sa smetnjama u razvoju zasniva se na razumevanju interakcije između dece, njihovih aktivnosti i okruženja, pa se stoga pri proceni sposobnosti polazi od toga da li su ograničenja rezultat spoljnih barijera i ograničenja ili su prvenstveno povezana sa razvojnim sposobnosti i funkcionalnog statusa.

Modeli okupacione terapije koji se primenjuju u rad sa decom generalno su podeljeni u dve široke kategorije: modeli zasnovani na zanimanju i modeli zasnovani na neuromaturaciji. Nedavno su razvijeni modeli zasnovani na zanimanju i zasnovani su na sistemskim teorijskim pristupima, naglašavajući optimalne radne performanse, neuromaturacioni modeli se primenjuju duže vreme i zasnivaju se na hijerarhijskom razvojnom zakonitosti.

Odrastanje deteta u odraslu osobu podrazumeva kontinuirano prilagođavanje zahtevima koje postavlja okruženje i asimilaciju mogućnosti, a ova dinamička interakcija je još složenija kod dece rođene sa faktorom rizika ili određenom vrstom invaliditeta. Dakle, okupaciona terapija može biti od velike koristi za decu sa smetnjama u razvoju, kao efikasan način da se pomogne ovoj deci da obavljaju značajne aktivnosti i obogate njihove živote.

***Ključne reči:*** *okupaciona terapija, deca sa smetnjama u razvoju, specijalna edukacija i rehabilitacija*

---

<sup>7</sup> [oliverarasic@zfz.ukim.edu.mk](mailto:oliverarasic@zfz.ukim.edu.mk); <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-2385-5450>

# APPLICATION OF OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY IN CHILDREN WITH DISABILITIES

**Olivera Rašić Canevska**

*University „Ss. Cyril and Methodius“, Faculty of Philosophy, Institute of special education and rehabilitation, Skopje, North Macedonia*

Occupational therapy is a specific discipline within the broader spectrum of special education and rehabilitation services. Although there may be some overlap in populations served and therapeutic approaches, each, occupational therapy and special education and rehabilitation, play a crucial role in supporting individuals with disabilities to lead more fulfilling lives.

Occupational therapy for children with disabilities is based on an understanding of the interaction between children, their activities and the environment, and therefore, when assessing abilities, starting point is to see whether limitations are result of external barriers and limitations or are primarily related to developmental ability and functional status.

Occupational therapy models applied to working with children are generally divided into two broad categories: occupation-based models and neuromaturation-based models. Occupation-based models are recently developed and are based on systems theoretical approaches, highlighting optimal occupational performance, neuromaturational models have been applied for a longer period of time and are based on hierarchical developmental legalities.

The growth of a child into an adult person involves continuous adaptation to the demands set by the environment and assimilation of opportunities, and this dynamic interaction is even more complex in children born with a risk factor or a certain type of disability. So occupational therapy can be a huge benefit for children with disabilities, as an effective way to help these kids perform meaningful activities and enrich their lives.

***Key words:*** *occupational therapy, children with disabilities, special education and rehabilitation*

## ZNAČAJ ZAGOVARANJA U POSTIZANJU SOCIJALNIH PROMJENA

**Olja Družić Ljubotina<sup>8</sup>**

*Studijski centar socijalnog rada, Pravni Fakultet, Sveučilište u Zagrebu*

Postizanje socijalne promjene jedan je od ključnih ciljeva koji je utkan u samu definiciju socijalnog rada Međunarodne federacije socijalnih radnika. Socijalna promjena je neodvojivo povezana s principima socijalne pravde i ljudskih prava, što su također istaknute vrijednosti socijalnog rada. Zagovaranje je jedan od ključnih alata kojima se socijalna promjena može postići, a koji podrazumijeva praktičnu primjenu znanja usmjerenih prema pojedincima, grupama, zajednicama i državnim politikama. Zagovaranjem se osnažuju osobe u ranjivoj poziciji na način da postanu neovisni te se daje glas onima koji nisu u poziciji sami zagovarati svoja prava. Prema nekim autorima koji se bave područjem zagovaranja nastojanje za uspostavljanjem humanijeg i ravnopravnijeg društva se ostvaruje kroz deobjektivizaciju, osvješćivanje korisnika i stručnjaka, mobilizaciju osobnih i kolektivnih resursa, socijalnu akciju te kroz razumijevanje položaja ranjivih skupina u kontekstu društvene i ekonomske strukture u kojoj oni žive. Zagovarački proces prije svega podrazumijeva visoko razvijene vještine komunikacije, kritičkog odnosno analitičkog promišljanja kao i spremnost na suradnju s različitim dionicima uključenima u postizanje socijalnih promjena te kulturalnu kompetentnost. Javno zagovaranje ima za cilj promjenu društva i pozicija moći, kao i mentaliteta odnosno načina razmišljanja o temi koja je u fokusu zagovaračkog procesa. Kreće često od manje grupe ljudi koja dijeli zabrinutost oko određenog izazova i spremna je posvetiti dvoje vrijeme, stručnost i raspoložive resurse da bi se postigle željene promjene. Sastoji se od niza aktivnosti koje se poduzimaju s ciljem mijenjanja politike, prakse i stavova. U izlaganju će biti prikazani primjeri dobre prakse javnog zagovaranja u kontekstu uloge socijalnog rada u unapređenju položaja ranjivih skupina u Hrvatskoj.

**Ključne riječi:** zagovaranje, socijalna promjena, socijalni rad, ranjive skupine

---

<sup>8</sup> [olja.druzic.ljubotina@pravo.hr](mailto:olja.druzic.ljubotina@pravo.hr); <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-4298-0409>



## THE SIGNIFICANCE OF ADVOCACY IN ACHIEVING SOCIAL CHANGES

**Olja Družić Ljubotina**

*Social Work Study Centre, Faculty of Law, University of Zagreb*

Achieving social change is one of the key goals and is a part of the definition of social work by the International Federation of Social Workers. Social change is inextricably linked to the principles of social justice and human rights, which are also prominent values in social work. Advocacy is one of the key tools that may be used to effect social change, which implies the practical application of knowledge oriented toward individuals, groups, communities, and government policies. Advocacy empowers people in a vulnerable position so that they become independent, giving a voice to those who are not in a position to advocate for their rights themselves. According to certain authors working in the field of advocacy, the effort to establish a more humane and equal society is realized through deobjectification, raising the awareness of clients and professionals, mobilization of personal and collective resources, social action, and understanding of the position of vulnerable groups in the context of the social and economic structure in which they live. The advocacy process primarily involves highly developed communication skills and critical or analytical thinking skills, including the willingness to cooperate with various stakeholders involved in achieving social changes, as well as cultural competence. The goal of public advocacy is to induce a change in society and positions of power, as well as in the mentality, or the mode of thinking about a topic that is the focal point of the advocacy process. It often starts with a smaller group of people who share a concern about a particular challenge and are ready to dedicate time, expertise, and available resources to achieve the desired change. It consists of a series of activities undertaken with the aim of changing policies, practices, and attitudes. The presentation will provide examples of good practice of public advocacy in the context of the role of social work in improving the position of vulnerable groups in Croatia.

**Keywords:** *advocacy, social change, social work, vulnerable groups*

# KLJUČNI KONCEPTI I KOMPONENTE PORODIČNO ORIJENTISANE RANE INTERVENCIJE

**Snežana Ilić<sup>9</sup>**

*FASPER, Univerzitet u Beogradu, Srbija*

Porodično orijentisana rana intervencija predstavlja holistički pristup koji prepoznaje porodicu kao centralnu figuru u razvoju deteta sa smetnjama u razvoju ili rizikom od njihovog nastanka. Ovaj model se zasniva na partnerstvu između roditelja i transdisciplinarnog tima stručnjaka, pri čemu je fokus na izgradnji kapaciteta porodice da podrži razvoj deteta.

Ključni principi ovog pristupa uključuju ranu identifikaciju razvojnih poteškoća, precizno utvrđenu kroz korišćenje upitnika *Uzrast i razvoj deteta (URD)* tokom preventivnih pregleda od rođenja, posebno u 9, 18 i 24. mesecu. Intervencija je usmerena na jačanje kapaciteta porodice i pružanje podrške kroz timski rad, gde jedan član tima deluje kao primarni pružalac usluga, a ostali stručnjaci doprinose svojim znanjem putem timskih sastanaka.

Podrška je integrisana na lokalnom nivou i dostupna jednom nedeljno, obezbeđujući kontinuitet i pristupačnost za porodicu. Intervencije se sprovode u prirodnom okruženju deteta – u domu i vrtiću, jer deca najbolje uče kroz svakodnevne aktivnosti u kontekstu porodičnog života. Ovakav pristup omogućava da deca budu podržana na način koji je prilagođen njihovim individualnim potrebama, u okviru svakodnevnog iskustva sa porodicom i vrtićem.

Ovaj model intervencije naglašava važnost ranog prepoznavanja poteškoća i kontinuirane podrške u svakodnevnom životu porodice, čime se obezbeđuje optimalan razvoj deteta i dugoročan uspeh. Ovaj model intervencije naglašava važnost ranog prepoznavanja poteškoća i kontinuirane podrške u svakodnevnom životu porodice, čime se obezbeđuje optimalan razvoj deteta i dugoročan uspeh.

***Ključne reči:*** *porodično orijentisana rana intervencija, rana identifikacija, razvojne teškoće, Uzrast i stadijumi razvoja deteta (URD), transdisciplinarni tim, primarni pružalac usluga, prirodno okruženje učenja, podrška porodici, kontinuitet usluga, rani razvoj.*

---

<sup>9</sup> [snezilic@gmail.com](mailto:snezilic@gmail.com); <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-2900-9650>

# KEY CONCEPTS AND COMPONENTS OF FAMILY-ORIENTED EARLY INTERVENTION

**Snežana Ilić**

*FASPER, University of Belgrade, Serbia*

Family-oriented early intervention is a holistic approach that recognizes the family as the central figure in the development of a child with developmental delays or those at risk. This model is based on a partnership between parents and a multidisciplinary team of professionals, focusing on building the family's capacity to support the child's development.

Key principles of this approach include early identification of developmental difficulties, precisely determined using the *Ages and Stages Questionnaires (ASQ)* during preventive checkups from birth, particularly at 9, 18, and 24 months. The intervention focuses on empowering the family and providing support through teamwork, where one team member acts as the primary service provider while other professionals contribute their expertise through team meetings.

Support is integrated at the local level and provided weekly, ensuring continuity and accessibility for the family. Interventions take place in the child's natural environment—at home and in preschool—since children learn best through daily activities within the family's routine. This approach ensures that children are supported in a way tailored to their individual needs within the context of everyday family and preschool experiences.

This model emphasizes the importance of early identification of challenges and continuous family support, ensuring optimal child development and long-term success.

**Keywords:** *family-oriented early intervention, early identification, developmental difficulties, Ages and Stages Questionnaires (ASQ), multidisciplinary team, primary service provider, natural learning environment, family support, service continuity, early development.*

SESIJA/SESSION 2a

# POVEZANOST FLEKSIBILNIH RADNIH USLOVA I REZILIJENTNOSTI ZAPOSLENIH

**Hajdana Glomazić<sup>10</sup>**

*Institut za kriminološka i sociološka istraživanja, Beograd, Srbija*

**Andrijana Mikić**

*Akademija za humani razvo, Beograd, Srbija*

**Mikica Budimirović**

*Dom za odrasla invalidna lica, Beograd, Srbija*

**Apstrakt:** U savremenom radnom okruženju, fleksibilni uslovi rada, uključujući rad na daljinu, fleksibilno radno vreme i hibridne modele, postaju važni faktori očuvanja psihološke otpornosti zaposlenih. Ovo istraživanje analizira povezanost između fleksibilnih radnih uslova i nivoa rezilijentnosti zaposlenih. Empirijsko kvantitativno istraživanje sprovedeno je putem anketiranja, s ciljem utvrđivanja da li fleksibilni radni uslovi mogu delovati kao prediktori rezilijentnosti. U istraživanju je učestvovalo N = 124 zaposlenih ispitanika, od kojih je 54.03% ima fleksibilno radno vreme. Rezultati su pokazali statistički značajne razlike u nivou rezilijentnosti između zaposlenih koji koriste fleksibilno radno vreme i onih koji ne koriste ( $p < 0,001$ ). Dodatno, rezultati univarijantne logističke regresije potvrđuju da su fleksibilni radni uslovi prediktori rezilijentnosti zaposlenih ( $\text{Exp}(B) = 1,558$ , 95% C.I.for  $\text{EXP}(B) = 1,033 - 2,352$ ,  $p < 0,05$ ). Ova saznanja mogu imati značajne praktične implikacije za organizacije koje posluju u dinamičnim radnim okruženjima.

**Ključne reči:** *rezilijentnost, fleksibilni radni uslovi, organizaciona kultura, ljudski resursi, mentalno zdravlje*

---

<sup>10</sup> [hajdana.glomazic@iki.ac.rs](mailto:hajdana.glomazic@iki.ac.rs); <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-5716-1054>

# THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN FLEXIBLE WORKING CONDITIONS AND EMPLOYEE RESILIENCE

**Hajdana Glomazić**

*Institute for Criminological and Sociological Research, Belgrade, Serbia*

**Andrijana Mikić**

*College of Human Development, Belgrade, Serbia*

**Mikica Budimirović**

**Abstract:** In the contemporary work environment, flexible working conditions—including remote work, flexible hours, and hybrid models—are becoming crucial factors in maintaining employees' psychological resilience. This study examines the relationship between flexible working conditions and the level of employees' resilience. An empirical quantitative research approach was employed through a survey to determine whether flexible working conditions could serve as predictors of resilience. The study involved  $N = 124$  employed respondents, of whom 54.03% have flexible working hours. The results revealed statistically significant differences in resilience levels between employees who utilize flexible working hours and those who do not ( $p < 0.001$ ). Furthermore, the findings from the logistic regression analysis confirm that flexible working conditions are predictors of employees' resilience ( $\text{Exp}(B) = 1.558$ , 95% C.I. for  $\text{EXP}(B) = 1.033 - 2.352$ ,  $p < 0.05$ ). These insights may hold significant practical implications for organizations operating in dynamic work environments.

**Keywords:** *resilience, flexible working conditions, organizational culture, human resources, mental health*

## PSIHOANALITIČKE ŠKOLE I PRAVCI

**Bojan Lalić<sup>11</sup>**

*Akademija za humani razvoj, Beograd, Srbija*

Otac psihoanalize je Sigmund Frojd, ali je u mnogim aspektima sama psihoanaliza prevazišla svog tvorca. Ona je daleko od jedne koherentne celine, iako su neki principi zajednički svim psihoanalitičkim školama i pravcima. Cilj ovog rada je da ilustruje i sistematizuje glavne pravce razvoja psihoanalize posle Frojda. Klasična (ortodokсна) psihoanaliza. Zasniva se na radovima samog Frojda. Iako je jedan broj autora napustio Frojda u nekom momentu, većina njih su ostali „Frojdovci“ i nastavili rad podrazumevajući osnovne Frojdove postavke. Među znamenitim autorima je i Frojdova ćerka Ana Frojd.

Teorije koje naglašavaju nesvesne aspekte. Zajedničko ovim teorijama je činjenica da su naglas stavili na nesvesnim aspektima, onime što je Frojd nazivao ID-om. Ti autori su, pre svih, nekada bliski Frojdov saradnik K.G. Jung (Analitička psihologija), zatim Teorija objektnih odnosa (Melani Klajn), Žak Lakan, ali i neke druge teorije.

*Socijalno-psihološke teorije psihoanalize.* Ove teorije su nastale kao pokušaj da se naglase socijalni aspekti psihološkog funkcionisanja, onime što je u Frojdovoj teoriji podpadalo pod Superego. Ove teorije prevazilaze Frojdov biološki determinizam i psihološko funkcionisanje objašnjavaju prvenstveno socijalnim faktorima. Inicijator ove grupe teorija je prvi Frojdov disident, Alfred Adler, zatim Karen Hornaj, Erih From i Hari Stek Saliven.

*Ego psihologija.* Treća grupa teorija je nastala u pokušaju da se objasni psihološko funkcionisanje naglašavanjem aspekta čovekovog ja (ono što je Frojd nazivao Egom). Ovi autori smatraju da Ego ima sopstvene izvore energije, nezavisne od Ida i da se često ljudi ne razlikuju po sadržajima Ida, ali da li će biti psihički zdravi ili ne, zavisi prevashodno od njihovog Ega. Jedan od utemeljivača ove grupe teorija je Ana Frojd (svojom knjigom „Ego i mehanizmi odbrane“). Osim nje, glavni predstavnik ove grupe teorija je svakako Hajnc Hartman, zatim Džejn Levinger i dobrim delom Erik Erikson.

---

<sup>11</sup> bojan.lalic@ahr.edu.rs

*Savremeni pristupi.* Ovi pristupi obuhvataju jednu prilično heterogenu i široku grupu.

***Ključne reči:*** *Psihoanaliza, neoanaliza, teorije psihoanalize, novi pravci psihoanalize*



## SCHOOLS AND THEORIES OF PSYCHOANALYSIS

**Bojan Lalić**

*College of Human Development, Belgrade, Serbia*

The father of psychoanalysis is Sigmund Freud, but in many respects, psychoanalysis has surpassed its creator. It is far from a coherent group, even though some principles are common across all psychoanalytical schools and theories. The aim of this work is to illustrate and systematize the main directions of psychoanalytic development after Freud.

*Classical (Orthodox) Psychoanalysis:* This direction is based on Freud's work. Although some authors have diverged from Freud at various points, most of his followers remained “Freudians” and continued to build upon the fundamentals established by Freud. Among the prominent figures is Freud’s daughter, Anna Freud.

*Theories Emphasizing Unconscious Aspects of Personality:* The common denominator of these theories is the unconscious, a part of personality that Freud termed the ID. Notable contributors include Carl Jung, once a close associate of Freud, as well as Melanie Klein (Object relations theory), Jacques Lacan and other theorists.

*Socio-Psychological Theories of Psychoanalysis:* This group of theories aims to highlight the social aspects of psychological functioning, which Freud associated with the Superego. These theories move beyond Freudian biological determinism, explaining psychological functions primarily through social factors. The pioneer of this group is Alfred Adler, the first Freudian dissident, along with Karen Horney, Erich Fromm, and Harry Stack Sullivan.

*Ego Psychology:* This third group of theories was developed to explain psychological functioning by emphasizing aspects of the self (the part of personality Freud called the EGO). These theorists view the Ego as a domain with independent energy resources, distinct from the Id. They argue that differences in psychological health are often determined not by the content of the Id but by the functioning of the Ego. Anna Freud, known for her work on “Ego and Defense Mechanisms,” is one of the key figures in this area, along with Heinz Hartmann, Jane Levin, and Erik Erikson.

*Modern Approaches:* This category encompasses a broad and diverse range of contemporary theories.

**Keywords:** Psychoanalysis, neo-analysis, theories of psychoanalysis, new theories of psychoanalysis

# VLADAVINA STRAHOM: KAKO „TRGOVCI STRAHOM“ OBLIKUJU NAŠU STVARNOST

**Tatjana Milivojević<sup>12</sup>**

*Akademija za humani razvoj, Beograd, Srbija*

**Ljiljana Manić**

*Fakultet savremenih umetnosti, Beograd, Srbija*

Strah je jedna od osnovnih, takoreći nagonskih ljudskih emocija, koja se lako i brzo može pokrenuti i eskalirati. U strahu osoba gubi sopstvene moći i mogućnosti, jer se njena pažnja u potpunosti usmerava na blisku pretnju. Strah je jedan od najsnažnijih stresova i zato predstavlja psihološku polugu koja se zloupotrebljava za postizanje raznorodnih ciljeva. Upravljanje strahom u porodici, radnoj organizaciji ili društvu se može smatrati oblikom psihološkog nasilja, jer ima za cilj kontrolu, dominaciju, eksploataciju čime ugrožava prava, dostojanstvo i slobodu pojedinaca. U porodičnom, radnom i političko-društvenom kontekstu, upotreba straha kao sredstva kontrole stvara toksično okruženje i doprinosi razvoju sindroma „naučene bespomoćnosti“. Ovde ne mislimo na realistična upozorenja ili legitimna ograničenja i pritiske, već na dominantno oslanjanje na strah kao metodu vladanja ljudima.

Interakcije između medija i društvenih mreža šalju nam sliku sveta koja je iskrivljena u odnosu na stvarnost, stvarajući snažnu kognitivnu pristrasnost koja sadrži dve greške. Prva je, svodenje sveta na negativne fenomene, kao što su globalno zagrevanje, nasilje, ratovi, ekonomske, zdravstvene krize i socijalne nejednakosti. Ti problemi zaista postoje, ali je kognitivna greška u tome što je potisnuta percepcija pozitivnih trendova i velikog napretka u mnogim oblastima života. Deo se uzima kao celina. Druga greška je što preplavljeni zastrašujućim informacijama, bivamo ophrvani osećanjem bespomoćnosti, što takođe nije realistična pozicija. Javne debate održavaju ove dve pristrasnosti kroz delovanje tri vrste „trgovaca strahom“: medije koji u „hranjenju“ kontinuiranog informacionog toka i u neprekidnoj borbi za rejtingom, „otimaju“ pažnju javnosti dramatičnijom; društvene mreže koje umnožavaju probleme i skandale ili ih izmišljaju indukujući i pojačavajući

---

<sup>12</sup> [tatjana.milivojevic@ahr.edu.rs](mailto:tatjana.milivojevic@ahr.edu.rs); <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-8412-6839>

strah, anksioznost i bes; političari koji vode negativne kampanje, zasnovane na strahu, kako bi se predstavili kao jedino spasonosno rešenje..

Cilj nam je da kritičko-analitičkom i hermeneutičkom metodom promislimo fenomen kulture straha i faktore koji je oblikuju.

***Ključne reči:** vladanje, kultura straha, trgovci strahom, kognitivne pristrasnosti*

## RULE BY FEAR: HOW THE 'MERCHANTS OF FEAR' SHAPE OUR REALITY

**Tatjana Milivojević**

*College of Human Development, Belgrade, Serbia*

**Ljiljana Manić**

*Faculty of Contemporary Arts*

Fear is one of the basic, almost instinctual human emotions, which can be easily and quickly triggered and escalated. In fear, people lose their own powers and possibilities, as their attention is fully focused on the imminent threat. Fear is one of the strongest stressors and therefore represents a psychological lever that is misused to achieve various goals. Managing fear in the family, work organization, or society can be considered a form of psychological violence, as it aims to control, dominate, exploit, thereby endangering the rights, dignity, and freedom of individuals. In the family, work, and socio-political context, the use of fear as a means of control creates a toxic environment and contributes to the development of the "learned helplessness" syndrome. Here we do not mean realistic warnings or legitimate limitations and pressures, but a dominant reliance on fear as a method of ruling people.

Interactions between the media and social networks send us a picture of the world that is distorted in relation to reality, creating a strong cognitive bias that contains two errors. The first is the reduction of the world to negative phenomena, such as global warming, violence, wars, economic, health crises, and social inequalities. These problems indeed exist, but the cognitive error is that the perception of positive trends and great progress in many areas of life is suppressed. A part is taken as a whole. The second error is that overwhelmed by frightening information, we are beset by a feeling of helplessness, which is also not a realistic position. Public debates maintain these two biases through the actions of three types of "fear merchants": the media that in "feeding" the continuous information flow and in the relentless battle for ratings, "snatch" the public's attention with dramatization; social networks that multiply problems and scandals or invent them, inducing and amplifying fear, anxiety, and anger; politicians who lead negative campaigns, based on fear, to present themselves as the only salvation.

Our goal is to contemplate the phenomenon of the culture of fear and the factors that shape it through a critical-analytical and hermeneutical method.

**Keywords:** *governance, culture of fear, fear merchants, cognitive biases*

## VEŠTAČKA INTELIGENCIJA U PSIHOTERAPIJI

**Sanja Đurđević<sup>13</sup>**

*Akademija za humani razvoj, Beograd, Srbija*

Ovaj članak predstavlja integrativni pregled literature o primerima višestrukih potencijalnih primena veštačke inteligencije na personalizovani psihološki tretman. Rad ima za cilj da izvesti o tome da li veštačka inteligencija zaista ima moć da poboljša našu identifikaciju kliničke populacije i uputi na korisne psihoterapijske intervencije. Metodologija se sastoji od identifikovanja relevantnih publikacija, kroz pretraživanje baza podataka koristeći širok spektar ključnih reči i fraza povezanih sa veštačkom inteligencijom i psihoterapijom, a zatim predstavi ključne nalaze i implikacije tih studija. Ideja da se uz pomoć veštačke inteligencije može obogatiti razumevanje psihopatologije i psihoterapije, uključujući: kada, s kim i kako da se interveniš, svakako je inovativna. Ovaj koncept podrazumeva korišćenje određenih modela veštačke inteligencije za predviđanje npr. klinički visokih rizika za razvoj psihoze, ili suicid, ili za istraživanja efekata psihoterapijskih tretmana, ili upotrebu “mašine” za određivanje funkcionisanja obrazaca ponašanja u porodici i procenu diferencijacije selfa. Ovaj rad nudi koristan pregled relevantne literature i pruža platformu na kojoj se mogu graditi dalja i dublja istraživanja ove teme. Više je nego očigledno da veštačka inteligencija može u danima koji su pred nama pružiti brojna uzbudljiva otkrića i uputstva za psihoterapeute.

***Ključne reči:*** *veštačka inteligencija, psihoterapija, psihopatologija, tretman*

---

<sup>13</sup> sanja.djurdjevic@ahr.edu.rs

## ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN PSYCHOTHERAPY

**Sanja Đurđević**

*Academy of Human Development, Belgrade, Serbia*

This article presents an integrative literature review of examples of multiple potential applications of artificial intelligence to personalized psychological treatment. The paper aims to report whether artificial intelligence really has the power to improve our identification of clinical populations and guide useful psychotherapeutic interventions. The methodology consists of identifying relevant publications, through a database search using a wide range of keywords and phrases related to artificial intelligence and psychotherapy, and then presenting the key findings and implications of those studies. The idea that with the help of artificial intelligence one can enrich the understanding of psychopathology and psychotherapy, including: when, with whom and how to intervene, is certainly innovative. This concept involves the use of certain artificial intelligence models to predict e.g. clinically high risks of developing psychosis, or suicide, or for research into the effects of psychotherapy treatments, or the use of a "machine" for determining the functioning of behavior patterns in the family and evaluating the differentiation of the self. This paper offers a useful overview of the relevant literature and provides a platform on which to build further and deeper research on this topic. It is more than obvious that artificial intelligence can provide many exciting discoveries and directions for psychotherapists in the days ahead.

**Keywords:** *artificial intelligence, psychotherapy, psychopathology, treatment*



## ZNAČAJ SAMOPOŠTOVANJA ZA MENTALNO ZDRAVLJE

Žilijeta Krivokapić<sup>14</sup>

*Akademija za humani razvoj, Beograd, Srbija*

Samopoštovanje se definiše kao vrednovanje sebe, koliko osoba voli sebe, koliko se dopada sebi ili sagledava u pozitivnom svetlu. Ono predstavlja evaluativnu komponentu samospoznaje. Samopouzdanje se odnosi na procenu koliko osoba može ili ne može nešto, procenu sposobnosti i poverenja u sebe. Visoko samopoštovanje govori o veoma povoljnoj globalnoj proceni sebe, dok se nisko samopoštovanje odnosi na nepovoljnu definiciju sebe. Kako samopoštovanje ne uključuje eksplicitan zahtev za tačnošću, ono se može odnositi na ispravno i opravdano uvažavanje sopstvenih vrednosti i kompetencija, ali može uključiti i grandiozan ili nadmen osećaj superiornosti. Fascinacija samopoštovanjem počela se širiti sedamdesetih godina dvadesetog veka. Osnovna paradigma bila je da samopoštovanje ima uzročno-posledični efekat na svaki aspekt ljudskog života. Razvijeno je mnogo skala za merenje samopoštovanja i sprovedena su brojna istraživanja. Najveći broj istraživanja ispitivao je povezanost samopoštovanja sa školskim uspehom, karijerom, interpersonalnim relacijama, srećom i mentalnim zdravljem odnosno psihopatologijom. Ideja da nisko samopoštovanje leži u korenu individualnih, a samim tim i društvenih problema i disfunkcija, ima očigledne implikacije na intervencije i na individualnom i na društvenom nivou. Tokom proteklih nekoliko decenija, potreba za visokim samopoštovanjem je porasla od pojedinca do društvene brige. U ovom radu, autor se bavi analizom osnovnih koncepata i rezultatima istraživačkih studija sa ciljem sagledavanja uloge i značaja samopoštovanja za mentalno zdravlje.

***Ključne reči:*** *samopoštovanje, samopouzdanje, mentalno zdravlje*

---

<sup>14</sup> zilizeta.krivokapic@ahr.edu.rs

## THE IMPORTANCE OF SELF-ESTEEM FOR MENTAL HEALTH

**Žilijeta Krivokapić**

*College of Human Development, Belgrade, Serbia*

Self-esteem is defined as valuing yourself, how much a person loves himself, how much he likes himself or sees himself in a positive light. It represents the evaluative component of self-knowledge. Self-confidence refers to the assessment of how much a person can or cannot do something, assessment of abilities and self-confidence. High self-esteem refers to a very favorable global self-evaluation, while low self-esteem refers to an unfavorable self-definition. As self-esteem does not include an explicit demand for accuracy, it can refer to a correct and justified appreciation of one's own values and competences, but it can also include a grandiose or haughty sense of superiority. The fascination with self-esteem began to spread in the seventies of the twentieth century. The basic paradigm was that self-esteem has a causal effect on every aspect of human life. Many scales have been developed to measure self-esteem and numerous studies have been conducted. The largest number of studies examined the connection of self-esteem with school success, career, interpersonal relations, happiness and mental health, i.e. psychopathology. The idea that low self-esteem lies at the root of individual and therefore social problems and dysfunctions has obvious implications for interventions at both the individual and societal levels. Over the past few decades, the need for high self-esteem has grown from an individual to a societal concern. In this paper, the author deals with the analysis of basic concepts and the results of research studies with the aim of understanding the role and importance of self-esteem for mental health.

**Keywords:** *self-esteem, self-confidence, mental health*

# PRIMENA BALINT GRUPA ZA REŠAVANJE UMORA OD SAOSEĆANJA I SAGOREVANJA NA POSLU

**Rosa Šapić<sup>15</sup>**

*Akademija za humani razvoj, Beograd, Srbija*

Zdravstveni radnici u svom svakodnevnom radu često referišu brojne emocionalne probleme koji se stvaraju u susretu sa velikim brojem ljudi, što posledično doprinosi učestalijim nesporazumima međusobno i sa klijentima, pojavu “burnout” sindroma itd. To ukazuje na potrebu psihološke edukacije fokusirane na odnos sa klijentom. U svetu postoji široko primenjivan i korišćen metod edukacije u Balint grupama. Balintovu metodologiju čini upotreba nestrukturiranih prezentacija slučajeva kako bi se olakšalo refleksivno razmišljanje. Članovi donose primere iz svoje prakse koji uključuju dileme, anksioznost ili kontratransferne reakcije. Diskusija o stvarnim kliničkim susretima omogućava razmatranje ličnih i interpersonalnih dimenzija koje se često zanemaruju u didaktičkom učenju. Kada pregorevanje u poslu, iscrpljenost ili moralne dileme poremete naše odnose sa onima o kojima brinemo, postoji način da kroz zajednički rad u Balint grupi pojačamo naše uvide kroz empatiju jedni sa drugima i otkrivamo mnoge dimenzije tog odnosa, upoređujući različite perspektive o zajedničkim izazovima u našem poslu. Socijalni radnici, lekari, medicinske sestre, saradnici u zdravstvu i edukatori efikasno koriste Balint grupe za regulaciju sopstvenog psihološkog opterećenja u svojim profesijama. Učešće u Balint grupi pruža bezbedan prostor za proučavanje odnosa između klijenta i pružaoca usluge. To dalje pomažu u boljem razumevanju sebe i klijenata, i unapređuje svest o izuzetnom terapijskom značaju tog odnosa koji se kroz ovu edukaciju uči i čija se veština trenira. Obzirom na navedene benefite svih učesnika u edukaciji, sa sigurnošću se može reći da metoda ima širi društveni značaj, povećavajući kvalitet i efikasnost zdravstvenog sistema.

***Ključne reči:*** *Balint grupe, studije slučaja, profesionalni razvoj, refleksivna praksa, iskustveno učenje, obrazovna funkcija u obuci refleksivnih praktičara.*

---

<sup>15</sup> rosa.sapic@ahr.edu.rs

# BALINT GROUP APPLICATION IN COPING WITH COMPASSION FATIGUE AND WORK BURNOUT

**Rosa Šapić**

*College of Human Development, Belgrade, Serbia*

Health professionals often encounter numerous emotional issues in their daily work due to interactions with large numbers of people, which consequently leads to more frequent misunderstandings among colleagues and with clients, the emergence of burnout syndrome, etc. This highlights the need for psychological education focused on the client-provider relationship. Worldwide, the Balint group method is widely applied and utilized for this purpose. The Balint methodology involves the use of unstructured case presentations to facilitate reflective thinking. Members bring examples from their practice that include dilemmas, anxiety, or countertransference reactions. Discussion of real clinical encounters allows for the consideration of personal and interpersonal dimensions that are often neglected in didactic learning. When burnout, exhaustion, or moral dilemmas disrupt our relationships with those we care for, there is a way to enhance our insights through empathy for one another in a Balint group, discovering many dimensions of that relationship by comparing different perspectives on common challenges in our work. Social workers, doctors, nurses, healthcare collaborators, and educators effectively use Balint groups to manage their own psychological burdens in their professions. Participation in a Balint group provides a safe space to explore the relationship between the client and the service provider. This further aids in better understanding oneself and the clients, enhancing awareness of the exceptional therapeutic significance of that relationship, which is learned and practised through this education. Given the aforementioned benefits for all participants in the education, it can confidently be stated that the method has broader social significance, improving the quality and efficiency of the healthcare system.

**Keywords:** *Balint groups, burnout syndrome, empathy, experiential learning, educational function in training reflective practitioners.*

# PREPOZNAVANJE GOVORNO-JEZIČKIH POREMEĆAJA IZ UGLA RODITELJA, VASPITAČA I UČITELJA

**Gordana Čolić<sup>16</sup>**

*Univerzitet u Prištini sa privremenim sedištem u Kosovskoj Mitrovici, Učiteljski fakultet u Prizrenu sa privremenim sedištem u Leposaviću*

*Akademija za humani razvoj, Beograd*

**Sandra Đuknić**

*Osnovna škola „Anta Bogićević“, Loznica*

Roditelji, vaspitači i učitelji imaju značajnu ulogu u prepoznavanju ranih pokazatelja govorno-jezičkih poremećaja kod dece. Rano prepoznavanje govorno-jezičkih poremećaja, kao i intervencija usmerena na ove poremećaje je timski rad i podrazumeva proaktivno delovanje roditelja, vaspitača i učitelja. Cilj ovog rada je da se utvrdi mogućnost roditelja, vaspitača i učitelja da prepoznaju govorno-jezičke poremećaje. U istraživanju je učestvovalo 50 ispitanika (44% roditelja i 56% ostali, vaspitači i učitelji), oba pola (68% ženskog pola i 32% muškog pola). Za potrebe ovog istraživanja kreiran je upitnik o govorno-jezičkim poremećajima koji sadrži 14 pitanja zatvorenog tipa. Na osnovu rezultata ovog istraživanja 46% ispitanika smatra da su govorno-jezički poremećaji česti, kao i da su češći kod dečaka nego kod devojčica, što implicira na zaključak da ispitanici primećuju i/ili imaju kontakt sa decom koja imaju govorne i/ili jezičke smetnje. Ispitanici najčešće prepoznaju mucanje, zatim decu koja nerazumljivo govore, dok decu sa specifičnim jezičkim poremećajem i disleksijom retko prepoznaju. Rezultati analize upitnika upućuju na zaključak da roditelji, kao i vaspitači i učitelji mogu prepoznati mucanje i dislaliju odnosno govorne poremećaje u većem stepenu od jezičkih poremećaja.

***Ključne reči:*** roditelji, vaspitači, učitelji, prepoznavanje, govorno-jezički poremećaji

---

<sup>16</sup> [gordana.colic@ahr.edu.rs](mailto:gordana.colic@ahr.edu.rs); <https://orcid.org/0009-0006-5293-1917>

# RECOGNITION OF SPEECH AND LANGUAGE DISORDERS FROM THE POINT OF VIEW OF PARENTS, EDUCATORS AND TEACHERS

**Gordana Čolić**

*University of Priština in Kosovska Mitrovica, Teacher Education Faculty, Serbia*

*College of Human Development, Belgrade, Serbia*

**Sandra Đuknić**

*Elementary school „Anta Bogičević“, Loznica*

Parents, educators and teachers have a significant role in recognizing early indicators of speech and language disorders in children. Early recognition of speech and language disorders, as well as intervention aimed at these disorders, is a team effort and involves the proactive action of parents, educators and teachers. The aim of this paper is to determine the ability of parents, educators and teachers to recognize speech and language disorders. 50 respondents participated in the research (44% parents and 56% others, ie educators and teachers), of both sexes (68% female and 32% male). For the purposes of this research, a questionnaire on speech and language disorders was created, which contains 14 closed-ended questions. Based on the results of this research, 46% of respondents believe that speech and language disorders are common, and that they are more common in boys than in girls, which implies the conclusion that respondents notice and/or have contact with children who have speech and/or language disorders. . Respondents most often recognize stuttering, then children who speak unintelligibly, while children with a specific language disorder and dyslexia are rarely recognized. The results of the questionnaire analysis point to the conclusion that parents, as well as educators and teachers can recognize stuttering and dyslalia, that is, speech disorders to a greater degree than language disorders.

**Keywords:** *parents, educators, teachers, recognition, speech-language disorders*

## MOTIVACIJA ADOLESCENATA ZA SUDJELOVANJE U ONLAJN IZAZOVIMA NA DRUŠTVENIM MREŽAMA

**Linda Rajhvajn Bulat<sup>17</sup>**

**Antonija Kurevija**

**Kristina Saliu**

**Patricia Sastić**

**Paula Svetec**

*Studijski centar socijalnog rada, Pravni fakultet, Sveučilište u Zagrebu, Hrvatska*

Zahvaljujući tehnološkom napretku i sveopćem utjecaju interneta, došlo je do širenja izazova na društvenim mrežama, naročito među adolescentima. Iako su vršnjački izazovi postojali i prije ovog znatno digitaliziranog razdoblja, ranije su većinom bili ograničeni na određene rizične i delinkventne vršnjačke grupe. Danas su online izazovi upravo kroz društvene mreže dostupne široj publici, što je dovelo i do češćeg uključivanja mladih u te izazove. Cilj ovog istraživanja bio je istražiti motivaciju adolescenata za uključivanje u izazove na društvenim mrežama te kako je ona povezana s njihovim samopoimanjem. U istraživanju je sudjelovalo 555 učenika završnih razreda osnovnih te nižih razreda srednjih škola (dob učenika bila je od 13 do 17 godina,  $M = 15,82$ ). Samopoimanje mladih mjereno je Upitnikom samoopisivanja (Self-Description Questionnaire, SDQ-II), dok je za ispitivanje motivacije za uključivanje u online izazove konstruiran novi upitnik. Upitnik motivacije za sudjelovanje u izazovima na društvenim mrežama nastao je na osnovu rezultata kvalitativnog istraživanja s 43 učenika osnovnih i srednjih škola, koji su sudjelovali u fokus grupama. Upitnik sadrži tri visoko pouzdane subskale: motivacija za pozitivnom slikom o sebi, motivacija za zabavom te motivacija za promocijom na društvenim mrežama. Ukupno gledajući, rezultati pokazuju kako ne postoji visoka povezanost između motivacije mladih da se uključe u izazove na društvenim mrežama s njihovim samopoštovanjem, zadovoljstvom tjelesnim izgledom i odnosima s vršnjacima. Međutim, i kod mladih koji se već jesu uključili u online izazove i kod onih koji u tome nisu sudjelovali konzistentno se pokazuje da je lošije samopoimanje značajno povezano s većom motivacijom za uključivanje u izazove upravo kako bi gradili bolju sliku o sebi. Također, što mladi imaju lošije odnose s vršnjacima suprotnog spola, više navode da

---

<sup>17</sup> [linda.rajhvaj@pravo.hr](mailto:linda.rajhvaj@pravo.hr); <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-4875-1327>

bi se radi zabave uključivali u izazove na društvenim mrežama. U raspravi će se prezentirati trendovi u izazovima na društvenim mrežama, identificirati koja djeca i mladi su pod najvećim rizikom da dožive negativne posljedice uključivanja u te izazove te će se dati preporuke za buduća istraživanja i preventivne intervencije za ovaj, još uvijek nedovoljno istražen, društveni problem.

***Ključne reči:** izazovi na društvenim mrežama, online izazovi, TikTok izazovi, adolescent, motivacija*



# ADOLESCENTS' MOTIVATION FOR INCLUDING IN SOCIAL MEDIA CHALLENGES

**Linda Rajhvajn Bulat**

**Antonija Kurevija**

**Kristina Saliu**

**Patricia Sastić**

**Paula Svetec**

*University study of Social Work, Faculty of Law, University of Zagreb, Croatia*

Technological advancements and the pervasive influence of the Internet have given rise to the widespread phenomenon of social media challenges among adolescents. While peer challenges existed before the digital era, they were largely associated with risk and delinquency within specific peer groups. Nowadays, social media challenges have become accessible to a broad audience through social networks, resulting in a significant increase in youth participation. The aim of this study is to investigate adolescents' motivation to participate in social media challenges and how it is connected to their self-concept.

A total of 555 elementary and high school students participated in the study (ages 13 to 17,  $M = 15.82$ ). Data were collected using the Self-Description Questionnaire (SDQ-II) and the Questionnaire of Motivation for Social Media Challenges, which was developed for this study through a qualitative investigation involving focus groups with 43 students. The questionnaire includes three reliable subscales: better self-image, having fun, and promotion on social media as motivations for participating in social media challenges.

Results showed that correlations between motivation for participating in social media challenges and adolescents' self-esteem, satisfaction with physical appearance, and peer relations are not high. However, there are consistent findings that adolescents motivated by a desire for a better self-image tend to have a more negative self-concept. Additionally, "having fun" as a motive is negatively correlated with relationships with peers of the opposite sex.

The discussion will present trends in social media challenges, identify which children are at the highest risk of experiencing negative consequences from engaging in these challenges, and offer

suggestions for future research and preventive strategies for this still under-researched yet important contemporary issue.

***Keywords:*** *social media challenges; online challenges, Tik tok challenges, adolescents, motivation*

SESIJA/SESSION 2b

## SPECIJALIZOVANO HRANITELJSTVO – MODEL ZAŠTITE DJECE I MLADIH ŽRTAVA SEKSUALNOG I DRUGIH OBLIKA RODNO ZASNOVANOG NASILJA

**Andrea Rakanović Radonjić<sup>18</sup>**

*Fakultet političkih nauka, Univerzitet u Banja Luci, Republika Srpska, BiH*

*Katedra za socijalni rad*

Iako je normativno definisano kao oblik hraniteljstva, specijalizovano hraniteljstvo nije razvijeno u Bosni i Hercegovini. Postoji deklarativno opredeljenje oba entiteta (koji su nadležni za socijalnu zaštitu) o razvoju hraniteljstva, uključujući i specijalizovano hraniteljstvo, što je u skladu sa ratifikovanim međunarodnim dokumentima koji regulišu različite oblasti zaštite ugroženih grupa građana (Konvencija UN-a. o pravima djeteta, 1989.; Zajedničke evropske smjernice za prelazak sa institucionalne na usluge podrške za život u zajednici, 2012.; CEDAW konvencija, 1979). Specijalizovano hraniteljstvo može sveobuhvatno da odgovori na potrebe zbrinjavanja, zaštite i podrške djeci i mladima žrtvama seksualnog i drugih oblika rodno zasnovanog nasilja. Sistemске aktivnosti usmjerene na razvoj hraniteljstva bile su sporadične, uglavnom su obuhvatale standardno hraniteljstvo i odnosile se na obuku stručnjaka iz sistema socijalne zaštite. U BiH nije bilo aktivnosti koje se odnose na sistemski odgovor u zadovoljavanju potreba djece i mladih žrtava seksualnog i drugih oblika RN-a. Uglavnom su sve aktivnosti bile usmjerene na odgovor (reagovanje) na nasilje nad ženama i nasilje u porodici, bez posebnog fokusa na djecu žrtve nasilja. Kombinacija odgovora kroz sistem socijalne zaštite i pružanja podrške od strane organizacija civilnog društva u smještaju, zaštiti i podršci djeci i mladima žrtvama seksualnog i drugih oblika rodno zasnovanog nasilja kroz model specijalizovanog hraniteljstva bi omogućio sprovođenje adekvatne brige za ovu ranjivu grupu. Ovaj vid zbrinjavanja ne bi bio vremenski ograničen, kao smještaj u sigurne kuće. U radu će biti predstavljen model specijalizovanog hraniteljstva za zaštitu djece i mladih žrtava seksualnog i drugih oblika rodno zasnovanog nasilja, kao cjelovit, inovativan i djeci prilagođen oblik zaštite.

***Ključne riječi:*** *specijalizovano hraniteljstvo, seksualno nasilje, djeca.*

---

<sup>18</sup> [andrea.rakanovic-radonjic@fpn.unibl.org](mailto:andrea.rakanovic-radonjic@fpn.unibl.org); <https://orcid.org/0009-0000-0953-543X>

# SPECIALIZED FOSTER CARE- MODEL FOR THE PROTECTION OF CHILDREN AND YOUTH VICTIMS OF SEXUAL AND OTHER FORMS OF GENDER BASED VIOLENCE

**Andrea Rakanović Radonjić**

*University of Banja Luka, Faculty of Political science, Department for Social work*

**Abstract:** Although it is normatively defined as a form of foster care, specialized foster care has not been developed in Bosnia and Herzegovina. There is a declarative commitment of both entities (which are responsible for social protection) to the development of foster care, including specialized foster care, which is in accordance with ratified international documents that regulate various areas of protection of vulnerable groups of citizens (UN Convention on the Rights of the Child, 1989; Guidelines for alternative child care, 2009; Common European guidelines for the transition from institutional care to support services for community life, 2012; Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and in the family, 2011; CEDAW convention, 1979). Specialized foster care can comprehensively respond to the housing, protection and support needs of children and youth victims of sexual and other forms of GBV. Actions aimed at the development of foster care were sporadic, mostly included only standard foster care and related to the training of professionals from the social protection system. In BiH, there were no actions related to a systemic response in meeting the needs of children and youth victims of sexual and other forms GBV. Mostly, all the actions were directed to the response to violence against women and domestic violence in the family, without a specific focus on children victims of violence. The combination of responses through the social protection system and the provision of support by CSOs in the accommodation, protection and support of children and youth victims of SV and other forms of GBV would enable the implementation of adequate care for this vulnerable group of beneficiaries, as it is not time-limited. This paper will present a specialized foster care model for the protection of children and youth victims of sexual and other forms of GBV, as a complete, innovative and child-friendly form of care.

**Key words:** *specialized foster care, sexual and other forms of GBV, children*

## SOCIJALNI RAD U SVETU KOJI SE MENJA: IZAZOVI BUDUĆNOSTI

**Milorad Đurić<sup>19</sup>,**

*Akademija za humani razvoj, Beograd*

*Departman za socijalni rad*

U radu se ispituje mogućnost socijalnog rada kao teorijske delatnosti da anticipira ključne promene i trendove s kojima ćemo se suočiti u neposrednoj budućnosti. U svetu u kojem je nepromenljiva jedino stalna promena, sagledavanje onoga što donosi budućnost postaje izuzetno važno. Istovremeno, znamo da je u društvenim i humanističkim naukama precizno predviđanje budućnosti gotovo nemoguće. Razlog je u svojevrsnoj cirkularnoj prirodi znanja o društvu. Svaka nova teorija o društvu, naime, povratno utiče na to isto društvo i menja ga. To je, uostalom, bila tema filozofije i sociologije krajem devetnaestog i početkom dvadesetog veka. Ipak, i pored toga što ne možemo da uočimo zakonomernost u društvenim pojavama, možemo da razumemo najvažnije trendove koji nas očekuju u budućnosti. U tom smislu, osnovna teza ovog rada je da socijalni rad može i mora da oblikuje jedan teorijski interes koji će uzeti u obzir društvene promene i trendove koji će se događati u bliskoj budućnosti kako bi adekvatno prilagodio svoje operative modele i kapacitete. Minimalna evidencija tih trendova morala bi da obuhvati: a) permanentni porast socijalne nesigurnosti; b) produžavanje ljudskog veka; c) migracije; d) permanentna IT revolucija. Pokušaj da se socijalni rad interpretira u kontekstu izrazitih društvenih promena relevantan je kako zbog potrebe da se sistematizuju nova socijalna iskustva i očekivane promene, tako i zbog potrebe da se konstituišu operativni modeli koji će omogućiti poboljšanja u socijalno-zaštitnoj praksi.

***Ključne reči:*** *socijalni rad, društvene promene, izazovi, budućnost*

---

<sup>19</sup> miloraddjuric1@gmail.com

## SOCIAL WORK IN A CHANGING WORLD: CHALLENGES OF THE FUTURE

**Milorad Đurić**

*College of Human Development, Belgrade*

*Department for Social Work*

The paper examines the possibility of social work as a theoretical activity to anticipate key changes and trends that we will face in the immediate future. In a world where the only constant is constant change, seeing what the future holds becomes extremely important. At the same time, we know that in the social sciences and humanities, accurately predicting the future is almost impossible. The reason lies in the kind of circular nature of knowledge about society. Every new theory about society, in other words, affects the same society and changes it. This was, after all, the topic of philosophy and sociology at the end of the nineteenth and the beginning of the twentieth century. Nevertheless, despite the fact that we cannot see regularity in social phenomena, we can understand the most important trends that await us in the future. In this sense, the basic thesis of this paper is that social work can and must shape a theoretical interest that will take into account social changes and trends that will occur in the near future in order to adequately adapt its operational models and capacities. The minimum record of those trends would have to include: a) permanent increase of social insecurity; b) prolongation of human life; c) migrations; d) permanent IT revolution. The attempt to interpret social work in the context of marked social changes is relevant both because of the need to systematize new social experiences and expected changes, and because of the need to establish operational models that will enable improvements in social protection practice.

**Keywords:** *social work, social changes, challenges, future*

## DA LI JE „BESKUĆNIK“ ZAISTA SAMO „BESKUĆNIK“ — DRUGA STRANA SOCIJALNE MARGINALIZACIJE

**Olga Nikolić**<sup>20</sup>

**Tamara Stanimirović**

*Prihvatilište za odrasla i stara lica, Beograd, Srbija*

Prihvatilište za odrasla i stara lica u Beogradu je specifična ustanova socijalne zaštite, koja zbrinjava korisnike koji su materijalno, stambeno i porodično nezbrinuti, pružajući im privremeni smeštaj, primarnu zdravstvenu zaštitu i stručnu pomoć i podršku u cilju prihvatanja i savladavanja životnih teškoća, definisanja budućih ciljeva i sveopšteg osnaživanja. Korisnici Prihvatilišta su lica zaboravljena od svih, sa margine društva i, kao takvi, pripadaju vulnerabilnoj kategoriji osoba po različitim osnovama. Oni su neretko i predmet različitih stigmatizacija i neosnovanih predrasuda, što doprinosi većem stepenu socijalne isključenosti i sveopšte marginalizacije, bez obzira na eventualne kapacitete i potencijale koje bi mogli da usmere ka konstruktivnim i društveno prihvatljivim aktivnostima.

Cilj: Pošavši od pretpostavke da se kod korisnika može očekivati izraženije prisustvo određenih karakteristika ličnosti i ponašanja, osnovni cilj je bio evidentiranje teškoća i procena emocionalnog stanja korisnika, odnosno prisustvo karakteristika koje se, stereotipno, vezuju za korisnike iz Prihvatilišta.

Metoda: Korisnicima su zadavani upitnici koji se odnose na stepen zastupljenosti depresivnog raspoloženja, socijalne izolacije, teškoća u komunikaciji i procene prisustva psihopatoloških tendencija.

Rezultati: Rezultati pokazuju da nema izraženog prisustva ni jedne od posmatranih karakteristika. Napominjemo da je sprovedeno istraživanje isključivo deskriptivnog karaktera, da se na osnovu rezultata ne može govoriti o statistički značajnim podacima, da se oni ne mogu generalizovati niti se verodostojno mogu potvrditi ili opovrgnuti određene hipoteze.

---

<sup>20</sup> nikolic.o@prihvatiliste.com



Zaključak: Dobijeni podaci predstavljaju značajan izvor informacija koji pružaju uvid u mentalni sklop ličnosti koje se suočavaju sa ozbiljnim egzistencijalnim i socijalnim problemima i ukazuju na teškoće sa kojima se oni bore. Takođe, otvara se prostor za preispitivanje rigidno ukorenjenih uverenja i stiču se uslovi za buduća naučna istraživanja koja bi potencijalno mogla da transformišu sliku „Osobe iz Prihvatišta”.

***Ključne reči:** socijalna izolacija, marginalizacija, vulenrabilna kategorija, problem u funkcionisanju*

# IS A „HOMELESS MAN" REALLY JUST A „HOMELESS MAN" — THE OTHER SIDE OF SOCIAL MARGINALIZATION

**Olga Nikolić**

**Tamara Stanimirović**

*Shelter for adults and the elderly, Belgrade, Serbia*

The Shelter for the Adults and the Elderly" in Belgrade is a specific institution of social care, which takes care of people who are materially, residentially and family carefree, providing them temporary accommodation, primary health care and professional help and support, with the aim of accepting and overcoming life difficulties, defining future aims and empowering in general. The users of Shelter's services are people who are forgotten, and who live on the margins of society, so they are part of a vulnerable population in many aspects. They are often stigmatised and are subject to baseless prejudices, which contributes to a higher level of social exclusion and marginalisation, regardless of their capacities and potentials that could be focused on some constructive and socially acceptable activities.

The aim: Assuming that some personal and behavioural characteristics could be more expressed in this population, the main goal was to estimate their emotional state and difficulties and the existence of those characteristics that are stereotypically linked with homeless men in the Shelter.

The method: The users were given questionnaires concerning the evidence of depression, social isolation, communication difficulties and psychopathological tendencies.

The results: The results show that there is no higher level of any of the mentioned characteristics. We would like to remark that this research is entirely descriptive, so the results cannot provide any statistically significant data, cannot be generalized or provide confirmation or denial of any hypothesis.

The conclusion: The data represent a significant source of information that can help us understand the mindset of people who deal with serious existential and social problems, as well as point to difficulties they have to take care of. The data can also be the starting point for some other researchers with the aim of reconsidering rigid beliefs and transforming the view of "the people from the Shelter"

**Keywords:** *social isolation, marginalization, vulnerable category, fuctional issues*

# AKTIVNE MJERE ZAPOŠLJAVANJA MLADIH NA TRŽIŠTU RADA CRNE GORE – KOMPARACIJA SA ISKUSTVOM DRŽAVA EVROPSKE UNIJE

**Milica Mardokić Sekulović<sup>21</sup>**

*Ministarstvo rada, zapošljavanja i socijalnog dijaloga, Podgorica, Crna Gora*

U razvijenim zemljama mladi ljudi predstavljaju snagu za razvoj države. Ulaganjem u obrazovanje i različite obuke koje zahtijeva era globalizacije i postindustrijsko društvo, praćene razvojem i rastom ekonomije i posljedično tržišta rada, otvara se prostor za uključenost mladih u ekonomski i sveukupni razvoj društva. Ne možemo govoriti o razvijenoj državi ili onoj koja pretenduje da to bude, ukoliko perspektiva i realnost za mlade osobe nije adekvatno zaposlenje u pravo vrijeme. Država Crna Gora spada u grupu zemalja koja je još uvijek (predugo) u procesu tranzicije, ali ipak s jasnim ciljem - članstvo u Evropskoj uniji, koja ima svoje standarde, koji se moraju primijeniti. Crna Gora čini napore u tom pravcu, istina ponekad presporo i nedovoljno. Konkurentna ekonomija predstavlja jedan od uslova, dok adekvatna uključenost mladih na tržište rada jeste neizostavna karika u tom pravcu. Aktivnim mjerama zapošljavanja direktno se utiče na bolji životni standard cjelokupnog stanovništva, naročito na brže osamostaljivanje mladih, a koje za rezultat može imati različite pozitivne efekte.

Kroz ovaj rad prikazano je trenutno stanje u Crnoj Gori po pitanju nezaposlenosti mladih, u smislu zakonskih okvira, ali i situacije na terenu. Takođe, dat je osvrt na to kako se evropska politika uopšte, a posebno u oblasti zapošljavanja mladih, bavila ovom tematikom. Iako u određenim zemljama EU pitanje zaposlenosti stanovništva nije u potpunosti riješeno jer je zapošljavanje mladih i tamo gorući problem, Evropska unija generalno ima dobro uređen sistem zapošljavanja mladih po osnovu koga i Crna Gora planira i usklađuje svoju politiku zapošljavanja.

***Ključne riječi:*** mladi, tržište rada, zapošljavanje, mjere zapošljavanja, Evropska unija...

---

<sup>21</sup> mardjokicsekulovic.2518@gmail.com

# ACTIVE YOUTH EMPLOYMENT MEASURES ON THE MONTENEGRIN LABOR MARKET- COMPARISON WITH THE EXPERIENCE OF EUROPEAN UNION COUNTRIES

**Milica Mardokić Sekulović**

*Ministry of Labour, Employment and Social Dialogue, Podgorica, Montenegro*

In developed countries, young people are a force for the development of the country. By investing in education and various trainings required by the era of globalization and post-industrial society, accompanied by the development and growth of the economy and consequently the labor market, space is opened for the involvement of young people in the economic and overall development of society. We cannot talk about a developed country or one that aspires to be one, if the perspective and reality for young people is not adequate employment at the right time. The country of Montenegro belongs to a group of countries that is still (for too long) in the process of transition, but still with a clear goal - membership in the European Union, which has its own standards, which must be applied. Montenegro is making efforts in this direction, the truth is sometimes too slow and insufficient. A competitive economy is one of the conditions, while the adequate involvement of young people in the labor market is an indispensable link in that direction. Active employment measures directly influence the better living standards of the entire population, especially the faster independence of young people, which can have various positive effects as a result. This paper presents the current situation in Montenegro regarding youth unemployment, in terms of legal frameworks, but also the situation on the ground. Also, a review was given on how European policy in general, and especially in the field of youth employment, dealt with this topic. Although in certain EU countries the issue of population employment has not been fully resolved because youth employment is a pressing problem there, the European Union generally has a well-organized youth employment system based on which Montenegro also plans and coordinates its employment policy.

**Keywords:** *youth, labor market, employment, employment measures, European Union*

# ISKUSTVA MLADIH SA ALTERNATIVNOG STARANJA U PROCESU OSAMOSTALJIVANJA

**Jelena Tanasijević<sup>22</sup>**

*Filozofski fakultet, Univerzitet u Novom Sadu, Srbija*

*Odsek za socijalni rad*

Mladi ljudi koji odrastaju u sistemu alternativne brige suočavaju se sa nizom izazova tokom procesa pripreme za započinjanje samostalnog života, kao i kada izađu iz sistema. Teška životna iskustva, gubici, promene, deo su njihovog odrastanja. Sve to je potrebno obraditi i integrisati u svoj životni narativ kako bi mogli adekvatno da prođu period tranzicije u odraslo doba i ostvare se u različitim životnim ulogama. Da bi to uspeali veoma je značajna podrška koju dobijaju od stručnjaka koji brinu o njima ili su na drugi način uključeni u njihov život i odrastanje. Međutim, u praksi se pokazalo da ne dobiju uvek adekvatnu podršku, da odrasli ne prepoznaju njihove potrebe i usled toga nisu u stanju da na njih odgovore. Programi podrške koji su posebno usmereni na ovu grupu mladih se organizuju sporadično, tokom perioda pripreme za izlazak, a kada započnu samostalan život najveći broj njih ostane bez ikakve podrške. Upravo iz tog razloga neophodno je unaprediti postojeći sistem i obezbediti pravovremenu i kontinuiranu podršku, koja je u skladu sa potrebama konkretne mlade osobe. Cilj istraživanja definisan je kao ispitivanje, mapiranje i deskriptivna analiza potreba mladih koji odrastaju u sistemu alternativne brige za podrškom u periodu osamostaljivanja. Paralelno sa direktnim ispitivanjem potreba mladih organizovane su i fokus grupe sa zaposlenima koji rade sa mladima u ustanovama, institucijama i organizacijama vladinog i nevladinog sektora, kako bismo sagledali i perspektivu profesionalaca. Glavni nalazi pokazali su da se mladi iz ove grupe suočavaju sa nizom izazova, kao i da bi programi podrške nakon izlaska trebalo da sadrže različite grupe aktivnosti kao što su psiho-socijalna podrška, savetovanje, karijerno usmeravanje, podrška u traženju posla, stana. Profesionalci navode da je i njima potrebna podrška u domenu edukacije, kako bi na adekvatan način podržali mlade u procesu tranzicije u odraslo doba.

***Ključne reči:*** mladi bez roditeljskog staranja, samostalnost, alternativno staranje

---

<sup>22</sup> [jelena.tanasijevic@ff.uns.ac.rs](mailto:jelena.tanasijevic@ff.uns.ac.rs); <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-1031-472X>

# EXPERIENCES OF YOUTH IN ALTERNATIVE CARE IN THE PROCESS OF TRANSITION TO INDEPENDENCE

**Jelena Tanasijević**

*Faculty of Philosophy, University of Novi Sad, Serbia*

*Department for Social Work*

Young people who are growing up in the alternative care system face a range of challenges during the transition to independent living, as well as when they exit the system. Difficult life experiences, losses, and changes are part of their upbringing. All of this needs to be processed and integrated into their life narrative so they can adequately navigate the transition to adulthood and realize themselves in various life roles. To succeed, the support they receive from professionals who care for them or are otherwise involved in their lives and upbringing is crucial. However, in practice, it has been shown that they do not always receive adequate support. Adults don't have specific knowledge and skills how to recognize their needs and, as a result, they are unable to respond to them. Support programs specifically aimed at this group of young people are organized sporadically during the preparation period for their exit, and once they start living independently, most of them find themselves without any support. For this reason, it is essential to improve the existing system and ensure timely and continuous support that aligns with the needs of the specific young person. The aim of the research is defined as examining, mapping, and descriptively analyzing the needs of young people growing up in the alternative care system for support during their transition to independence. Alongside the direct examination of young people's needs, focus groups were organized with professionals who work with young people in institutions, organizations, and both governmental and non-governmental sectors to gain insight into the professionals' perspectives. The main findings indicate that young people in this group face numerous challenges and that support programs after exiting should include various activities such as psychosocial support, counseling, career guidance, and assistance in job and housing searches. Professionals also state that they need support in the field of education to adequately assist young people in their transition to adulthood.

**Keywords:** *Young people without parental care, independence, alternative care*

ISTRAŽIVANJE PRESEKA NASILJA, INVALIDITETA I RELIGIJE:  
KVANTITATIVNA STUDIJA O DECI SA SMETNJAMA U RAZVOJU U  
MULTIKULTURALNOJ SEVERNOJ MAKEDONIJI

**Nataša Stanojkovska-Trajkovska<sup>23</sup>**

**Sofija Georgievska**

**Ratko Duev**

*Filozofski fakultet, Univerzitet "Sv. Ćirilo i Metodije" u Skoplju, Republika Severna Makedonija*

Ova studija se bavi ukrštanjem problema nasilja, invaliditeta i religije unutar raznolikog i multikulturalnog pejzaža Severne Makedonije, fokusirajući se na iskustva dece sa smetnjama u razvoju koja su posebno ranjiva na različite oblike nasilja. Istraživanje ima za cilj da rasvetli kako kulturni i verski faktori utiču na prevalenciju i uticaj primarne i sekundarne traumatizacije i viktimizacije među ovom decom. Koristeći uzorak od 152 dece sa smetnjama u razvoju iz različitih obrazovnih i društvenih institucija širom Severne Makedonije, studija koristi rigorozne kvantitativne metode, uključujući t-testove i korelacione analize, kako bi istražila odnose između iskustava ove dece sa nasiljem i njihovog verskog i kulturnog porekla. Nalazi otkrivaju statistički značajnu korelaciju ( $r=0.47$ ,  $p<0.01$ ) između stepena verskog konzervativizma u zajednicama i učestalosti nasilja nad decom sa smetnjama u razvoju, što ukazuje da kulturne i verske norme igraju ključnu ulogu u njihovoj ranjivosti. Štaviše, istraživanje identifikuje značajnu razliku ( $t=2.86$ ,  $p<0.05$ ) u stepenu sekundarne traumatizacije između dece koja dobijaju podršku od svojih verskih zajednica i one koja je nemaju. Ovo naglašava potencijalni zaštitni efekat podrške zajednice u ublažavanju štetnih uticaja nasilja. Studija naglašava važnost razmatranja složene interakcije invaliditeta, religije i kulturnog konteksta, kada se razvijaju intervencije koje imaju za cilj zaštitu ugrožene dece od nasilja i njegovih trajnih posledica. Ovi nalazi su ključni za informisanje politike i prakse u socijalnom radu, posebno u multikulturalnim okruženjima kao što je Severna Makedonija.

---

<sup>23</sup> [natasa.stanojkovska@zff.ukim.edu.mk](mailto:natasa.stanojkovska@zff.ukim.edu.mk); <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-7214-8993>



***Ključne reči:*** *Nasilje nad decom, deca sa smetnjama u razvoju, primarna i sekundarna traumatizacija, viktimizacija, religija, multikulturalnost, osetljive grupe, socijalni rad, ljudska prava*

# EXPLORING THE INTERSECTION OF VIOLENCE, DISABILITY, AND RELIGION: A QUANTITATIVE STUDY ON CHILDREN WITH DISABILITIES IN MULTICULTURAL NORTH MACEDONIA

**Nataša Stanojkovska-Trajkovska**  
**Sofija Georgievska**

**Ratko Duev**

*Faculty of Philosophy, Ss. Cyril and Methodius University in Skopje, Republic of North Macedonia*

This study delves into the intersection of violence, disability, and religion within the diverse and multicultural landscape of North Macedonia, focusing on the experiences of children with disabilities who are particularly vulnerable to various forms of violence. The research aims to shed light on how cultural and religious factors influence the prevalence and impact of both primary and secondary traumatization and victimization among these children. Utilizing a sample of 152 children with disabilities from various educational and social institutions across North Macedonia, the study employs rigorous quantitative methods, including t-tests and correlation analyses, to explore the relationships between these children's experiences of violence and their religious and cultural backgrounds. The findings reveal a statistically significant correlation ( $r = 0.47$ ,  $p < 0.01$ ) between the degree of religious conservatism in communities and the incidence of violence against children with disabilities, indicating that cultural and religious norms play a critical role in their vulnerability. Moreover, the research identifies a significant difference ( $t = 2.86$ ,  $p < 0.05$ ) in the level of secondary traumatization between children who receive support from their religious communities and those who do not. This highlights the potential protective effect of community support in mitigating the harmful impacts of violence. The study underscores the importance of considering the complex interplay of disability, religion, and cultural context when developing interventions aimed at safeguarding vulnerable children from violence and its enduring consequences. These insights are crucial for informing policy and practice in social work, particularly in multicultural settings like North Macedonia.

**Keywords:** *Violence against children, children with disabilities, primary and secondary traumatization, victimization, religion, multiculturalism, vulnerable groups, social work, human rights.*

# ZNAČAJ MEĐUSEKTORSKE SARADNJE U PROCESU DEINSTITUCIONALIZACIJE

**Suada Buljubašić<sup>24</sup>**

**Nedreta Šerić**

**Nina Babić**

*Fakultet političkih nauka, Univerzitet u Sarajevu, BiH*

Međusektorska saradnja je složen ali važan proces koji podrazumijeva sudjelovanje različitih sistema i temelji se na partnerskim odnosima u cilju ostvarivanja zajedničkog cilja. Ova saradnja značajna je u mnogim oblastima i mora biti utemeljena na osnovnim principima planiranja među kojima je posebno značajan princip jedinstva – koordinacije. U oblasti socijalnog rada međusektorska saradnja je nužna u prevenciji i rješavanju brojnih problema i zaštiti i ostvarivanju ljudskih prava.

Deinstitucionalizacija je uslovljena dobrom međusektorskom saradnjom, a uključenost pojedinih sektora zavisi od ciljne grupe. Tako je za deinstitucionalizaciju djece neophodna saradnja socijalnog, zdravstvenog i obrazovnog sektora, a za osobe s duševnim smetnjama nužna je saradnja socijalnog, zdravstvenog i sektora policije kao glavnih aktera u ovom složenom procesu uz uključenost i drugih sektora u zavisnosti od konkretnog slučaja. U međusektorskoj saradnji nikako se ne smije zanemariti uloga nevladinog sektora koji je veoma značajan i daje veliki doprinos u procesu deinstitucionalizacije i ostvarivanju ljudskih prava.

Rezultati istraživanja pokazuju da postoje brojni problemi u međusektorskoj saradnji koji imaju različite uzroke, a što se reflektuje na korisnike. Ovi problemi u značajnoj mjeri posljedica su nedovoljne otvorenosti pojedinih sistema jer nisu u dovoljnoj mjeri prepoznali značaj saradnje, ali su posljedica i drugih determinirajućih faktora izraženih u društvu. Zato je narednom periodu neophodno otklanjanje identificiranih prepreka, promociji i jačanju međusektorske saradnje kako bi se postigli bolji rezultati u radu s korisnicima i poštivanje ljudskih prava.

***Ključne riječi:*** *međusektorska saradnja, socijalni rad, deinstitucionalizacija, ljudska prava.*

---

<sup>24</sup> [suada.buljubasic@fpn.unsa.ba](mailto:suada.buljubasic@fpn.unsa.ba); <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-8332-5270>

# THE IMPORTANCE OF INTERSECTORAL COOPERATION IN THE PROCESS OF DEINSTITUTIONALIZATION

**Suada Buljubašić**

**Nedreta Šerić**

**Nina Babić**

*Faculty of Political Sciences, University of Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina*

Intersectoral cooperation is a complex but important process that involves the participation of different systems and is based on partnership relations in order to achieve a common goal. This cooperation is significant in many areas and must be based on the basic principles of planning, among which the principle of unity - coordination is particularly important. In the field of social work, intersectoral cooperation is necessary in the prevention and resolution of numerous problems and the protection and realization of human rights.

Deinstitutionalization is conditioned by good intersectoral cooperation, and the involvement of individual sectors depends on the target group. Thus, for the deinstitutionalization of children, the cooperation of the social, health and educational sectors is necessary, and for people with mental disorders, the cooperation of the social, health and police sectors is necessary as the main actors in this complex process, with the involvement of other sectors depending on the specific case. In intersectoral cooperation, the role of the non-governmental sector, which is very significant and makes a great contribution to the process of deinstitutionalization and the realization of human rights, must not be neglected.

The results of the research show that there are numerous problems in intersectoral cooperation that have different causes, and which are reflected on the users. These problems are to a significant extent the consequence of the insufficient openness of certain systems because they have not sufficiently recognized the importance of cooperation, but they are also the consequence of other determining factors expressed in society. Therefore, in the coming period, it is necessary to remove identified obstacles, promote and strengthen intersectoral cooperation in order to achieve better results in working with users and respect for human rights.

**Keywords:** *intersectoral cooperation, social work, deinstitutionalization, human rights*

# PROBLEM VRŠNJAČKOG NASILJA KROZ PRIZMU PERCEPCIJE PRAKTIČARA O KVALITETU SARADNJE SISTEMA SOCIJALNE ZAŠTITE I OBRAZOVNOG SISTEMA NA PRIMERU GRADA PANČEVA

**Marija Mišljanov<sup>25</sup>**

*Centar za socijalni rad Pančevo i Fakultet socijalnih nauka Univerziteta „Lobačevski“ u*

*Nižnjem Novgorodu, Ruska Federacija*

Nasilje među decom i mladima predstavlja ozbiljan sociološki problem i prisutan je u svim društvima. Razvojem tehnologije, pojavili su se novi oblici nasilja, poput digitalnog nasilja, te se problem usložnjava i zahteva prilagođavanje i razumevanje globalnih promena. S obzirom na složenost ovog fenomena, neophodan je sistemski odgovor, koji podrazumeva delovanje u odnosu na sva tri nivoa prevencije i uključivanje brojnih aktera u taj proces, od roditelja preko dece i mladih do profesionalaca, koji treba da pruže podršku u realizaciji zajedničkog cilja, odnosno da doprinesu smanjenju procenta nasilja. Deca i mladi veliki deo vremena provode u školi, te obrazovni sistem ima značajnu ulogu u prepoznavanju i prevenciji vršnjačkog nasilja. Takođe, veoma je važna podrška i drugih sistema, poput zdravstvenog sistema i sistema bezbednosti, te sistema socijalne zaštite koji je posebno analiziran u ovom radu. Cilj je da se ukaže na značaj međusektorske saradnje u pogledu ublažavanja narastajućeg problema vršnjačkog nasilja, kao i identifikacija problema sa kojima se susreću praktičari u svakodnevnom radu. Korišćena je metoda analize dokumentacije, kao i anketni upitnik za praktičare iz svih osnovnih škola u Pančevu i Centra za socijalni rad. Rezultati ukazuju da je potrebno više ulaganja u primarnu prevenciju, kako na najvišem državnom nivou, tako i na nivou jedinice lokalne samouprave, kao i koordinisani međusektorski rad kada su u pitanju deca i mladi u riziku od vršnjačkog nasilja. Neophodno je da donosioci odluka prepoznaju značaj projektnih rešenja koja su u prošlosti davala rezultate i obezbede njihovu dugotrajnu održivost..

***Ključne reči:*** *deca i mladi, vršnjačko nasilje, međuinstitucionalna saradnja, obrazovanje, socijalna zaštita, grad Pančevo*

---

<sup>25</sup> [marija.misljanov@gmail.com](mailto:marija.misljanov@gmail.com); <https://orcid.org/0000-0009-3345-1274>

# THE PROBLEM OF PEER VIOLENCE THROUGH THE PRISM OF THE PRACTITIONER'S PERCEPTION OF THE QUALITY OF COOPERATION BETWEEN THE SOCIAL PROTECTION SYSTEM AND THE EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM ON THE EXAMPLE OF THE CITY OF PANCEVO

**Marija Mišljanov**

*The Center for Social Work Pancevo and the Faculty of Social Sciences of the University*

*"Lobačevski" in Nizhny Novgorod, Russian Federation*

Violence among children and young people is a serious sociological problem and it is present in all societies. With the development of technology, new forms have appeared, such as digital violence, and the problem is becoming more complex and requires adaptation and understanding of global changes. Considering the complexity of this phenomenon, a systemic response is necessary, which implies action in all three levels of prevention and the involvement of numerous actors in that process, from parents, through children and young people to professionals, who should provide support in the realization of the common goal, which is reducing the percentage of violence. Children and young people spend a large part of their time at school, and the educational system plays a significant role in the recognition and prevention of peer violence. Also, support other systems is very important to, such as the health system and the security system, and the social protection system, which is analyzed in this paper. The goal is to point out the importance of intersectoral cooperation in terms of mitigating the growing problem of peer violence, as well as identifying the problems faced by practitioners in their daily work. The method of document analysis was used, as well as a survey questionnaire for practitioners from all elementary schools in Pancevo and the Center for Social Work. The results indicate that more investment is needed in primary prevention, both at the highest state level and at the level of the local level, as well as coordinated intersectoral work when it comes to children and youth at risk of peer violence. It is necessary for decision-makers to recognize the importance of project solutions that have given results in the past and to ensure their long-term sustainability in the financial sense.

**Key words:** *children and youth, peer violence, inter-institutional cooperation, education, social protection, city of Pancevo*

## SESIJA /SESSION 3a



## RODITELJI KAO SARADNICI ILI REMETILAČKI FAKTOR TOKOM TRETMANA DETETA- PRIKAZ SLUČAJA

Vesna Borota<sup>26</sup>

*Akademija za humani razvoj*

Kada se nađu u situaciji da dete ima neki problem u razvoju ili funkcionisanju, roditelji mogu da upadnu u krizu samopouzdanja, da izgube veru u sopstvene sposobnosti, ne znaju šta da rade, poremete se odnosi u porodici. Razlozi su brojni, uzroci su složeni, nikada nije samo jedan razlog. U prvom pokušaju da pomognu detetu informišu se putem medija, sajtova i foruma koji na određene teme daju polovična ili čak netačna tumačenja i preporuke za prevazilaženje uočenog problema, što nije dobro ni dovoljno, jer tuđa iskustva i okvirne vizije dovode roditelje u zabludu i prolongiraju odlazak kod stručnjaka. Pri tom može da se desi da dugo čekaju na na termin prijema, a kada dođu do stručnjaka očekuju da čuju „meka“ tumačenja problema i obećanja o njegovom „instant“ rešenju. Ukoliko se suoče sa neočekivanim i nepoželjnim dijagnozama i predlozima za tretman, nakon početnog osećanja straha, nemoći i pojačane zabrinutosti, mnogi će očekivati da stručnjak preuzme kompletnu odgovornost za tok i povoljan ishod preduzetih mera, a ionako „razlabavljena“ porodica počinje još teže da funkcioniše. Nasuprot njima, drugi će postepeno povećavati udeo participacije u partnerskom odnosu roditelj/klijent-stručnjak. Poznato je da od kapaciteta roditelja zavisi kvalitet njihovog aktivnog učešća u sprovođenju aktuelnog stimulativnog programa namenjenog detetu. Kada se pokrenu i mobilišu da mu pomognu, tada i bolje razumeju problem, mogu adekvatnije da isprate promene u razvoju i funkcionisanju deteta i prihvate tempo njegovog napretka. Sve to, uz poverenje u stručnjaka sa kojim saraduju, doprinosi jačanju njihovog uverenja o sopstvenoj sposobnosti i važnosti njihove uloge u tretmanu.

***Ključne reči:*** roditeljstvo, problemi u razvoju deteta, remetilački faktor saradnje, tretman

---

<sup>26</sup> vesna.borota@ahr.edu.rs

## PARENTS AS COLLABORATORS OR A DISRUPTIVE FACTOR DURING A CHILD'S TREATMENT – A CASE STUDY

**Vesna Borota**

*College of Human Development*

When parents find themselves in a situation where their child is experiencing a developmental or functional issue, they may fall into a crisis of confidence, lose faith in their own abilities, and feel unsure about what to do, leading to disrupted family dynamics. The reasons are numerous, the causes complex, and there is never just one factor. In their first attempt to help their child, they often seek information through media, websites, and forums that provide incomplete or even incorrect interpretations and recommendations for overcoming the observed problem, which is neither good nor sufficient. Such second-hand experiences and general visions mislead parents and delay seeking professional help. During this time, they may face long wait times for appointments, and when they finally reach a specialist, they often expect to hear “soft” explanations of the problem and promises of an “instant” solution. If confronted with unexpected and undesirable diagnoses and treatment suggestions, many, after an initial sense of fear, helplessness, and heightened concern, expect the professional to take full responsibility for the course and successful outcome of the measures taken. As a result, an already “fragile” family may begin to function even more poorly. On the other hand, some parents gradually increase their participation in the partnership between parent/client and professional. It is well known that the capacity of parents influences the quality of their active involvement in implementing the current stimulation program designed for their child. When they take the initiative and mobilise to help their child, they gain a better understanding of the problem, can more adequately monitor changes in their child’s development and functioning, and accept the pace of their child’s progress. All of this, along with trust in the professional they are collaborating with, strengthens their belief in their own abilities and the importance of their role in the treatment process.

***Keywords:*** *parenting, child development issues, disruptive factor in cooperation, treatment.*

# MORFOSINTAKSIČKE SPOSOBNOSTI DECE SA RAZVOJNIM JEZIČKIM POREMEĆAJEM

**Jelena Milisavljević<sup>27</sup>**

**Neda Milošević-Dedakin**

**Jovana Janjić**

*Akademija za humani razvoj, Beograd, Srbija*

Prema Međunarodnoj klasifikaciji bolesti (ICD-10) u razvojne jezičke poremećaje svrstavaju se deca čije su govorno-jezičke sposobnosti dve standardne devijacije ispod proseka, a neverbalne sposobnosti odstupaju jednu standardnu devijaciju u odnosu na prosek. Istraživanja pokazuju da kod dece sa RJP dolazi do značajnog kašnjenja i smetnji u razvoju pojedinih elemenata jezičke strukture, a smetnje mogu da se ispolje na nivou fonoloških, morfoloških, sintaksičkih, semantičkih sposobnosti. Poremećaji na planu glagolske morfologije su najočigledniji kada govorimo o RJP. Deca sa RJP, u poređenju sa njihovim vršnjacima tipičnog razvoja, slabije razumeju rečenice u kojima se značenje menja promenom gramatičkih morfema. Više izostavljaju pomoćne glagole i skraćeni oblik povratne zamenice sebe ili se, u poređenju sa decom tipičnog razvoja. Deca za RJP koriste značajno jednostavnije sintaksičke konstrukcije, odnosno proizvode veći broj agramatičnih iskaza od dece tipičnog razvoja. Razumevanje rečenica u kojima umetnuta odnosna klauza modifikuje objekat je mnogo teže nego razumevanje odnosne klauze koja modifikuje subjekat. Postavljanje pitanja, kao složeni sintaksički nivo, je izuzetno veliki izazov za decu sa RJP. Ovaj aspekt razvoja stvara teškoće deci čak i do starije školske dobi ili čak adolescencije. Produkcija odnosnih rečenica beleži se tek oko šeste godine, a njihovo razumevanje se u potpunosti ostvaruje oko jedanaeste godine, za razliku od dece tipičnog razvoja kod kojih ton očekujemo oko šeste godine.

***Ključne reči:*** *razvojni jezički poremećaj, morfologija, sintaksa*

---

<sup>27</sup> jelena.milisavljevic90@gmail.com

# MORPHOSYNTACTIC ABILITIES IN CHILDREN WITH SPECIFIC LANGUAGE DISORDER

**Jelena Milisavljević**

**Neda Milošević-Dedakin**

**Jovana Janjić**

*Academy for Human Development, Belgrade, Serbia*

According to the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-10), developmental language disorders include children whose speech-language abilities are two standard deviations below the average, and whose non-verbal abilities deviate one standard deviation from the average. Research shows that in children with RJP there is a significant delay and disturbances in the development of certain elements of the language structure, and the disturbances can manifest themselves at the level of phonological, morphological, syntactic, and semantic abilities. Disturbances in terms of verb morphology are most obvious when we talk about RJP. Children with RJP, compared to their typically developing peers, are less able to understand sentences in which the meaning changes by changing grammatical morphemes. They omit auxiliary verbs and the abbreviated form of the reflexive pronouns themselves or se more, compared to typically developing children. Children with RJP use significantly simpler syntactic constructions, that is, they produce a larger number of agrammatic statements than children with typical development. Understanding sentences in which an inserted relative clause modifies the object is much more difficult than understanding a relative clause that modifies the subject. Asking questions, as a complex syntactic level, is an extremely big challenge for children with RJP. This aspect of development creates difficulties for children even up to older school age or even adolescence. The production of relevant sentences is recorded only around the age of six, and their understanding is fully realized around the age of eleven, unlike children with typical development, in whom we expect tone around the age of six.

**Key words:** *developmental language disorder, morphology, syntax*

# UTICAJ SAVREMENIH TEHNOLOGIJA NA PONAŠANJE KOD ADOLESCENATA I PROBLEMI U PONAŠANJU UZROKOVANI UPOTREBOM TEHNOLOGIJA

**Jovana Jovanoski<sup>28</sup>**

*Srednja medicinska škola Subotica, Subotica, Republika Srbija*

**Nela Jovanoski**

*MUP RS, Policijska uprava u Subotici, Subotica, Republika Srbija*

Savremene tehnologije obuhvataju širok spektar tehnoloških dostignuća koja utiču na različite aspekte naših života. Ove tehnologije imaju za cilj da poboljšaju pristup informacijama, ali i da menjaju način na koji interagujemo sa okolinom i međusobno komuniciramo. Upadljivo i ekscentrično ponašanje, koje nije prikladno uzrastu i u značajnoj meri odstupa od očekivanog socijalnog ponašanja, može predstavljati veliki problem u životu adolescenata. Problemi u ponašanju kod mladih često su povezani sa različitim faktorima, uključujući uticaj savremenih tehnologija. Savremene tehnologije mogu uzrokovati probleme u ponašanju kao što su zavisnost od digitalnih uređaja, cyberbullying, smanjena privatnost, poremećaj socijalnih veština i negativan uticaj na mentalno zdravlje. Cilj ovog rada je bio da se utvrdi uticaj koji savremene tehnologije imaju na mlade, kako su povezane sa problemima ponašanja kod adolescenata i na koji način utiču na kvalitet života. Za potrebe ovog istraživanja analizirano je šest naučnih i stručnih radova čije je izučavanje usmereno na nove tehnologije, adolescente i promene u njihovom ponašanju koje su uzrokovane upotrebom modernih tehnologija. Tabela je prikazana struktura radova i urađena je komparativna analiza rezultata selektovanih radova. Problemi u ponašanju kod mladih često su povezani sa uticajem različitih savremenih tehnologija. Savremene tehnologije mogu dovesti adolescente do problema poput smanjene pažnje, poremećaja spavanja, prekomernog izlaganja neprimerenom sadržaju i smanjenog akademskog uspeha, kao i mnogih težih posledica koje narušavaju kvalitet života. Iako donose mnoge prednosti, savremene tehnologije mogu takođe doprineti razvoju problema u ponašanju kod mladih. Važno je da roditelji, nastavnici i stručnjaci

---

<sup>28</sup> [jovanajovanoski@yahoo.com](mailto:jovanajovanoski@yahoo.com); <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-3086-7505>

za mentalno zdravlje budu svesni ovih izazova i da pruže podršku mladima u razvijanju zdravih navika i veština za korišćenje novih tehnologija.

***Ključne reči:** adolescenti, savremene tehnologije, problemi u ponašanju.*

# THE INFLUENCE OF MODERN TECHNOLOGIES ON THE BEHAVIOR OF ADOLESCENTS AND BEHAVIORAL PROBLEMS CAUSED BY THE USE OF TECHNOLOGIES

**Jovana Jovanoski**

*Secondary Medical School Subotica, Subotica, Republic of Serbia*

**Nela Jovanoski**

*MUP RS, Police Department in Subotica, Subotica, Republic of Serbia*

Modern technologies include a wide range of technological achievements that affect various aspects of our lives. These technologies aim to improve efficiency and access to information and change the way we interact with the environment and communicate with each other. Striking and eccentric behaviour that is not age-appropriate and significantly deviates from expected social behaviour can be a major problem in an adolescent's life. Behavioural problems in adolescents are often related to various factors, including the influence of modern technologies. Modern technologies can cause behavioural issues such as addiction to digital devices, cyberbullying, reduced privacy, disruption of social skills and negative impact on mental health. Aim: This paper aims to determine the impact that modern technologies have on adolescents, how they are related to behavioural problems in adolescents and how they affect the quality of life. Methods: For this research, six scientific and professional papers were analysed, the focus of which is on technologies, adolescents and changes in their behaviour caused by the use of modern technologies. The structure of the works is presented in a table and a comparative analysis of the results of the selected works is done. Results: Behavioral problems among adolescents are often associated with the influence of various modern technologies. Modern technologies can lead adolescents to problems such as reduced attention, sleep disorders, excessive exposure to inappropriate content and reduced academic performance, as well as many more serious consequences that impair the quality of life. Conclusion: Modern technologies, although they bring many advantages, can also contribute to the development of behavioural problems in adolescents. It is important for parents, teachers and mental health professionals to be aware of these challenges and to support these people in developing healthy habits and skills for using technology.

**Keywords:** *adolescents, modern technologies, behavioral problems*

## PRUŽANJE PSIHOLOŠKE PODRŠKE I POMOĆI ŽRTVAMA I POMAGAČIMA U KRIZNIM SITUACIJAMA

**Meri Stojković<sup>29</sup>**

*Tim psihologa „Svetlost“/ Team of Psychologists „Light“, Vlasotince, Srbija*

Teški traumatski događaji su vrlo stresni i uznemiravajući, mogu kod ljudi uzrokovati upadanje u krizu kao specifično stanje karakteristično osećanjem bespomoćnosti, kognitivne dezorganizacije, izmenjenog ponašanja i gubitka kontrole. Krizni događaji su retki i za njih nismo pripremljeni. Kako bi se sačuvalo mentalno zdravlje žrtava i pomagača koji su uključeni u traumatski događaj i da bi zajednica ponovo počela da funkcioniše, neophodno je da se takav događaj psihološki obradi i pruži psihološka podrška i pomoć. Psihološka obrada traumatskih događaja odvija se kroz psihološke krizne intervencije, preventivne postupke kojima se sprečava pojava težih i dugotrajnih posledica na mentalno zdravlje. Na osnovu intenziteta traume i uz procenu reakcije pojedinca, određuje se da li će osoba razviti Posttraumatski stresni poremećaj. Osnovni ciljevi pružanja psihološke podrške i pomoći su: prevencija postraumatskog poremećaja i prevencija problema u porodici, na radnom mestu i svakodnevnom životu. Postoje četiri vrste psiholoških kriznih intervencija: psihološka prva pomoć; rasterećenje; demobilizacija i sažeta psihološka integracija traume. Sažeta psihološka integracija traume je složen oblik psihološke krizne intervencije koja ima za cilj da spreči ili ublaži neželjene psihološke posledice kriznih događaja. Težište ove intervencije je na zajedničkom ispoljavanju proživljenog traumatskog iskustva na kognitivnom i emotivnom planu. Različiti modeli intervencija u krizi omogućavaju uspostavljanje kontrole, psihološke ravnoteže i funkcionalnosti žrtava traume i pomagača koji doživljavaju posrednu traumatizaciju. Psihološke krizne intervencije omogućavaju ne samo pojedinačnu stabilizaciju, već i očuvanje šireg društvenog tkiva. Zbog toga je izuzetno važno razvijati i unapređivati sisteme podrške, kako na individualnom nivou, tako i unutar šire zajednice, čime se obezbeđuje brži i održiviji oporavak nakon kriznih situacija.

***Ključne reči:*** traumatski događaj, žrtve, pomagači, psihološka krizna intervencija, mentalno zdravlje

---

<sup>29</sup> merinesic@live.com



## PROVIDING PSYCHOLOGICAL SUPPORT AND ASSISTANCE TO VICTIMS AND HELPERS IN CRISIS SITUATIONS

**Meri Stojković**

*Team of psychologists "Svetlost"/ Team of Psychologists "Light", Vlasotince, Serbia*

Severe traumatic events are highly stressful and distressing, and they can lead individuals to experience a crisis, a specific state characterized by feelings of helplessness, cognitive disorganization, altered behavior, and loss of control. Crisis events are rare, and we are not prepared for them. To preserve the mental health of the victims and helpers involved in a traumatic event and to allow the community to function again, it is necessary to psychologically process such events and provide psychological support and assistance. The psychological processing of traumatic events occurs through psychological crisis interventions, preventive measures that prevent the development of more severe and long-lasting mental health consequences. Based on the intensity of the trauma and an assessment of the individual's reaction, it is determined whether the person will develop Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD). The primary goals of providing psychological support and assistance are: the prevention of PTSD and the prevention of problems within the family, at the workplace, and in daily life. There are four types of psychological crisis interventions: psychological first aid; debriefing; demobilization; and concise psychological integration of trauma. The concise psychological integration of trauma is a complex form of psychological crisis intervention aimed at preventing or mitigating undesirable psychological consequences of crisis events. The focus of this intervention is on the joint expression of the traumatic experience on a cognitive and emotional level. Various models of crisis interventions enable the restoration of control, psychological balance, and functionality in trauma victims and helpers who experience vicarious traumatization. Psychological crisis interventions facilitate not only individual stabilization but also the preservation of the broader social fabric. Therefore, it is extremely important to develop and improve support systems, both on an individual level and within the wider community, ensuring faster and more sustainable recovery after crisis situations.

**Keywords:** *traumatic event, victims, helpers, psychological crisis intervention, mental health*

## MRAČNA TETRADA I SAMOPOŠTOVANJE KAO PREDIKTORI RIZIČNOG SEKSUALNOG PONAŠANJA KOD STUDENATA

**Marija Rajković<sup>30</sup>, Milica Bačanin, Marijana Zdravković, Miroslava Karadžić**

*Centar za socijalni rad "Sveti Sava" Niš*

Seksualno ponašanje predstavlja deo ljudskog ponašanja sa dvojakom funkcijom, reproduktivnom i funkcijom za postizanje zadovoljstva. Početak ispoljavanja seksualnog ponašanja najčešće se vezuje za period adolescencije i uzrokovana je hormonalnim reakcijama, zbog čega mladi neretko sebe izlažu rizicima. Cilj našeg istraživanja bio je da ispitamo da li su mračna tetrad i samopouzdanje prediktori rizičnog seksualnog ponašanja. U istraživanju smo koristili Upitnik za procenu rizičnih ponašanja, Kratku mračnu trijadu, Kratku skalu za procenu sadističkih impulsa, Rozenbergovu skalu samopoštovanja i Set pitanja o socio-demografskim podacima (pol, starost, status veze, broj partnera, dužina trajanja najkraće veze, dužina trajanja najduže veze, godine stupanja u prvu vezu, godine stupanja u prvi seksualni odnos, bračni status majke, bračni status oca, zadovoljstvo materijalnim statusom porodice, prosečna ocena na fakultetu). Rezultati su pokazali da je prvi model, koji obuhvata dimenzije mračne tetrade, statistički značajan i da se njima objašnjava 39,8% varijanse rizičnog seksualnog ponašanja, a kao statistički značajan prediktor pozitivnog smera izdvojio se sadizam. U drugi model uključili smo samopoštovanje uz dimenzije mračne tetrade. I ovaj model se takođe pokazao statistički značajnim i njime je objašnjeno 40,7% varijanse, a kao statistički značajni prediktori su se izdvojili sadizam i psihopatija. Naš uzorak je obuhvatio samo studentsku populaciju, tako da budućim istraživačima predlažemo da temu rizičnog seksualnog ponašanja ispituju na nivou svih uzrasnih kategorija. Nadamo se da će se ovim istraživanjem podignuti svest o značajnoj temi koja se tiče faktora sa efektom praktikovanja rizičnog seksualnog ponašanja. Takođe, nadamo se da će stečeni uvidi doprineti suzbijanju rizičnog seksualnog ponašanja i promociji bezbednog seksualnog ponašanja kod mladih. Verujemo da će dobijeni rezultati dati uvid psiholozima i psihoterapeutima u to kako da pristupe mladima koji ispoljavaju rizično seksualno ponašanje.

***Ključne reči:*** mračna tetrad, samopoštovanje, rizično seksualno ponašanje

---

<sup>30</sup> savicevicmarijasm@gmail.com

## THE DARK TETRAD AND SELF-ESTEEM AS PREDICTORS OF RISKY SEXUAL BEHAVIOR AMONG STUDENTS

**Marija Rajković, Milica Bačanin, Marijana Zdravković, Miroslava Karadžić**

*Center for Social Work "Sveti Sava" Niš*

Sexual behaviour is a part of human behaviour that serves two main functions: reproduction and the pursuit of pleasure. The onset of sexual behaviour is most often associated with adolescence and is driven by hormonal reactions, leading young people to expose themselves to risks frequently. Our research aimed to examine whether the Dark Tetrad and self-esteem are predictors of risky sexual behaviour. In our study, we used the Risky Behaviour Assessment Questionnaire, the Short Dark Triad, the Short Sadistic Impulse Scale, the Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale, and a set of socio-demographic questions (gender, age, relationship status, number of partners, duration of the shortest relationship, duration of the longest relationship, age of first relationship, age of first sexual intercourse, marital status of mother, marital status of father, satisfaction with family's financial status, average grade in college). The results showed that the first model, which includes the dimensions of the Dark Tetrad, is statistically significant and explains 39.8% of the variance in risky sexual behaviour, with sadism emerging as a statistically significant positive predictor. In the second model, we included self-esteem alongside the dimensions of the Dark Tetrad. This model was also statistically significant, explaining 40.7% of the variance, with sadism and psychopathy standing out as statistically significant predictors. Our sample only included the student population, so we suggest that future researchers explore the topic of risky sexual behaviour across all age groups. We hope that this research will raise awareness of the significant factors influencing the practice of risky sexual behaviour. Furthermore, we hope that the insights gained will contribute to reducing risky sexual behaviour and promoting safe sexual practices among young people. We believe that the results obtained will provide psychologists and psychotherapists with valuable insights on how to approach young people who exhibit risky sexual behaviour.

***Keywords:*** *Dark Tetrad, self-esteem, risky sexual behavior*

## SESIJA /SESSION 3b

# ŽENE SA INVALIDITETOM U POLITICI: ZASTUPLJENOST POLOVA I POLITIČKO UČEŠĆE

**Alba Aliu Hajredini<sup>31</sup>**

*Filozofski fakultet, Univerzitet Sv. Kiril i Metodij u Skoplju, Republika Severna Makedonija*

**Elena Kočoska ,**

*ZETA Združenje za poprečenost i pravda, Republika Severna Makedonija*

**Nataša Stanojkovska - Trajkovska**

**Sofija Georgievska**

*Filozofski fakultet, Univerzitet Sv. Kiril i Metodij u Skoplju, Republika Severna Makedonija*

Ovaj rad istražuje rodnu dimenziju zastupljenosti i uključivanja žena sa invaliditetom u politički život. Da bi se razumeo obim političkog učešća žena sa invaliditetom u Severnoj Makedoniji, sprovedena je studija u kojoj je učestvovalo 100 osoba sa invaliditetom (50 žena i 50 muškaraca). Studija je uključivala pojedince sa različitim oblicima invaliditeta, kao što su fizičke, senzorne i intelektualne smetnje, kako bi se istražilo da li različite vrste oštećenja različito utiču na političko učešće pojedinaca. Cilj ovog istraživanja je da se stekne teorijski i empirijski uvid u rezultate učešća osoba sa invaliditetom u političkim strukturama, kao i u podatke o rodnoj ravnopravnosti unutar datih struktura kada se posmatra kroz prizmu invaliditeta. Političko učešće u kojem se poštuje rodna ravnopravnost, prema međunarodnim standardima ljudskih prava, ključni je element za ostvarivanje prava i zaštitu osoba sa invaliditetom. Time se ističe potreba da se uzme u obzir rodna zastupljenost i intersekcionalnost u političkom i društvenom kontekstu. Stoga, ova analiza ispituje uticaj Konvencije o pravima osoba sa invaliditetom (CRPD) i postojećih zakonskih okvira na političko učešće žena sa invaliditetom u Severnoj Makedoniji. Kroz razgovore sa političkom, akademskom i zajednicom osoba sa invaliditetom, ova studija predstavlja trenutno stanje i predlaže mere za usklađvanje zakonskih okvira sa Konvencijom o pravima osoba sa invaliditetom, kako bi se unapredilo njihovo političko delovanje, doprinoseći inkluzivnoj jednakosti.

***Ključne reči:*** *žene sa invaliditetom, politička participacija, rodna ravnoteža*

---

<sup>31</sup> alba.aliu.5@gmail.com

# WOMEN WITH DISABILITIES IN POLICY: GENDER REPRESENTATION AND POLITICAL PARTICIPATION

**Alba Aliu Hajredini**

*Faculty of Philosophy, Ss. Cyril and Methodius University in Skopje, Republic of North Macedonia*

**Elena Kochoska**

*ZETA Združenie za poprečenost i pravda, Republic of North Macedonia*

**Natasa Stanojkowska-Trajkovska**

**Sofija Georgievska**

*Faculty of Philosophy, Ss. Cyril and Methodius University in Skopje, Republic of North Macedonia*

This paper explores the gender dimension concerning the representation and involvement of women with disabilities in political life. To understand the scope of political participation among women with disabilities in North Macedonia, a study was conducted involving 100 individuals with disabilities (50 women and 50 men). The study included individuals with various forms of disability, such as physical, sensory, and intellectual disabilities, to explore whether different types of impairments impact political participation differently.

The aim is to obtain both theoretical and empirical insights into their participation and role, as well as the influence of gender balance in political structures when viewed through the lens of disability. Political participation from a gender perspective, as per international human rights standards, is a key element for realizing and protecting the rights of persons with disabilities. It highlights the need to consider gender representation and intersectionality in political and social contexts. Therefore, this analysis examines the impact of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) and existing legal frameworks on the political participation of women with disabilities in North Macedonia. Through discussions with political, academic, and disability communities, this study presents the current state of affairs and suggests measures for aligning legal frameworks with CRPD to enhance political participation, contributing to inclusive equality.

**Keywords:** *women with disabilities, political participation, gender balance*

## PRAVO OSOBA SA INVALIDITETOM NA RAD I ZAPOŠLJAVANJE – ZAKONSKE MOGUĆNOSTI I NJIHOVA PRIMENA U REPUBLICI SRBIJI

**Andrijana Nikolić<sup>32</sup>, Snežana Lozanović, Miroljub Nikolić**

*Caritas, Šabac, Srbija*

Univerzalna deklaracija o ljudskim pravima, kao jedno od osnovnih ljudskih prava u članu 23. navodi pravo na rad, na slobodan izbor zaposlenja, na pravične i zadovoljavajuće uslove rada i na zaštitu od nezaposlenosti. Kako se na početku Deklaracije ističe da prava i slobode proglašene u njoj pripadaju svakom bez ikakvih razlika u pogledu rase, boje, pola, jezika, veroispovesti, rođenja ili drugih okolnosti, jasno je da pravo na rad i zaposlenje pripada i osobama sa invaliditetom. Ovo se dodatno potvrđuje i članom 27 Konvencije o pravima osoba sa invaliditetom, koji kaže da države potpisnice garantuju osobama sa invaliditetom pravo na rad i zaposlenje, ravnopravno sa drugima. U našoj državi, prema zvaničnim podacima, živi blizu 400 000 osoba sa različitim vrstama invaliditeta, dok je nezvaničan broj duplo veći. Procenjuje se da je od tog broja između 250 000 i 300 000 radno sposobnih, od kojih opet samo oko 10% sa zaposlenjem. Republika Srbija je mnogobrojnim zakonima i zakonskim propisima uredila oblast zapošljavanja osoba sa invaliditetom a između ostalog, Zakonom je potvrdila i pomenutu Konvenciju. Cilj rada je predstavljanje normativnog okvira u oblasti rada i zapošljavanja osoba sa invaliditetom i njihove primene u Republici Srbiji, radi sagledavanja mogućnosti za unapređenje njihovog položaja na tržištu rada. Metod koji će se koristiti je sistematski pregled postojećih zakona, zakonskih propisa i dostupnih podataka iz oblasti rada i zapošljavanja osoba sa invaliditetom u Republici Srbiji. Kako će se videti u samom radu, Republika Srbija ima niz zakona i drugih propisa zahvaljujući kojima se nastoji poboljšati položaj osoba sa invaliditetom, ali se postavlja pitanje njihove dovoljnosti i primene u praksi. Osobe sa invaliditetom i dalje teško dolaze do zaposlenja, a i kada do zaposlenja dođu, bore se sa njegovom održivošću. Stiče se utisak da i pored postojećih propisa i napora države postoji dosta problema sa kojima se osobe sa invaliditetom u praksi susreću kada je u pitanju traženje prilika za rad i zaposlenje, na čemu je neophodno dalje raditi kako bi se svim osobama, bez obzira na invaliditet, omogućio dostojanstven i ravnopravan položaj u društvu.

***Ključne reči:*** rad, zapošljavanje, osobe sa invaliditetom, normativni okvir Republike Srbije

---

<sup>32</sup> a.nikolic@caritas-sabac.rs

# THE RIGHT OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES TO WORK AND EMPLOYMENT- LEGAL POSSIBILITIES AND THEIR APPLICATION IN THE REPUBLIC OF SERBIA

**Andrijana Nikolić, Snežana Lozanović, Miroljub Nikolić**

*Caritas, Šabac, Serbia*

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights, as one of the basic human rights in Article 23, states the right to work, to free choice of employment, to fair and satisfactory working conditions and to protection against unemployment. As it is emphasized at the beginning of the Declaration that the rights and freedoms declared in it belong to everyone without any differences in terms of race, color, sex, language, religion, birth or other circumstances, it is clear that the right to work and employment also belongs to persons with disabilities. This is additionally confirmed by Article 27 of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, which states that signatory states guarantee persons with disabilities the right to work and employment, on an equal basis with others. According to official data, nearly 400,000 people with various types of disabilities live in our country, while the unofficial number is twice as high. It is estimated that of that number, between 250,000 and 300,000 are able to work, of which only about 10% are employed. The Republic of Serbia has regulated the field of employment of persons with disabilities with numerous laws and regulations, and among other things, it has also confirmed the aforementioned Convention by law. The aim of the paper is to present the normative framework in the field of work and employment of persons with disabilities and their application in the Republic of Serbia, in order to assess the possibilities for improving their position on the labor market. The method that will be used is a systematic review of existing laws, legal regulations and available data from the field of work and employment of persons with disabilities in the Republic of Serbia. As will be seen in the paper itself, the Republic of Serbia has a series of laws and other regulations that strive to improve the position of persons with disabilities, but the question of their sufficiency and application in practice is raised. People with disabilities still find it difficult to find employment, and even when they do find employment, they struggle with its sustainability. One gets the impression that despite the existing regulations and efforts of the state, there are a lot of problems that people with disabilities face in practice when it comes to looking for opportunities for work



and employment, on which it is necessary to continue working so that all people, regardless of disability, enabled a dignified and equal position in society.

***Key words:** work, employment, persons with disabilities, normative framework of the Republic of Serbia*

# PSIHOLOŠKA BEZBEDNOST KAO PREDUSLOV ZA OBEZBEĐIVANJE SIGURNOSTI KORISNIKA USLUGA SISTEMA SOCIJALNE ZAŠTITE

**Iva Branković<sup>33</sup>**

*Fakultet za medije i komunikacije, Univerzitet Singidunum, Beograd, Srbija*

Uvod: Psihološka bezbednost je jedan od ključnih faktora koji utiču na efektivnost timova i posebno je važna u sistemima društvene brige kao što je zdravstveni, obrazovni ili sistem socijalne zaštite. Dimenzije psihološke bezbednosti su pravo na grešku, inkluzivnost, otvorena komunikacija i spremnost da se pruži pomoć. Kao interpersonalni koncept ona predstavlja svojstvo organizacijske kulture i gradi se u odnosu između relevantnih aktera putem značenja koja pridaju sopstvenom poslu, sebi kao profesionalcima i kontekstu u kome se pružanje podrške odvija.

Cilj: U radu će biti predstavljen pojam psihološke bezbednosti iz sistemsko-ekološke perspektive, u kontekstu ključnih obeležja karakteristika sistema socijalne zaštite u Srbiji: velikog opterećenja stručnih radnika, političkih pritisaka, autoritarnosti i negativnih stavova prema poslu, pa i korisnicima. Cilj rada je razumevanje sistemskih izazova sa kojima se profesionalci suočavaju, načina na koji oni utiču na njihovu sliku o sebi, korisnicima i poslu i rizika, koji nedostatak psihološke bezbednosti predstavlja za sigurnost korisnika i kvalitet prakse.

Metode: Rad je zasnovan na pregledu literature iz oblasti psihološke bezbednosti, dosadašnjih istraživanja na temu aktuelnog stanja u centrima za socijalni rad i profesionalnog identiteta socijalnih radnika i nalazima doktorske disertacije autorke koja se bavila stavovima relevantnih aktera o superviziji u socijalnom radu

Rezultati: Stavovi stručnih radnika o okolnostima u kojima rade i sopstvenoj ulozi i odgovornosti ukazuju na potencijalno veoma nizak nivo psihološke bezbednosti među profesionalcima u socijalnoj zaštiti, što posledično predstavlja potencijalno visok rizik za urušavanje kvaliteta stručnog rada i prakse socijalnog rada generalno.

---

<sup>33</sup> [iva.brankovic@fmk.edu.rs](mailto:iva.brankovic@fmk.edu.rs); <https://orcid.org/0009-0008-4446-935X>

Zaključci: Izazovi sa kojima se sistem socijalne zaštite suočava ne smeju se posmatrati parcijalno, već holistički i sistemski, a tako se moraju planirati i intervencije za njegovo unapređenje. Pored materijalnog, kadrovske i stručnog osnaživanja, potrebno je raditi na psihološkom osnaživanju zaposlenih kako bi se stvorili uslovi za kreiranje psihološki bezbednog okruženja u budućnosti.

***Ključne reči:*** *psihološka bezbednost, sistem socijalne zaštite, kvalitet stručnog rada, sigurnost korisnika.*

# PSYCHOLOGICAL SAFETY AS A PREREQUISITE FOR ENSURING THE SAFETY OF SERVICE USERS IN THE SOCIAL PROTECTION SYSTEM

**Iva Branković, PhD**

*Faculty of Media and Communication, Singidunum University, Belgrade, Serbia*

**Introduction:** Psychological safety is one of the key factors that influence team effectiveness and it is especially important in social care systems such as health, education or social protection systems. The dimensions of psychological safety are the right to make a mistake, inclusiveness, open communication and willingness to help. As an interpersonal concept, it represents a property of organizational culture and is built in the relationship between relevant actors through the meaning they attach to their own work, themselves as professionals and the context in which support is provided.

**The objective:** The paper will present the concept of psychological safety from a systemic-ecological perspective, in the context of the key features of the social protection system in Serbia: the heavy workload of professional workers, political pressures, authoritarianism and negative attitudes towards work, including service users. The goal of the paper is to understand the systemic challenges that professionals face, how they affect their image of themselves, users and work, and the risk that a lack of psychological safety represents for the safety of users and the quality of practice.

**Methods:** The paper is based on a literature review in the field of psychological safety, previous research on the current situation in centers for social work and the professional identity of social workers, and the findings of the author's doctoral dissertation, which dealt with the views of relevant actors on supervision in social work.

**Results:** The attitudes of professionals about the circumstances in which they work and their own role and responsibility indicate a potentially very low level of psychological safety among professionals in social protection system, which consequently represents a potentially high risk for the collapse of the quality of professional work and the practice of social work in general.

Conclusions: The challenges faced by the social protection system must not be viewed partially, but holistically and systemically, and thus interventions for its improvement must be planned. In addition to material, personnel and professional empowerment, it is necessary to work on the psychological empowerment of employees in order to create the conditions for creating a psychologically safe environment in the future.

**Key words:** *psychological safety, social protection system, quality of professional work, safety of service users*

# MEĐUGENERACIJSKA TRANSMISIJA SIROMAŠTVA-STUDIJA SLUČAJA: CRNA GORA

**Dajana Zečević<sup>34</sup>**

*Fondacija Institut za socijalne inovacije, Podgorica, Crna Gora*

Ovaj rad nastoji razmotriti praktičnu primjenjivost teorije o kulturi siromaštva u crnogorskom društvenom kontekstu. Teoriju o kulturi siromaštva ponudio je šezdesetih godina prošlog vijeka američki sociolog i antropolog Oskar Luis. Prema ovom autoru, siromaštvo ne nastaje kao rezultat nečije nesposobnosti, već je produkt šire društvene i kulturne atmosfere u kojoj se vrši socijalizacija siromašne djece. S tim u vezi, predmet ovog rada jeste ispitivanje uticaja vrijednosti i stavova usvojenih u procesu rane socijalizacije, na nastanak i transmisiju siromaštva sa roditelja na djecu u Crnoj Gori. Identifikacija i dublje razumijevanje ključnih osobenosti kulture siromaštva bazirano je na kombinaciji kvantitativnog i kvalitativnog istraživačkog metoda. Kvantitativna empirijska građa temelji se na više istraživačkih studija siromaštva u Crnoj Gori, realizovanih od strane relevantnih međunarodnih organizacija, nacionalnih i lokalnih institucija, te organizacija civilnog društva. Takođe, korišćeni su i statistički podaci dobijeni u okviru dva međunarodna istraživačka poduhvata – Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS) iz 2018. i European Values Study (EVS) iz 2017. godine. Radi dubljeg razumijevanja načina života lica u stanju siromaštva i empirijskog testiranja navedenih kvantitativnih nalaza, realizovane su tri fokus grupe sa korisnicima materijalnog obezbjeđenja i dvanaest dubinskih intervjua sa stručnim radnicima angažovanim u centrima za socijalni rad. Uzimajući u obzir pretpostavku o regionalnoj disperziji siromaštva u Crnoj Gori, kvalitativno istraživanje obuhvatilo je sva tri regiona države. Dobijeni nalazi ukazuju na to da u Crnoj Gori možemo govoriti o tendenciji ka međugeneracijskom nasljeđivanju siromaštva. Kao prediktori transmisije siromaštva, identifikovani su: dugoročno korišćenje prava na socijalnu pomoć, nizak nivo obrazovanja roditelja i djece, te disfunkcionalnost porodice i nepotpunost porodične strukture. Kao posredni faktori kulture siromaštva u Crnoj Gori detektovani su oskudan socijalni kapital i izražena socijalna distanca.

***Ključne riječi:*** *siromaštvo, kultura siromaštva, socijalizacija, porodica.*

---

<sup>34</sup> zecevicdajana14@gmail.com

# INTERGENERATIONAL TRANSMISSION OF POVERTY- CASE STUDY: MONTENEGRO

**Dajana Zečević**

*Institute for Social Innovation Foundation, Podgorica, Montenegro*

This paper aims to examine the practical applicability of the culture of poverty theory within the Montenegrin social context. The culture of poverty theory was introduced in the 1960s by American sociologist and anthropologist Oscar Lewis. According to Lewis, poverty does not arise as a result of individual incapacity but is a product of a broader social and cultural environment where socialization of poor children is attempted. In this regard, the subject of this paper is to examine the impact of values and attitudes adopted during early socialization on the emergence and transmission of poverty from parents to children in Montenegro. The identification and deeper understanding of the key characteristics of the culture of poverty are based on a combination of quantitative and qualitative research methods. The quantitative empirical data is drawn from several studies on poverty in Montenegro, conducted by relevant international organizations, national and local institutions, and civil society organizations. Additionally, statistical data from two international research projects - Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS) from 2018 and the European Values Study (EVS) from 2017 - were utilized. To gain a deeper understanding of the lifestyle of individuals living in poverty and to empirically test the aforementioned quantitative findings, three focus groups were conducted with beneficiaries of social assistance, along with twelve in-depth interviews with professionals working in social work centers. Considering the assumption of regional poverty dispersion in Montenegro, the qualitative research included all three regions of the country. The findings indicate a tendency towards intergenerational transmission of poverty in Montenegro. The identified predictors of poverty transmission include long-term reliance on social welfare, low levels of education among parents and children, family dysfunction, and incomplete family structures. Indirect factors of the culture of poverty in Montenegro include limited social capital and pronounced social distance.

**Keywords:** *poverty, culture of poverty, socialization, family.*

# POLITIČKI POPULIZAM I SOCIJALNA POLITIKA U ZEMLJAMA POLITIČKIH I EKONOMSKIH PROMJENA: ULOGA MARGINALIZOVANIH GRUPA U POLITIČKIM STRATEGIJAMA

**Draško Gajić<sup>35</sup>**

*Fakultet političkih nauka, Univerzitet u Banja Luci, Republika Srpska, BiH*

Zemlje koje su prošle kroz značajne političke i ekonomske promjene suočavaju se sa novim izazovima u oblikovanju socijalne politike. Populistički lideri u tim zemljama koriste socijalne politike kao sredstvo za pridobijanje političke podrške, često instrumentalizujući marginalizovane grupe, poput penzionera i nezaposlenih, u svojim strategijama. Ovaj rad istražuje vezu između populističkih politika i socijalne inkluzije u kontekstu tih političkih i ekonomskih promena. Cilj ovog rada je da analizira političke strategije populističkih lidera u zemljama koje prolaze kroz značajne društvene i političke promene, sa fokusom na oblikovanje socijalne politike i njen uticaj na marginalizovane grupe. U radu je korišćena analiza literature objavljene između 2010. i 2023. godine, uključujući teorijske okvire, empirijske studije i studije slučaja. Istraživanje se fokusira na zemlje kao što su Mađarska, Poljska, Srbija, Turska i Venecuela, i bavi se time kako populističke strategije oblikuju socijalne politike i raspodelu resursa. Rezultati pokazuju da populistički lideri u ovim zemljama koriste socijalne politike za pridobijanje političke podrške, često obećavajući reforme koje služe interesima većinske populacije, dok marginalizovane grupe ostaju zanemarene. Primjeri iz Mađarske, Poljske i Srbije ilustruju kako populisti koriste penzionere i nezaposlene kao ciljane grupe, dok studije iz Turske i Venecuele osvetljavaju eksploataciju društvenih i ekonomskih podjela. Zemlje koje prolaze kroz političke i ekonomske promjene često postaju plodno tlo za populističke politike koje koriste socijalne politike za konsolidaciju moći. Iako populisti obećavaju socijalnu pravdu, njihove politike često produbljuju nejednakosti i isključuju najugroženije članove društva. Ključ za rješenje ovih problema leži u razvoju inkluzivnih socijalnih politika.

***Ključne reči:*** *populizam, socijalna politika, političke promene, marginalizovane grupe, političke strategije, socijalna nejednakost*

---

<sup>35</sup> drasko.gajic@fnp.unibl.org



# POLITICAL POPULISM AND SOCIAL POLICY IN COUNTRIES UNDERGOING POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGES: THE ROLE OF MARGINALIZED GROUPS IN POLITICAL STRATEGIES

**Draško Gajić**

*Faculty of Political Sciences, University of Banja Luka, Bosnia and Herzegovina*

Countries that have undergone significant political and economic changes face new challenges in shaping social policy. Populist leaders in these countries use social policies as a means to gain political support, often instrumentalizing marginalized groups, such as pensioners and the unemployed, in their strategies. This paper explores the relationship between populist policies and social inclusion in the context of these political and economic changes. The aim of this paper is to analyze the political strategies of populist leaders in countries undergoing significant social and political changes, with a focus on shaping social policy and its impact on marginalized groups. A literature review was conducted, analyzing works published between 2010 and 2023, including theoretical frameworks, empirical studies, and case studies. The research focuses on countries such as Hungary, Poland, Serbia, Turkey, and Venezuela, examining how populist strategies shape social policies and the distribution of resources. The results show that populist leaders in these countries use social policies to gain political support, often promising reforms that serve the interests of the majority population, while marginalized groups remain neglected. Examples from Hungary, Poland, and Serbia illustrate how populists target pensioners and the unemployed, while studies from Turkey and Venezuela highlight the exploitation of social and economic divisions. Countries undergoing political and economic changes often become fertile ground for populist policies that use social policies to consolidate power. Although populists promise social justice, their policies often deepen inequalities and exclude the most vulnerable members of society. The key to addressing these issues lies in developing inclusive social policies.

**Keywords:** *populism, social policy, political changes, marginalized groups, political strategies, social inequality*

SESIJA/SESSION 4a

# EMOCIONALNI, KOMUNIKACIONI I PROBLEMI U UČENJU KOD STUDENATA MEDICINE KAO BUDUĆIH POMAGAČKIH PROFESIONALACA I STUDENATA DRUGIH FAKULTETA: PREDIKTIVNI MODELI BAZIRANI NA RAZLIČITIM SOCIO-PSIHOLOŠKIM FAKTORIMA

**Dušan Todorović<sup>36</sup>**

*Filozofski fakultet Univerziteta u Nišu, Srbija*

**Marija Todorović**

*OŠ "Njegoš", Niš*

**Bojan Stanojević**

*Univerzitetski klinički centar Niš, Klinika za infektivne bolesti*

Studenti se konstantno moraju prilagođavati socio-kulturološkim kontekstima obeleženim brzim promenama, etičkim nejasnoćama, nesigurnošću u pogledu razvoja karijere i nedostatkom društvene podrške, naročito studenti koji se školuju za tzv. pomagačke profesije, kao što su studenti medicine, čija će karijera uključivati pružanje zdravstvenih usluga pojedincima i grupama. Cilj istraživanja: Osnovni problem istraživanja predstavlja mogućnost predviđanja problema u učenju i intelektualnom funkcionisanju, emocionalnim problemima i izazova u komunikaciji i socijalnim odnosima među studentima medicine i studentima drugih fakulteta. Uključen je niz prediktorskih varijabli: zadovoljstvo porodičnim odnosima, pojedini aspekti emocionalne kompetencije, samopercepirana nesposobnost, samopoštovanje, stepen usamljenosti, istrajnost, strah od negativne evaluacije, opšte zadovoljstvo životom, eksterni lokus kontrole i socijalna samoefikasnost.

Metod: Uzorak čini 480 studenata sa pet različitih fakulteta Univerziteta u Nišu, uključujući studente medicine (N = 160) i studente drugih fakulteta (N = 320). Instrumenti: Skala self-koncepta; kvalitet komunikacije u porodici i zadovoljstvo porodicom mereni su upitnikom Faces IV, dok je emocionalna kompetencija merena Upitnikom emocionalne kompetencije.

Rezultati: Regresiona analiza pokazala je da su svi modeli statistički značajni unutar poduzorka studenata medicine. Objasnjena varijansa kretala se od 34% za probleme u učenju, do 31,3% za

---

<sup>36</sup> [dušan.todorovic@filozofski.edu.rs](mailto:dušan.todorovic@filozofski.edu.rs); <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-0607-8805>

emocionalne probleme i 37% za probleme u komunikaciji. Regresiona analiza je takođe sprovedena za studente drugih fakulteta. Prediktorske varijable objasnile su 15% problema u učenju, 10,1% emocionalnih problema i 26,4% problema u komunikaciji.

Diskusija: Studenti se suočavaju sa različitim socio-psihološkim izazovima, koji obuhvataju poteškoće vezane za prilagođavanje i slične razvojne probleme, akademske i probleme u učenju, pitanja vezana za karijeru ali i brojne druge razvojne probleme. Rezultati istraživanja pokazuju da, kada je reč o problemima u učenju, emocionalnom funkcionisanju i komunikaciji, postoji veliki broj potencijalnih prediktora. Oni se kreću od kvaliteta odnosa u primarnoj porodici do varijabli kao što su samopoštovanje, socijalna i opšta samoefikasnost, kao i različiti aspekti emocionalne kompetencije studenata.

***Ključne reči:** studenti medicine i drugih fakulteta, pomažuće profesije, emocionalni, komunikacioni i intelektualni problemi, socio-psihološki prediktori*

EMOTIONAL, COMMUNICATIONAL AND INTELLECTUAL PROBLEMS  
WITHIN STUDENTS OF MEDICINE AS FUTURE HELPING PROFESSIONALS  
AND STUDENTS OF OTHER FACULTIES: PREDICTIVE MODELS BASED ON  
VARIETY OF SOCIO-PSYCHOLOGICAL FACTORS

**Dušan Todorović**

*Faculty of Philosophy, University of Niš, Serbia*

**Marija Todorović**

*Elementary school "Njegoš", Niš*

**Bojan Stanojević**

*University Clinical Center Niš, Clinic for Infectious Diseases*

University students must adapt to environments marked by rapid change, ambiguity, uncertainty, and diminished support systems, especially within students of future helping professions like medical students with career that provides health services to individuals and groups.

**Aim of the study:** The fundamental research problem is to predict the frequency of learning/intellectual functioning problems, emotional issues and communication/social relationship challenges among medical and non-medical students. This prediction is based on a set of predictors: satisfaction with family relationships, aspects of emotional competence, self-perceived incompetence, self-esteem, level of loneliness, persistence, fear of negative evaluation, general life satisfaction, external locus of control and social self-efficacy.

**Method:** The sample comprised 480 students from five different faculties at the University of Niš, including medical students (N = 160) and students from other faculties (N = 320). A self-concept scale was administered to participants; family communication quality/satisfaction were measured using the Faces IV questionnaire, while emotional intelligence was assessed with the Emotional Competence Questionnaire.

**Results:** Regression analysis indicated that all models were statistically significant within the subsample of medical students. The explained variance ranged from 34% for learning and

intellectual functioning problems to 31.3% for emotional issues and 37% for communication and social issues. A regression analysis was also conducted for students from other faculties. The predictor variables explained 15% of learning problems, 10.1% of emotional issues, and 26.4% of communication problems.

Discussion: Students must contend with a range of socio-psychological challenges, spanning basic adjustment and developmental concerns, academic and learning issues, career-related questions, and even clinical-level mental health problems. The research results indicate that regarding issues in learning, emotional functioning, and communication, numerous potential predictors emerge. These range from the quality of relationships in the primary family to variables such as self-esteem, social and general self-efficacy, Ccts of students' emotional competence.

**Keywords:** *students of medicine and other faculties, helping professionals, emotioanal, communication and inteectual problems, socio-psihological predictors*

# SADRŽAJ, SNAGA I UČESTALOST STRAHOVA KOD MLADIH

**Biljana Pejić<sup>37</sup>**

*Akademija za humani razvoj, Beograd*

**Bojana Škorc**

*Univerzitet umetnosti, Fakultet likovnih umetnosti, Beograd, Srbija*

**Nebojša Milićević**

*Univerzitet u Nišu, Filozofski fakultet, Niš, Srbija*

U radu se istražuju strahovi kod mladih. Namera je da se utvrdi sa kojim strahovima se mladi najčešće suočavaju, koje strahove najintenzivnije doživljavaju, i kod kojih strahova postoje razlike u procenama doživljavanja učestalosti i intenziteta.

Istraživanje je sprovedeno na uzorku veličine N=146 ispitanika, oba pola, prosečne starosti 22 godine. U istraživanju je korišćen namenski sastavljen upitnik o strahovima, nastao na osnovu prethodnih istraživanja. Upitnik je sadržao 40 tvrdnji o pojedinačnim strahovima, datih u formi petostepene Likertove skale. Zadatak ispitanika je bio da svaki od navedenih strahova proceni koliko često i koliko snažno ga doživljava. Rezultati pokazuju da mladi najčešće doživljavaju strah od: gubitka voljenih osoba, bolesti, javnog nastupa, gubitka kontrole, sramote, tragičnih događaja, životnog neuspeha, nedefinisane bojazni. Najintenzivnije strahove mladi doživljavaju od: gubitka voljenih, javnog nastupa, bolesti, gubitka kontrole, tragičnih događaja, životnih neuspeha, sramote, usamljenosti, starenja. Razlike u procenama učestalosti i intenziteta doživljavanja strahova dobijene su u nekoliko slučajeva. Strahovi od: gubitka voljenih, visine i/ili dubine, usamljenosti, starenja, svoje pogrešne odluke, domaćih životinja /ptica se doživljavaju snažnije ali ređe, dok se strahovi od nepredviđenih događaja i propadanja planete doživljavaju češće, ali slabije. Rezultati upućuju na zaključak da mladi doživljavaju širok spektar strahova, koji su uslovljeni i realnim, ali i nerealnim situacijama. Pojedine realne strahove doživljavaju češće, dok strahove od ličnog neuspeha doživljavaju snažnije u odnosu na neke druge kategorije strahova.

***Ključne reči:*** mladi, strahovi, emocije

---

<sup>37</sup> biljana.pejic@yahoo.com

## THE CONTENT, STRENGTH AND FREQUENCY OF FEAR IN STUDENTS

**Biljana Pejić**

*College of Human Development, Belgrade, Serbia*

**Bojana Škorc**

*University of Arts, Faculty of Fine Arts, Belgrade, Serbia*

**Nebojša Milićević**

*University of Nis, Faculty of Philosophy, Nis, Serbia*

The research explores fears among young people. The aim is to determine which fears young people most frequently encounter, which ones they experience most intensely, and whether there are differences in the perception of frequency and intensity of certain fears. The study was conducted on a sample of N=146 participants, including both genders, with an average age of 22 years. A specifically designed questionnaire on fears was used, based on previous research. The questionnaire contained 40 statements about individual fears, presented in the form of a five-point Likert scale. The task for the participants was to rate each of the listed fears according to how frequently and how intensely they experienced them. The results show that young people most frequently experience fear of: losing loved ones, illness, public speaking, loss of control, shame, tragic events, failure in life, and undefined anxiety. The most intense fears experienced by young people are: fear of losing loved ones, public speaking, illness, loss of control, tragic events, failure in life, shame, loneliness, and aging. Differences in the perception of frequency and intensity of fears were found in several cases. Fears of losing loved ones, heights and/or depths, loneliness, aging, making wrong decisions, and domestic animals/birds are experienced more intensely but less frequently, while fears of unexpected events and planet destruction are experienced more frequently but less intensively. The results suggest that there are two classes of fears – intensive, less frequent and less intensive and more frequent. Young people experience a wide range of fears, conditioned both by real and unreal situations. They experience certain realistic fears more frequently, while fears of personal failure are experienced more intensely compared to other categories of fears.

***Key words:*** *young people, fears, emotions*



# STAVOVI RODITELJA DECE SA SMETNJAMA U RAZVOJU O UPOTREBI I EFIKASNOSTI VIZUELNIH STRATEGIJA U ŠKOLSKOM I PORODIČNOM OKRUŽENJU

**Katarina Radaković<sup>38</sup>**

**Rada Savić Kukolj**

*OŠ “Radivoj Popović“, Zemun, Beograd*

**Ivana Ristić**

*Univerzitet u Prištini sa privremenim sedištem u Kosovskoj Mitrovici, Učiteljski fakultet, Srbija*

**Apstrakt:** Najčešće poteškoće kod dece sa smetnjama u razvoju vidljive su na polju razumevanja, komunikacije, ponašanja i učenja. Pod vizuelnim strategijama podrazumeva se upotreba boja, oznaka, slika i predmeta u komunikaciji i radu sa decom. Vizuelne strategije (vizuelni raspored, rutina, kartice za komunikaciju, motivacione table, socijalne priče) su neprocenjiv alat sa kojima deca sa smetnjama u razvoju mogu imati bolje razumevanje, dobru komunikaciju, poželjno ponašanje i lakše učenje.

Upotreba vizuelnih strategija je sve zastupljenija u radu sa decom sa smetnjama u razvoju kako u školskom tako i u porodičnom okruženju. Obučeni nastavnici i roditelji, upotrebom prilagođenih vizuelnih strategija olakšavaju detetu uključivanje u socijalnu zajednicu, jačaju njegovo samopouzdanje i omogućavaju iskorišćavanje maksimalnih kapaciteta svakog deteta. Cilj istraživanja je saznanje koliko su roditelji upoznati i upućeni u korišćenje vizuelnih strategija i kolika je zastupljenost i efikasnost vizuelnih strategija, po mišljenju roditelja, u školskom i porodičnom okruženju. Za potrebe istraživanja, autori su kreirali poseban upitnik koji su roditelji popunjavali na Google forms. Rezultati istraživanja ukazuju na nedovoljnu informisanost roditelja o vizuelnim strategijama i njihovoj primeni u radu sa decom koja pohađaju specijalne škole i roditeljima dece u inkluziji. Zaključak je da je neophodno podsticati defektologe, učitelje i nastavnike u redovnim školama na primenu vizuelnih strategija u radu sa decom sa smetnjama u razvoju, kao i osnaživanje roditelja na primeni istih.

---

<sup>38</sup> katarina.radakovic.bgd@gmail.com

***Ključne reči:*** deca sa smetnjama u razvoju, vizuelne strategije, roditelji, škola, porodica

# ATTITUDES OF PARENTS OF CHILDREN WITH DEVELOPMENTAL DISABILITIES ON THE USE AND EFFECTIVENESS OF VISUAL STRATEGIES IN SCHOOL AND FAMILY ENVIRONMENTS

**Katarina Radaković**

**Rada Savić Kukolj**

*Elementary School „Radivoj Popović“, Zemun, Serbia*

**Ivana Ristić**

*University of Priština in Kosovska Mitrovica, Teacher Education Faculty, Serbia*

The most common difficulties in children with developmental disabilities are visible in the field of understanding, communication, behavior and learning. Visual strategies mean the use of colours, symbols, images and objects in communication and work with children. Visual strategies (visual schedule, routine, communication cards, motivational boards, social stories) are an invaluable tool with which children with developmental disabilities can have better understanding, good communication, desirable behavior and easier learning.

The use of visual strategies is increasingly prevalent in working with children with developmental disabilities, both in the school and family environment. A trained teacher and parent, with the use of adapted visual strategies, facilitates the child's inclusion in the social community, strengthens his self-confidence and enables the use of the maximum capacities of each child.

The goal of the research is to find out how parents are familiar with and knowledgeable about the use of visual strategies and how widespread and effective visual strategies are, according to parents, in the school and family environment. For research purposes, the authors created a special questionnaire that parents filled out on Google forms. The results of the research indicate that parents are not sufficiently informed about visual strategies and their application in working with children who attend special schools and parents of children in inclusion. The conclusion is that it is necessary to encourage special education teachers, teachers and teachers in regular schools to apply visual strategies in working with children with developmental disabilities, as well as to empower parents to apply them.

**Key words:** *children with disabilities, visual strategies, parents, school, family*

## INKLUZIVNO OBRAZOVANJE: IZAZOVI, PREPREKE I EFIKASNE STRATEGIJE

**Ivana Ristić<sup>39</sup>**

*Univerzitet u Prištini sa privremenim sedištem u Kosovskoj Mitrovici, Učiteljski fakultet, Srbija*

**Bojana Vuković**

**Sladana Čalasan**

*Univerzitet u Istočnom Sarajevu, Medicinski fakultet Foča, Republika Srpska, Bosna i  
Hercegovina*

Inkluzivno obrazovanje se suočava sa brojnim izazovima koji zahtevaju duboko razumevanje i integrisan pristup u njihovom rešavanju. Ključna uloga inkluzivnog obrazovanja je u obezbeđivanju jednakih mogućnosti za sve učenike, uključujući i decu sa invaliditetom i drugim smetnjama u razvoju. Istraživanja u poslednjih pet godina ukazuju na značajan napredak u razumevanju i primeni inkluzivnih praksi, ali istovremeno identifikuju brojne izazove. Dakle, implementacija inkluzivnog obrazovanja suočava se s različitim izazovima, poput nedostatka odgovarajuće obuke za nastavnike, ograničenih resursa i otpora unutar zajednice. Cilj ovog preglednog rada je da predloži holistički okvir za analizu tih izazova, pri čemu se fokusira na ključne komponente koje čine osnovu inkluzivne obrazovne prakse. Za pretragu radova korišćena je baza Google Scholar, ResearchGate, Scribd, PubMed. Analizirani su radovi koji su zadovoljili kriterijume izbora, odnosno koji daju odgovore na primarno postavljeno pitanje, a koji su objavljeni u periodu od 2019. do 2024. godine. Nisu korišćeni radovi publikovani na konferencijama u izvodu, već celoviti istraživački radovi objavljeni u naučnim časopisima i zbornicima radova. S jedne strane, analiziraju se savremene prepreke inkluzivnom obrazovanju, kao što su ograničeni resursi, nedostatak stručnih kompetencija kod nastavnika, stigmatizacija i predrasude, efikasnost inkluzivnih politika, saradnja i angažovanje porodice, fleksibilni nastavni plan i program i inkluzivna procena, raznovrsnost potreba, svest o inkluziji i sistemska neusklađenost. S druge strane, posebna pažnja posvećena je efikasnim strategijama koje obuhvataju profesionalni razvoj nastavnika, prilagođavanje nastavnog programa, unapređenje saradnje sa roditeljima i uključivanje lokalne zajednice. Rezultat analize literature čini opis osnovnih ideja kroz prizmu izazova inkluzivnog obrazovanja, psihosocijalnih faktora koje treba

---

<sup>39</sup> [ivana.ristic@pr.ac.rs](mailto:ivana.ristic@pr.ac.rs) <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-7780-4504>

razvijati u vaspitno - obrazovnim ustanovama kako bi se efektivno podržali učenici i negovalo inkluzivno okruženje i integralnog profila nastavnika sa fokusom na kvalitete i veštine potrebne za promovisanje inkluzije.

**Ključne reči:** *holistički okvir, pedagoška praksa, kompetencije nastavnika, sistemska podrška, održivo inkluzivno obrazovanje.*

# INCLUSIVE EDUCATION: CHALLENGES, OBSTACLES AND EFFECTIVE STRATEGIES

**Ivana Ristić**

*University of Priština in Kosovska Mitrovica, Teacher Education Faculty, Serbia*

**Bojana Vuković**

**Sladana Čalasan**

*University in East Sarajevo, Faculty of Medicine Foča, Republic of Srpska, Bosnia and Herzegovina*

Inclusive education faces numerous challenges that require a deep understanding and an integrated approach for effective resolution. Its primary role lies in ensuring equal opportunities for all students, including those with disabilities and developmental challenges. Research over the last five years highlights substantial progress in understanding and implementing inclusive practices while simultaneously identifying persistent obstacles. These challenges include insufficient teacher training, limited resources, and resistance within communities. The aim of this review is to propose a holistic framework for analyzing these challenges, emphasizing key components that underpin inclusive educational practices. Databases such as Google Scholar, ResearchGate, Scribd, and PubMed were utilized to locate relevant research. The analysis focused on studies published between 2019 and 2024, excluding conference abstracts and prioritizing full research papers from scientific journals and proceedings. On one side, the study examines contemporary barriers, including limited resources, lack of teacher competencies, stigmatization, gaps in inclusive policies, inadequate family involvement, systemic inconsistency, and challenges in implementing a flexible curriculum and inclusive assessment. On the other, it highlights effective strategies such as professional development for teachers, curriculum adaptations, improved parent-teacher collaboration, and active community engagement. The findings present a comprehensive understanding of inclusive education through the lens of these challenges, exploring psychosocial factors that educational institutions must foster to support students effectively. The analysis also defines an integral teacher profile focusing on skills and qualities essential for promoting inclusion. The review underscores the importance of systemic support and multidisciplinary collaboration to achieve sustainable inclusive education.

**Keywords:** *holistic framework, inclusive practices, teacher competencies, systemic support, sustainable inclusive education.*

## DISFAGIJA KOD ALCHAJMEROVE BOLESTI

**Željana Sukur<sup>40</sup>**

*Akademija za humani razvoj, Beograd, Srbija; Zavod za psihofiziološke poremećaje i govornu patologiju „Prof. dr Cvetko Brajović”, Beograd, Srbija*

**Dragan Stoiljković Čauševac**

*Akademija za humani razvoj, Beograd, Srbija*

**Dejan Živanović**

*Akademija za humani razvoj, Beograd, Srbija; Medicinski fakultet, Univerzitet u Novom Sadu, Srbija*

Disfagija kod Alchajmerove bolesti ima složenu i promenjivu kliničku sliku. U ranom stadijumu manifestuje se produženom oralnom fazom, koja se karakteriše ograničenim pokretima jezika i odloženim refleksom gutanja. Simptomi disfagije u umerenim stadijumima napreduju ka faringealnoj fazi, gde promene u fiziologiji gutanja mogu dovesti do neuhranjenosti, dehidracije ili aspiracione pneumonije. Neuroimidžing studijama pokazano je da se promene u kortikalnoj kontroli gutanja kod Alchajmerove bolesti javljaju rano i da mogu biti u korelaciji sa ranim funkcionalnim promenama u gutanju. Cilj rada je da se analiziraju karakteristike disfagije kod Alchajmerove bolesti, kao i da se ukaže na značaj rane kortikalne kontrole gutanja kod obolelih. Za prikupljanje i analizu empirijskih podataka korišćeni su internet pretraživači i elektronske baze podataka, kao i udžbenici i zbornici radova. Rezultati neuroimidžing studija ukazali su na promene u elektrofiziološkim parametrima gutanja pre pojave simptoma orofaringealne disfagije. Kortikalne regije, uključene u proces gutanja, pokazale su slabiju aktivaciju tokom akta gutanja u ranom stadijumu Alchajmerove bolesti. Pored toga, hio-laringealna elevacija je bila značajno smanjena. Na osnovu rezultata istraživanja može se zaključiti da se promene u fiziologiji gutanja kod Alchajmerove bolesti javljaju mnogo pre, nego što se klinički dijagnostikuju. Prema tome, procena deficita kortikalne kontrole gutanja u ranom stadijumu Alchajmerove bolesti ima važne kliničke implikacije jer doprinosi detekciji, dijagnostici i intervenciji, kao i edukaciji pacijenata i njihovih porodica, kako bi se ublažili simptomi, prevenirale buduće komplikacije i poboljšao kvalitet života pacijenta.

---

<sup>40</sup> [zeljana.sukur@ahr.edu.rs](mailto:zeljana.sukur@ahr.edu.rs); <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-0921-4200>



***Ključne reči:*** Alchajmerova bolešt, kortikalna kontrola gutanja, disfagija, orofaringealna disfagija, kvalitet život

## DYSPHAGIA IN ALZHEIMER'S DISEASE

**Željana Sukur**

*College of Human Development, Belgrade, Serbia;*

*Institute for Psychophysiological Disorders and Speech Pathology "Prof. Dr. Cvetko Brajović",  
Belgrade, Serbia*

**Dragan Stoiljković Čauševac**

*College of Human Development, Belgrade, Serbia*

**Dejan Živanović**

*College of Human Development, Belgrade, Serbia*

*Faculty of Medicine, University of Novi Sad, Serbia*

Dysphagia in Alzheimer's disease has a complex and variable clinical picture. In the early stage, it is manifested by a prolonged oral phase, which is characterized by limited tongue movements and a delayed swallowing reflex. Dysphagia symptoms in moderate stages progress to the pharyngeal stage, where changes in swallowing physiology can lead to malnutrition, dehydration, or aspiration pneumonia. Neuroimaging studies have shown that changes in the cortical control of swallowing occur early in Alzheimer's disease and may be correlated with early functional changes in swallowing. The aim of the work is to analyze the characteristics of dysphagia in Alzheimer's disease, as well as to point out the importance of early cortical control of swallowing in patients. Internet search engines and electronic databases, as well as textbooks and collections of papers, were used for the collection and analysis of empirical data. The results of neuroimaging studies indicated changes in the electrophysiological parameters of swallowing before the onset of symptoms of oropharyngeal dysphagia. Cortical regions, involved in the process of swallowing, showed weaker activation during the act of swallowing in the early stage of Alzheimer's disease. In addition, the hyalaryngeal elevation was significantly reduced. Based on the research results, it can be concluded that changes in the physiology of swallowing in Alzheimer's disease occur long before, they are clinically diagnosed. Therefore, the assessment of cortical swallowing control deficits in the early stages of Alzheimer's disease has important clinical implications because it contributes to detection, diagnosis and intervention, as well as to the education of patients and their

families, in order to alleviate symptoms, prevent future complications and improve the patient's quality of life.

***Key words:*** *Alzheimer's disease, cortical control of swallowing, dysphagia, oropharyngeal dysphagia, quality of life*

# SPECIFIČNOSTI U REALIZACIJI NASTAVE FIZIČKOG I ZDRAVSTVENOG VASPITANJA KOD DECE SA POREMEĆAJEM SPEKTRA AUTIZMA

**Rada Savić Kukolj<sup>41</sup>**

**Katarina Radaković**

*OŠ „Radivoj Popović“, Zemun, Srbija*

Poremećaj iz spektra autizma, kao heterogen i kompleksan neurorazvojni poremećaj zahteva poseban, individualizovan pristup u realizaciji nastave fizičkog i zdravstvenog vaspitanja sa učenicima iz pomenutog spektra. Časovi fizičkog i zdravstvenog vaspitanja realizuju se kroz četiri faze: uvodnu, pripremnu, glavnu i završnu. Svaka od navedenih faza časa ima svoje zadatke, sadržaje, metode rada i određeno vreme trajanja, koje relativno malo varira. Aktivnosti po fazama časa su unapred pripremljene, jasne, prilagođene sposobnostima učenika i predvidive. Ovako strukturiran ritam časa i sticanje rutine, učeniku sa poremećajem iz spektra autizma pruža sigurnost i omogućava dalje učenje. Za većinu učenika sa autizmom vizuelna podrška ima veći značaj u komunikaciji i prenošenju informacija od samih reči. Ako se učeniku daje verbalni nalog koji ne razume, postaće nepažljiv, nezainteresovan i prestaće da sluša. Slike će učenika zadržati da ostane u kontaktu sa nastavnikom i primi poruku, ali je važno da su slike realistične i bez suvišnih detalja. Adekvatna vizuelna podrška najbolje se može pružiti kreiranjem vizuelnih rasporeda. Vizuelni rasporedi učenicima pomažu da predvide redosled aktivnosti, da bolje usmere pažnju i da se osećaju sigurno i uspešno. Cilj ovog rada je da se kroz praktični video prikaz ukaže na efikasnost korišćenja vizuelnih strategija (vizuelnog rasporeda) u realizaciji nastave fizičkog i zdravstvenog vaspitanja kod učenika sa poremećajem iz spektra autizma.

***Ključne reči:*** *poremećaj iz spektra autizma, učenici sa poremećajem iz spektra autizma, nastava fizičkog i zdravstvenog vaspitanja, vizuelna strategija*

---

<sup>41</sup> radasavic73@yahoo.com

# SPECIFICITY IN IMPLEMENTING THE TEACHING OF PHYSICAL AND HEALTH EDUCATION FOR CHILDREN WITH DISORDER ON THE AUTISM SPECTRUM

**Rada Savić Kukolj**

**Katarina Radaković**

*Eentary School „Radivoj Popović“, Zemun, Serbia*

Autism spectrum disorder, as a heterogeneous and complex neurodevelopmental disorder, requires a special, individualized approach in the implementation of the physical and health education teaching for students with the aforementioned disorder. Physical and health education classes are implemented through four phases: introductory, preparatory, main and final. Each of the aforementioned phases of a class has its own tasks, content, work methods and a certain duration, which varies relatively little. The activities for the phases of a class are prepared in advance, clear, adapted to the students' abilities and predictable. The class rhythm structured this way and the acquisition of routine provide security to a student with an autism spectrum disorder and enable further learning. For most students with autism visual support is more important in communication and conveying information than words alone. If a student is given a verbal command that he does not understand, they will become inattentive, disinterested and will stop listening. Pictures will keep the student in touch with the teacher and enable them to receive the message, but it is important that the pictures are realistic and without unnecessary details. Adequate visual support can best be provided by creating visual layouts. Visual layouts help students predict the sequence of activities, focus better, and feel safe and successful. The aim of this paper is to show, through a practical video presentation, the efficiency of using visual strategies (visual layout) in the implementation of physical and health education classes for students with autism spectrum disorders.

***Keywords:*** *autism spectrum disorder, students with autism spectrum disorder, teaching of physical and health education, visual strategy*

## SESIJA/SESSION 4b

## ULOGA OVISNOSTI, AGRESIVNOSTI I ODABRANIH OSOBINA LIČNOSTI U PONOVNOM POČINJENJU KAZNENIH DJELA NA ŠTETU ŽENA

**Dinka Čaha<sup>42</sup>**

*Sveučilišni studij Socijalni rad, Pravni fakultet u Osijeku, Sveučilište Josip Juraj Štrosmajer, Osijek*

Iako rezultati prethodnih istraživanja o rizičnim čimbenicima recidivizma za nasilje nad ženama nisu jednoznačni, ovisnost je jedan od rizičnih čimbenika čiji se nepovoljan doprinos opetovano potvrđuje. Cilj ovog rada je doprinijeti razumijevanju mehanizama recidivizma kaznenih djela na štetu žena na način da će istražiti uloga agresivnosti i odabranih osobina ličnosti (ekstraverzije i emocionalne stabilnosti) na povezanost ovisnosti i ponovnog počinjenja kaznenih djela.

U radu su korišteni podaci osuđenika za kaznena djela na štetu žena koja su najčešće zastupljena u Hrvatskoj (kaznena djela protiv života i tijela, protiv osobne slobode, protiv braka, obitelji i djece, kaznena djela protiv spolne slobode). Svi sudionici započeli su izdržavati kaznu između 1. siječnja 2021. godine i 31. prosinca 2023. godine (N = 317 sudionika u dobi od 21 do 83 godine). U odnosu na vrstu kaznenih djela, rezultati ANOVE pokazuju kako je značajno češće prisutan recidivizam kaznenih djela protiv braka, obitelji i djece nego kaznenih djela protiv osobne slobode. Rezultati linearne regresije pokazuju kako ovisnost, agresivnost i osobine ličnosti zajednički doprinose ponovnom počinjenju kaznenih djela na štetu žena ( $F(6, 305) = 6.54, p < 0.001, R^2 = 0.11$ ). Prediktori za ponovno počinjenje kaznenih djela na štetu žena su ovisnost o drogama ( $t = 2.98, p = .003$ ) i ekstraverzija ( $t = 4.59, p = .000$ ). Nadalje, jedino se agresivnost pokazala moderatorom na način da povećava snagu povezanosti ovisnosti o drogama i recidivizma ( $b = 5.171, 95\% \text{ C.I. } [0.165, 10.176]$ ). Ovi rezultati upućuju kako tretman počinitelja kaznenih djela na štetu žena koji adresira agresivno ponašanje može biti manje koristan za smanjenje recidivizma kod počinitelja koji nemaju problema s ovisnosti o drogama odnosno potvrđuju koliko je važno da se tretmanom ovisnika o drogama adresiraju teme agresivnog ponašanja kako bi se žene zaštitile od ponovnog nasilničkog ponašanja.

***Ključne riječi:*** kaznena djela na štetu žena, recidivizam, prediktori

---

<sup>42</sup> [dcaha@pravos.hr](mailto:dcaha@pravos.hr); <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-6838-503X>

# THE ROLE OF ADDICTION, AGGRESSION AND SELECTED PERSONALITY TRAITS IN VIOLENT RECIDIVISM AGAINST WOMEN

**Dinka Caha**

*University Study Programme in Social Work, Faculty of Law, Josip Juraj Strossmayer University of Osijek*

Although previous results on recidivism risk factors for violence against women continue to differ considerably, addiction is one of those whose deteriorating effect is repeatedly confirmed. This paper will help further clarify mechanisms of reoffending by exploring the role of aggression and selected personality traits (extraversion and emotional stability) to the relationship between addiction and recidivism.

For this purpose, we used the data of all participants sentenced for most prevalent criminal offences against women (life and body, personal freedom, family and children, and offenses against sexual freedom). All participants began to serve their sentences between January 1<sup>st</sup>, 2021, and December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2023 (N = 317 participants aged between 21 and 83). In relation to type of criminal offences, ANOVA shows how criminal offenses against family and children reoffend significantly more than criminal offenses against personal freedom. The results of the linear regression show a collective significant effect between addiction, aggression, extraversion and reoffending ( $F(6, 305) = 6.54$ ,  $p < .001$ ,  $R^2 = .11$ ). The results indicate that drug addiction ( $t = 2.98$ ,  $p = .003$ ) and extraversion ( $t = 4.59$ ,  $p = .000$ ) are predictors for reoffending violence against women. Further, a moderation analysis revealed that only aggression moderates the strength of the association between drug addiction and violent recidivism ( $b = 5.171$ , 95% C.I. [0.165, 10.176]). These results suggest that general interventions for gender-based offenders to reduce recidivism may be less effective for offenders without substance use problems, and reinforce how important it is to address aggressive behavior among substance users in order to protect women from repeated violence.

**Keywords:** *criminal acts against women, recidivism, predictors*



## KVALITET ŽIVOTA RODITELJA DECE SA ATIPIČNIM RAZVOJEM NASPRAM RODITELJA DECE TIPIČNOG RAZVOJA

**Fiki Gaspar<sup>43</sup>**

*Gaspar centar za psihofizičko zdravlje, Skoplje, Severna Makedonija*

Ovaj rad ima za cilj da istraži uticaj na kvalitet života roditelja koji odgajaju dete sa atipičnim razvojem u poređenju sa roditeljima koji odgajaju dete sa tipičnim razvojem. Posebna pažnja posvećena je ulozi socioekonomskog statusa, jer on igra ključnu ulogu u oblikovanju opšteg blagostanja roditelja. Rad detaljno analizira kako kombinacija različitih stresora, uključujući finansijske pritiske, društvene teškoće, kao i emocionalne i psihološke izazove povezane sa odgajanjem deteta sa atipičnim razvojem, dodatno pogoršava svakodnevne izazove sa kojima se roditelji suočavaju. Ovi faktori mogu ozbiljno uticati na smanjenje sreće i kvaliteta života roditelja, što se dalje odražava na zdravlje celokupne porodice. Kroz razumevanje ovih složenih uticaja, rad naglašava važnost očuvanja dobrog kvaliteta života, ne samo za roditelje već i za celokupnu porodicu, jer emocionalno i psihološko zdravlje roditelja ima direktan uticaj na blagostanje njihove dece. Pored toga, rad nudi konkretne smernice i strategije za ublažavanje negativnih efekata stresa i pruža praktične savete kako bi roditelji mogli da unaprede svoju situaciju. Takođe, istražuju se rodne razlike u tome kako ovi stresori utiču na očeve i majke, uzimajući u obzir društvena očekivanja i norme. Zaključak sugeriše da, primenom odgovarajućih strategija i intervencija, roditelji mogu značajno poboljšati svoj kvalitet života, smanjiti negativne efekte stresa, očuvati funkcionalnost porodice kao celokupne jedinice i stvoriti podržavajuće okruženje za svoje dete.

***Ključne reči:*** *kvalitet života, atipični razvoj, porodica, socioekonomski status*

---

<sup>43</sup> fikigaspar1@gmail.com

# QUALITY OF LIFE IN PARENTS OF CHILDREN WITH ATYPICAL DEVELOPMENT VERSUS PARENTS OF CHILDREN WITH TYPICAL DEVELOPMENT.

**Fiki Gaspar**

*Gaspar Center for Psychophysical Health, Skopje, North Macedonia*

This paper aims to explore the impact on the quality of life for parents raising a child with atypical development compared to those raising a child with typical development. Special attention is given to the role of socioeconomic status and its significant influence on overall well-being. The paper examines how a combination of stressors—such as financial strain, social pressures, and the demands of raising a child with atypical development—further exacerbates challenges for parents, ultimately reducing their happiness and quality of life. Emphasis is placed on the importance of maintaining a good quality of life for parents and the family as a whole. The paper also provides practical guidelines for mitigating the negative impact of these stressors, offering strategies to improve the situation when the atypicality of a child's development is compounded by other life stressors. Additionally, the paper addresses the gendered differences in how these challenges affect fathers and mothers, highlighting the distinct societal expectations placed on each parent when raising a child with special needs. The conclusion suggests that by implementing specific strategies and interventions, the negative effects of these stressors can be alleviated. In doing so, both the quality of life for parents and the extended family can be improved, and the overall functionality of the family unit can be preserved.

**Key words:** *quality of life, atypical development, family, socioeconomic status*

## UTICAJ PALIJATIVOG ZBRINJAVANJA NA NEFORMALNE NEGOVATELJE: FAKTORI RIZIKA I TRAUMATIZACIJA

**Mijodrag Bogićević<sup>44</sup>**

*Centar za palijativno zbrinjavanje i palijativnu medicinu „BELhospice“, Beograd, Srbija*

Palijativno zbrinjavanje pruža holističku podršku pacijentima sa teškim, neizlečivim bolestima, ali često stvara značajan teret za neformalne negovatelje, koji su uglavnom članovi porodice ili bliski prijatelji. Ovaj rad istražuje faktore rizika i nivo traumatizacije među neformalnim negovateljima koji pružaju palijativnu negu.

Rezultati istraživanja iz sveta pokazuju da su neformalni negovatelji izloženi visokom nivou emocionalnog i fizičkog stresa, finansijskom opterećenju, socijalnoj izolaciji i nedostatku adekvatne podrške. Emocionalni stres se manifestuje kroz simptome anksioznosti, depresije i posttraumatskog stresnog poremećaja (PTSP). Fizički stres uključuje iscrpljenost i povrede povezane sa fizičkim zadacima brige o pacijentu. Takođe, mnogi negovatelji se suočavaju sa finansijskim teškoćama zbog smanjenog radnog kapaciteta ili gubitka posla. Socijalna izolacija i nedostatak stručne podrške dodatno pogoršavaju njihovo stanje.

Ovi nalazi naglašavaju potrebu za sistematskom podrškom neformalnim negovateljima kroz pružanje psihosocijalne pomoći, edukaciju, finansijsku podršku i olakšavanje pristupa uslugama zdravstvene zaštite. Predložene su intervencije koje mogu smanjiti rizik od traumatizacije i poboljšati kvalitet života neformalnih negovatelja u palijativnom zbrinjavanju.

***Ključne reči:*** *Palijativno zbrinjavanje; Neformalni negovatelji; Faktori rizika i stresa neformalnih negovatelja*

---

<sup>44</sup> mijodrag.bogicevic@gmail.com

# THE IMPACT OF PALLIATIVE CARE ON INFORMAL CAREGIVERS: RISK FACTORS AND TRAUMATIZATION

**Mijodrag Bogićević**

*Center for palliative care and palliative medicine "BELhospice", Belgrade, Serbia*

Palliative care provides holistic support for patients with severe, incurable diseases, but it often creates a significant burden for informal caregivers, who are typically family members or close friends. This paper explores the risk factors and levels of traumatization among informal caregivers providing palliative care.

Global research findings indicate that informal caregivers experience high levels of emotional and physical stress, financial strain, social isolation, and a lack of adequate support. Emotional stress manifests through symptoms of anxiety, depression, and post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD). Physical stress includes exhaustion and injuries related to the physical tasks of patient care. Additionally, many caregivers face financial difficulties due to reduced work capacity or job loss. Social isolation and the lack of professional support further exacerbate their situation.

These findings underscore the need for systematic support for informal caregivers through the provision of psychosocial assistance, education, financial support, and improved access to healthcare services. Proposed interventions aim to reduce the risk of traumatization and enhance the quality of life for informal caregivers in palliative care.

**Keywords:** *Palliative care; Informal caregivers; Risk and stress factors of informal caregivers*

## UNAPREĐENJE SOCIJALNE ZAŠTITE OSOBA SA INVALIDITETOM KROZ RAD CENTARA ZA SOCIJALNI RAD U REPUBLICI SEVERNOJ MAKEDONIJI

**Andon Damovski<sup>45</sup>**

*Centar za pomoć osobama sa teškoćama mentalnog zdravlja „Poraka“, Skoplje, Severna  
Makedonija*

Svrha socijalne zaštite je da pomogne svakom čoveku, ali i da ga osnaži i pokaže na koji način je moguće da se u najvećoj meri osamostali i bude prihvaćen od društva. Ova vrsta posla je prilično složena i zahteva uključivanje profesionalaca različitih profila u rad sa svakim pojedincem, ali postoji i mnogo usluga i načina podrške koje pruža država.

Osobe sa invaliditetom se suočavaju sa nizom izazova, visokim stepenom izolovanosti i socijalnog rizika, pa im je potrebna kontinuirana pomoć i podrška u svim segmentima njihovog razvoja i življenja u okviru izgrađenog državnog sistema. Jedan od ključnih sistema podrške je sistem socijalne zaštite. Pomoć i podrška osobama sa invaliditetom obezbeđuje se kroz niz usluga koje pružaju stručnjaci u sistemu ustanova socijalne zaštite, sa ciljem poboljšanja kvaliteta života ovih osoba.

U Republici Severnoj Makedoniji prava i usluge socijalne zaštite osoba sa invaliditetom ostvaruju se kroz dobro izbalansiranu mrežu šema socijalne zaštite: šeme socijalne prevencije, šeme institucionalne i vaninstitucionalne zaštite i finansijske pomoći. Pored toga, kontinuirani razvoj zaposlenih u centrima za socijalni rad, unapređenje i ujednačavanje pristupa u radu sa osobama sa invaliditetom doprinosi ostvarivanju njihovih prava u društvu.

U tom kontekstu, predmet ovog istraživanja je procena dosadašnjeg funkcionisanja i organizacije podrške i tretmana osoba sa invaliditetom u sistemu socijalne zaštite kroz stručni rad centara za socijalni rad u Republici Severnoj Makedoniji. Dosadašnji rezultati istraživanja koji, unutar zakonskih okvira, pružaju uvid u organizaciono uređenje i funkcionisanje centara za socijalni rad, a posebno u oblasti stručnog rada sa osobama sa invaliditetom i njihovim porodicama, odnosno rada u otkrivanju, putem evidentiranja, procene, planiranja i organizacije tretmana, utvrđivanja potrebe za razvojem novih pristupa u radu sa osobama sa invaliditetom, kao i za unapređenjem međusektorske saradnje, biće osnova za formiranje i primenu jedinstvene metodologije za rad sa

---

<sup>45</sup> [andon\\_damovski@hotmail.com](mailto:andon_damovski@hotmail.com); <https://orcid.org/0009-0000-4328-0581>

ovom grupom. Takva jedinstvena metodologija u centrima za socijalni rad bila bi regulisana standardima i procedurama za postupanje sa osobama sa invaliditetom blagovremeno, na efikasan način, holističkim i individualizovanim pristupom u radu sa pojedincima iz date grupe.

***Ključne reči:*** *osobe sa invaliditetom, sistem socijalne zaštite, socijalna država.*

# ADVANCEMENT OF SOCIAL PROTECTION OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES THROUGH THE WORK OF CENTERS FOR SOCIAL WORK IN THE REPUBLIC OF NORTH MACEDONIA

**Andon Damovski**

*Centre for helping persons with mental disabilities PORAKA NEGOTINO, N. Macedonia*

The goal of social protection is to help every person, but also to strengthen and show him which ways to be independent to the greatest possible extent and to be accepted by society. This type of work is quite complex and requires the involvement of professionals from different profiles in working with each individual, but also there are many services and ways of support. People with disabilities face many challenges, a high degree of isolation and social risk, and therefore they need continuous help and support in all segments of their development and living, and through the framework of the built systems of the state. One of the key support systems is the social protection system. Assistance and support for persons with disabilities is provided through a range of services provided by professionals in the system of social protection institutions, to improve the quality of life of these persons. In the Republic of North Macedonia, the rights and services of social protection for persons with disabilities are exercised through a well-balanced network of social protection schemes: a scheme of social prevention, a scheme of institutional and non-institutional care and a financial assistance scheme, but nevertheless as a professional obligation the need for continuous development, promotion and unification of the approach and work in achieving them in the centres for social work. In that direction, the object of the research is the assessment of the current functioning and organisation of the support and treatment of persons with disabilities in the social protection system through the professional work of the centres for social work in the Republic of Macedonia. The results of the research, through determining the legislative frame, analysing the current way of organizational setup and functioning of the centres for social work, especially in the area of professional work with persons with disabilities and their families, ie work in the detection, recording, assessment, planning and organization of treatment, determining the need to develop new forms, services and rights for people with disabilities and improvement of intersectoral collaboration will be the basis for the creation and implementation of a unified methodology of working with people with disabilities in centres for social work regulated with

standards and procedures for acting timely, efficient, holistic and with an individualised approach to persons with disabilities.

***Keywords:** persons with disabilities, social protection system, welfare state.*



## NEFORMALNA NEGA NA PODRUČJU MAČVANSKOG OKRUGA I TUZLANSKOG KANTONA – POTREBE I USLUGE PODRŠKE

**Miroljub Nikolić<sup>46</sup>**

*Caritas, Šabac, Srbija*

**Asim Pandžić**

*Filozofski fakultet Univerziteta u Tuzli  
Odsjek za socijalni rad*

U savremenom društvu koje se suočava sa različitim izazovima, kao što je demografsko starenje stanovništva, migracije, promena porodične strukture, sve se više govori o neformalnim negovateljima i potrebi da im se pruži podrška, kako praktična, zdravstvena, socijalna, finansijska, obrazovna, emotivna, tako i podrška u oblasti javnih politika. U radu su analizirane potrebe osoba koje pružaju neformalnu negu i osoba kojima je potrebna neformalna nega na području Mačvanskog okruga i Tuzlanskog kantona, te usluge podrške neformalnim negovateljima. U cilju utvrđivanja potreba neformalnih negovatelja primenjivana je metoda ispitivanja, a u svrhu prikupljanja podataka izrađen je poseban instrument u vidu anketnog upitnika. Istraživanjem je obuhvaćeno ukupno 128 ispitanika od toga 47 neformalnih negovatelja sa područja Tuzlanskog kantona i 81 neformalni negovatelj sa područja Mačvanskog okruga. U okviru terenskog istraživanja primenjen je stratifikovani uzorak vodeći računa o zastupljenosti ispitanika u odnosu na dob, spol, bračni status, ekonomski status, radni angažman, nivo obrazovanja, mesto stanovanja i druge relevantne faktore. Na osnovu utvrđenih rezultata istraživanja izrađena je i u radu predstavljena usluga obuke za unapređenje znanja osnovnih i specifičnih kompetencija neformalnih negovatelja i obezbeđenja veština za prevenciju sindroma sagorijevanja. Usluga obuke neformalnih negovatelja zasnovana je na savremenim teorijskim pristupima i praktičnim dostignućima pružanja neformalnih usluga pomoć u kući za osobe kojima je potrebna nega.

***Ključne reči:*** *Neformalna nega, negovatelji, usluge, Mačvanski okrug, Tuzlanski kanton*

---

<sup>46</sup> m.nikolic@caritas-sabac.rs

# INFORMAL CARE IN THE MAČVA DISTRICT AND TUZLA CANTON- NEEDS AND SUPPORT SERVICES

**Miroljub Nikolić**

*Caritas Šabac, Serbia*

**Asim Pandžić**

*Faculty of Philosophy, University of Tuzla, Bosna and Hercegovina*

In contemporary society, which faces various challenges such as demographic aging, migration, and changes in family structure, there is increasing discussion about informal caregivers and the need to provide them with support, including practical, health, social, financial, educational, and emotional support, as well as support in the area of public policies. This paper analyzes the needs of individuals who provide informal care and those who require informal care in Mačva District and Tuzla Canton, as well as the support services available for informal caregivers.

To determine the needs of informal caregivers, a survey method was applied, and a special instrument in the form of a questionnaire was developed to collect data. The study included a total of 128 respondents, of which 47 were informal caregivers from the area of Tuzla Canton and 81 were informal caregivers from the area of Mačva District. A stratified sample was used in the field research, taking into account the representation of respondents in terms of age, gender, marital status, economic status, employment status, level of education, place of residence and other relevant factors.

Based on the research results, a training service was developed and presented in the paper to improve the knowledge of basic and specific competencies of informal caregivers and to provide skills for the prevention of burnout syndrome. The training service for informal caregivers is based on contemporary theoretical approaches and practical achievements in providing informal home assistance services for individuals in need of care.

**Keywords:** *Informal care, caregivers, services, Mačva District, Tuzla Canton*

## IZVAN OKVIRA: KRITIČKO RAZMIŠLJANJE U SOCIJALNOM RADU

**Jelena Birmančević<sup>47</sup>**

*Filozofski fakultet, Univerzitet u Novom Sadu, Srbija*

*Departman za socijalni rad*

Holistički pristup profesije socijalnog rada pozicionira kritičko razmišljanje kao centralni alat u osmišljavanju odgovora na kompleksne probleme koje ona pokušava da ublaži, odnosno otkloni. Problemske situacije sa kojima se socijalni radnici suočavaju u praksi su multidimenzionalne, politički obojene i podložne različitim interpretacijama. Istovremeno, svakodnevne procene i odluke neretko moraju biti donete pod pritiskom i „u koraku“. Radeći sa pripadnicima različitih društvenih grupa, koji su često u riziku od društvenog isključivanja, socijalni radnici treba da razvijaju kulturalno senzitivnu i inkluzivnu praksu, sa posebnim reflektovanjem na lična uverenja i način na koji se ona mogu odraziti na njihov rad. Koristeći metodu analize sadržaja, rad se fokusira na ulogu kritičkog razmišljanja u socijalnom radu, uz osvrt na izazove za njegovu primenu u praksi. Cilj rada je otvaranje diskusije o izazovima za primenu kritičkog razmišljanja u socijalnom radu. Kritičko razmišljanje predstavlja ključnu veštinu za uspešnu procenu i donošenje odluka, odnosno čini osnovu etički zasnovane, informisane i efektivne prakse. U cilju smanjenja patološke i kulturološki-relativističke prakse, razvoj prakse zasnovane na kritičkom razmišljanju, nameće se kao imperativ. Iako je kritičko razmišljanje prisutno u akademskim programima socijalnog rada i prepoznato kao esencijalna veština socijalnih radnika, ono može voditi ka cinizmu, anksioznosti kritičkog mislioca, dovesti do neželjenih reakcija, otpora korisnika i pretnji iz okruženja, ali i suočiti socijalne radnike sa brojnim spoljašnjim barijerama za delovanje.

***Ključne reči:*** *kritičko razmišljanje, socijalni rad, kritička praksa u socijalnom radu, kritički socijalni rad.*

---

<sup>47</sup> [jelena.birmancevic@ff.uns.ac.rs](mailto:jelena.birmancevic@ff.uns.ac.rs); <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-0655-6272>

## OUTSIDE THE BOX: CRITICAL THINKING IN SOCIAL WORK

**Jelena Birmančević**

*Faculty of Philosophy, University of Novi Sad, Serbia*

*Department for Social Work*

The holistic approach of the social work profession positions critical thinking as a central tool in devising answers to complex problems that it tries to alleviate, that is, eliminate. The problem situations that social workers face in practice are multidimensional, politically colored, and subject to different interpretations. At the same time, everyday assessments and decisions often have to be made under pressure and "in step". Working with members of different social groups, who are often at risk of social exclusion, social workers should develop a culturally sensitive and inclusive practice, with special reflection on personal beliefs and the way they can be reflected in their work. Using the method of content analysis, the paper focuses on the role of critical thinking in social work, with reference to challenges for its application in practice. The aim of the paper is to open a discussion about the challenges for the application of critical thinking in social work. Critical thinking is a key skill for successful assessment and decision-making, i.e., it forms the basis of ethically based, informed, and effective practice. In order to reduce pathological and cultural-relativistic practice, the development of practice based on critical thinking is imposed as an imperative. Although critical thinking is present in academic programs of social work and recognized as an essential skill of social workers, it can lead to cynicism and anxiety of the critical thinker, unwanted reactions, resistance of users, and threats from the environment, but also confront social workers with numerous external barriers to action.

**Keywords:** *critical thinking, social work, critical practice in social work, critical social work.*

## SESIJA/SESSION 5a

## POREMEĆAJ ISHRANE U ADOLESCENTICA

**Nikolina Lazić Dobrojević**

*Visoka medicinska škola zdravstva Doboju*

Poremećaji ishrane obilježavaju trajne smetnje s jedenjem ili postupcima povezanim sa jedenjem koji dovode do promjena u uzimanju ili apsorpciji hrane, što značajno šteti tjelesnom zdravlju ili psihosocijalnom funkcionisanju. Najčešće se vežu za adolescenciju, period u kojem se dešavaju krupne promjene na psihičkom planu, promjene u saznoj, socijalnoj, emocionalnoj sferi, sferi ličnosti i ponašanja. Cilj ovog istraživanja bio je dobiti uvid u neke od mogućih rizičnih faktora u nastanku poremećaja u ishrani, utvrditi u kojoj mjeri ti faktori doprinose predviđanju sprovođenja dijeta kod adolescentica. Istraživanje je sprovedeno primjenom upitnika na uzorku od 206 učenica 4. razreda srednjih škola u Doboju. Obrada podataka provedena je deskriptivnom statistikom, višestrukom regresionom i korelacionom analizom i multivariacionom analizom varijanse. Rezultati ukazuju na statistički značajnu razliku između varijabli samopoštovanje, neurotski perfekcionizam, nezadovoljstvo tjelesnim izgledom, kao i razlike između realnog i željenog indeksa tjelesne mase. Takođe je utvrđeno da varijable samopoštovanje i nezadovoljstvo tjelesnim izgledom imaju statistički značajan doprinos u objašnjenju provođenja dijete kod adolescentica.

***Ključne riječi:*** *poremećaji ishrane, anoreksija nervoza, bulimija nervoza, adolescencija.*

## EATING DISORDER IN FEMALE ADOLESCENTS

**Nikolina Lazić Dobrojević**

*Visoka medicinska škola zdravstva Doboj*

Eating disorders are characterized by persistent eating disorders or eating-related procedures that lead to changes in food intake or absorption, which significantly impair physical health or psychosocial functioning. Most often they relate to adolescence, a period in which major changes occur on the psychic plane, changes in the cognitive, social, emotional, personality and behavioral spheres. The aim of this study was to gain insight into some of the possible risk factors in the onset of eating disorders, to determine the extent to which these factors contribute to predicting adolescent diets. The survey was conducted by applying a questionnaire to a sample of 206 4th grade high school students in Doboj. Data processing was performed by descriptive statistics, multiple regression and correlation analysis, and multivariate analysis of variance. The results indicate a statistically significant difference between the variables self-esteem, neurotic perfectionism, dissatisfaction with body appearance, as well as differences between the real and desired body mass index. Self-esteem and body dissatisfaction variables were also found to have a statistically significant contribution to explaining adolescent dieting.

**Keywords:** *Eating disorders, Anorexia nervosa, Bulimia nervosa, Adolescenc*

## ETIKA U SVETU KOJI SE MENJA

Gordana Dedić<sup>48</sup>

*VMA , Beograd, Srbija*

21. vek je uveo složene etičke izazove koji odražavaju šire društvene promene, tehnološki napredak i evoluirajuće razumevanje pravde, prava i ljudskih vrednosti. Ovi izazovi obuhvataju više domena, uključujući, ali ne ograničavajući se na zdravstvenu zaštitu, tehnologiju, životnu sredinu i globalnu pravdu. Rešavanje ovih pitanja zahteva multidisciplinarnu pristupe i pažljivo razmatranje osnovnih etičkih principa, uključujući autonomiju, dobročinstvo, dobronamernost, pravdu uz poštovanje pacijenata.

Etička razmatranja u vezi sa klimatskim promenama uključuju odgovornost prema budućim generacijama koje zahtevaju globalnu saradnju i razmatranje nesrazmernog uticaja na ugroženo stanovništvo. Pitanja globalnog zdravlja uključuju pristup zdravstvenoj zaštiti, i etički imperativ njihovog rešavanja, distribuciju vakcina i tretmana i odgovornosti bogatih nacija prema zemljama sa nižim prihodima. Napredak u genetici, reproduktivnim biotehnologijama sa potencijalom da se genetski modifikuju ljudski embrioni, izaziva razmatranja o moralnim implikacijama promene ljudske prirode. Kako društva postaju sve više zavisna od digitalne infrastrukture, etičke implikacije sajber bezbednosti, sajber kriminala i sajber ratovanja su došle u prvi plan. Sve veća automatizacija rada putem veštačke inteligencije i robotike postavlja etička pitanja o budućnosti zapošljavanja. Upotreba tehnologija nadzora od strane država i korporacija izazvala je etičku zabrinutost u pogledu slobode, autonomije i kontrole. Sa porastom digitalne tehnologije, društvenih medija i ogromnog broja podataka kojima se raspolaže o svakom pojedincu, pitanja privatnosti, saglasnosti i zaštite podataka postaju sve složenija..

***Ključne reči:*** *etika, klima, zdravlje, genetika, korporativni sistemi...*

---

<sup>48</sup> gdedic146@gmail.com



## ETHICS IN A CHANGING WORLD

**Gordana Dedić**

*Military Medical Academy, Belgrade, Serbia*

The 21st century has introduced complex ethical challenges that reflect broader societal changes, technological advances, and evolving understandings of justice, rights, and human values. These challenges span multiple domains, including but not limited to health care, technology, the environment, and global justice. Addressing these issues requires multidisciplinary approaches and careful consideration of basic ethical principles, including autonomy, beneficence, benevolence, justice and respect for patients.

Ethical considerations related to climate change include responsibility to future generations that require global cooperation and consideration of the disproportionate impact on vulnerable populations. Global health issues include access to health care, and the ethical imperative of addressing them, the distribution of vaccines and treatments, and the responsibilities of rich nations to lower-income countries. Advances in genetics, and reproductive biotechnologies with the potential to genetically modify human embryos, are prompting considerations of the moral implications of altering human nature. As societies become increasingly dependent on digital infrastructure, the ethical implications of cyber security, cybercrime and cyber warfare have come to the fore. The increasing automation of work through artificial intelligence and robotics raises ethical questions about the future of employment. The use of surveillance technologies by states and corporations has raised ethical concerns about freedom, autonomy, and control. With the rise of digital technology, social media and the vast amount of data available about each individual, issues of privacy, consent and data protection are becoming increasingly complex.

***Keywords:*** *ethics, climate, health, genetics, corporate systems*

## ETIČKE DILEME U TELEPSIHOTERAPIJI

**Andelka Kolarević<sup>49</sup>**

*Psihijatrijska ordanacija "Kolarević" Beograd, Srbija*

The provision of psychotherapy via distance technology is a growing market that reaches many patients and therefore all psychotherapists need to know the risks and benefits whether they practice online or not. This comprehensive review of the main ethical arguments for and against various forms of online psychotherapy aims to advance the discussion of ethical issues. The first four ethical arguments against engaging in online psychotherapy are issues of privacy, confidentiality and security; competence of the therapist and the need for special training; technology-specific communication issues; and research gaps. And the questions of the five main ethical arguments for the benefit of online psychotherapy are increased access to psychotherapy and the availability and flexibility of services; the benefits of therapy and improved communication; benefits related to specific customer characteristics (eg remote location); convenience, satisfaction, acceptance and increased demand and economic benefits. The Joint Task Force on the Development of Telepsychology Guidelines for Psychologists defines telepsychology as "the provision of psychological services using telecommunications technologies...", which may be synchronous (real-time) or asynchronous, including "... telephone, mobile devices, interactive video conferencing, e-mail, text, and Internet ...". The service can be standalone or adjunct to traditional psychotherapy. The various terms used to describe such services generally refer to psychotherapy provided at a distance using some form of communication technology overview, the term online psychotherapy includes all such terminological variants, including telepsychology tele psychiatry online counselling, behaviourally telehealth, telemental health, internet therapy, internet counselling, online practice, online therapy, e-therapy, cyber- counselling, cyberpsychology, e-social work e - mental health.

***Ključne reči:*** *etičke dileme, telepsihoterapija, e-mentalno udavlje*

---

<sup>49</sup> akolarevic.bg@gmail.com

## ETHICAL DILEMMAS IN TELEPSYCHOTHERAPY

**Andelka Kolarević**

*"Kolarević" psychiatric clinic, Belgrade, Serbia*

The provision of psychotherapy via distance technology is a growing market that reaches many patients and therefore all psychotherapists need to know the risks and benefits whether they themselves practice online or not. This comprehensive review of the main ethical arguments for and against various forms of online psychotherapy aims to advance the discussion of ethical issues. The first four ethical arguments against engaging in online psychotherapy are: issues of privacy, confidentiality and security; competence of the therapist and the need for special training; technology-specific communication issues; research gaps. And the questions of the five main ethical arguments in benefit of online psychotherapy are: increased access to psychotherapy and the availability and flexibility of services; the benefits of therapy and improved communication; benefits related to specific customer characteristics (eg remote location); convenience, satisfaction, acceptance and increased demand and economic benefits. The Joint Task Force on the Development of Telepsychology Guidelines for Psychologists defines telepsychology as "the provision of psychological services using telecommunications technologies...", which may be synchronous (real-time) or asynchronous, including "... telephone, mobile devices, interactive video conferencing , e-mail, text, and Internet ..." . The service can be standalone or adjunct to traditional psychotherapy. The various terms used to describe such services generally refer to psychotherapy provided at a distance using some form of communication technology overview, the term online psychotherapy includes all such terminological variants, including telepsychology tele psychiatry online counseling, behaviourally telehealth, telemental health, internet therapy, internet counseling, online practice, online therapy, e-therapy, cyber- counseling, cyber psychology, e-social work e - mental health.

**Keywords:** *ethical dilemmas, tele psychotherapy, e-mental health*

## DEHUMANIZACIJA DIJAGNOSTIČKIH ISPITIVANJA U 21. VEKU

Ana Koljević Marković<sup>50</sup>

*Institut za onkologiju UKCS, Beograd, Srbija*

Postoji veliki skup raznovrsnih intervencija i tehnika snimanja sa automatizovanim mašinama i specifičnim kamerama koji se ubrajaju u dijagnostička ispitivanja. Medicinske indikacije korišćenja ovih metoda se razlikuju i to bi trebalo da određuju lekari dijagnostičari. Medicinske sestre i tehničari su najneposrednije u kontaktu sa pacijentima i aparaturom ali vremensko trajanje procedura je ograničeno pa često nema dovoljno vremena za uspostavljanje odnosa poverenja. Bolesnici u većini slučajeva dobijaju pismena uputstva o izvođenju metoda, njihovoj pripremi i potpisuju pristanak na iste, međutim tek ponekad su upoznati i sa mogućim neželjenim posledicama.

Dostupnost dijagnostičkih metoda prisutna je u odeljenjima zdravstvenih centara ili bolnice, pa se samim tim primenjuju različiti protokoli ispitivanja i lečenja. Protokoli su zasnovani na statistici ishoda pojedinih bolesti iako postoji potreba za individualizovani pristup svakom pojedinačnom bolesniku. Brojnost zaposlenih u medicinskim centrima i bolnicama zasniva se na hijerarhiji i podeli obaveza ali je izražena i podela moći, prvenstveno sa ciljem ostvarivanja prihoda od usluga, čak i kada su lekari vršioци funkcija direktora, pa se stoga nameću komercijalni principi a onda i primena humanističkih principa,

U kontekstu ovih napomena, postavlja se veliki profesionalni i lični izazov u primeni dijagnostičkih metoda na svakodnevnom nivou.

***Ključne reči:*** *medicinske dijagnostičke intervencije, dehumanizacija*

---

<sup>50</sup> md100218@gmail.com

## DEHUMANIZATION OF DIAGNOSTIC TESTS IN THE 21ST CENTURY

**Ana Koljević**

*UKCS Institute of Oncology, Belgrade, Serbia*

There is a large set of different interventions and imaging techniques with automated machines and specific cameras that are included in the diagnostic tests. The medical indications for the use of these methods vary and should be determined by diagnosticians. Nurses and technicians are the most direct in contact with patients and equipment, but the duration of procedures is limited, so there is often not enough time to establish a relationship of trust. In most cases, patients receive written instructions on how to perform the methods, and their preparation and sign their consent, however, they are only sometimes informed about the possible unwanted consequences.

The availability of diagnostic methods is present in the departments of health centres or hospitals, and therefore various examination and treatment protocols are applied. The protocols are based on the statistics of the outcome of individual diseases, although there is a need for an individualized approach to each individual patient.

The number of employees in medical centres and hospitals is based on hierarchy and the division of duties, but the division of power is also expressed, primarily with the aim of generating income from services, even when doctors are acting as directors, and therefore commercial principles are imposed and then the application of humanistic principles,

In the context of these remarks, a great professional and personal challenge is posed in the application of diagnostic methods at the everyday level.

**Keywords:** *medical diagnostic interventions, dehumanization*

## ETIKA U EDUKOVANJU PSIHOTERAPIJSKIH KANDIDATA

**Vesna Dukanac<sup>51</sup>**

*Akademija za humani razvoj, Beograd. Srbija*

Na prelazu između dva veka i dva milenijuma, svet se menja brzinom, koja zahteva velike napore za praćanje. Stilovi generacijskog funkcionisanja se manjeju takođe, vrtoglavom brzinom čime generacijski jaz postaje sve veći. Telekomunikacioni razvoj unosi promene u svim aspektima funkcionisanja pa i u onim, za koje se mislilo da je njegov ulaz nemoguć. Jedna od tih oblasti za koju se smatralo da je telekomunikacionom napretku „teško dodirljiva“ je oblast psihoterapiji i psihoterapijske edukacije.

Etika u psihoterapijskim edukacijama predstavlja novi izazov za psihoterapeute edukatore. Opteraćena je „ulaskom“ tehnologije, ali i prevelikim interesovanjem za bavljenjem psihoterapijom od struka, koje su bazično teoretski udaljene od psihoterapije. Kako su novi telekomunikacioni uplavi doveli do globalne infantilizacije, poplava interesovanja za psihoterapijskim veštinama, mogle se očekivati. To je takođe dovelo do „poplave“ vanpsiholoških kadrova u psihoterapijskim edukacijama. Nedostatak psihološko psihijatrijskog predznanja s' jedne strane u edukovanju budućij psihoterapeuta, kao i gubitak hijerarhijskih granica na relaciji edukator-edukant s' druge strane, stvara veliki problem u edukaciji. Nerazumevanje neophodnosti sticanja psihološko psihijatrijskih znanja, kao preduslov psihoterapeutske edukacije je sve izraženiji, na celom regionu bivših jugoslovenskih republika. Kada se tome doda povremni izpstanak „ličnog rada“ ili sopstvene analize u procesu edukacije budućih terapeuta, razumljivo je da možemo očekivati velike probleme u radu sa budućim pacijetima i klijentima...

U radu se razmatraju i teoretski i praktični apsekti navedenih problema

***Ključne reči:*** *psihoterapijska edukacija, nepsihološke struke*

---

<sup>51</sup> [vesna.dukanac@ahr.edu.rs](mailto:vesna.dukanac@ahr.edu.rs); <https://orcid.org/0009-0004-1158-183X>

## ETHICS IN EDUCATING PSYCHOTHERAPY CANDIDATES

**Vesna Dukanac**

*College of Human Development, Belgrade, Serbia*

In the transition between two centuries and two millennia, the world is changing at a speed that requires great efforts to keep up. Generational functioning styles are diminishing as well, at breakneck speed making the generation gap widen. Telecommunication development introduces changes in all aspects of functioning, including those that were thought to be impossible. One of those areas that was considered to be "hard to touch" with telecommunications progress is the area of psychotherapy and psychotherapy education.

Ethics in psychotherapy education represents a new challenge for psychotherapist educators. It is burdened by the "entry" of technology, but also by too much interest in practising psychotherapy from the professions, which are theoretically distant from psychotherapy. As the new telecommunications influx led to global infantilization, a flood of interest in psychotherapy skills could be expected. It also led to a "flood" of non-psychological staff in psychotherapy education. The lack of psychological and psychiatric background in the education of future psychotherapists, on the one hand, as well as the loss of hierarchical boundaries in the educator-educate relationship, on the other hand, creates a big problem in education. Misunderstanding of the necessity of acquiring psychological and psychiatric knowledge, as a prerequisite for psychotherapeutic education, is increasingly pronounced in the entire region of the former Yugoslav republics. When we add to that the occasional absence of "personal work" or self-analysis in the process of educating future therapists, it is understandable that we can expect major problems in working with future patients and clients.

**Keywords:** *psychotherapy education, non-psychological professions*

## PRIKAZ NASILJA I DEVIJACIJA U KNJIŽEVNIM DELIMA

**Milica Bošković<sup>52</sup>**

**Mina Suknović**

*Fakultet za diplomatiju i bezbednost, Beograd, Srbija*

Iako se u kinematografskim krugovima još uvek vodi polemika da li je *The Horse in Motion* (1878), niz pokretnih slika/fotografija, prvi film ikada snimljen, kao bezpredmetne činjenice uzimaju se da su prvi zaista snimljeni filmovi *The Great Train Robbery* (1903) (žanr: crime) i *SF A Trip to the Moon* (1902), sa živopisnom scenom uletanja rakete u oko zvezde. Međutim, pre svih njih, prvi film, još 1896. bio je horor "the House of the Devil", iako se za prvi ikada snimljeni horor film smatra Nemački "The Cabinet of Dr. Caligari" iz 1920. Bez obzira na tumačenja, čini se neospornim da je namera prvih filmova, ali i drugih vidova umetnosti bila da šokira i zastraši. Od tada, do danas, od nemog filma o strašnom doktoru, preko dosta uverljivih snuff filmova i književnih dela, došli smo do toga da je stvarnost devijantnija od bilo čega napisanog ili snimljenog. Da li je umetnička mašta inspirisala javu ili samo iskoristila želju ljudi za šokom i večitu borbu erosa i tanatosa, da to producira i dobro zaradi? Da li likovi i radnje u književnosti i kinematografiji imaju za cilj da ruše ukorenjene i retrogradne društvene norme ili da prosto, igrom emocijama i marketinškim psihološkim izazivaanjem, privlače publiku/konzumente?

***Ključne reči*** : *umetnost, nasilje, devijacije, književnost, publicitet*

---

<sup>52</sup> milica.boskovic@fdb.edu.rs



## PRESENTATION OF VIOLENCE AND DEVIATIONS AT LITERARY WORKS

**Milica Bošković**

**Mina Suknović**

*Faculty of Diplomacy and Security, Belgrade, Serbia*

Although there is still debate in cinema-related circles as to whether *The Horse in Motion* (1878), a series of moving pictures/photographs, was the first motion picture ever made, it is taken for granted that the first motion pictures actually made were *The Great Train Robbery* (1903) (genre: crime) and *A Trip to the Moon* (1902), with a vivid scene of a rocket flying into the eye of a star. However, before all of them, the first film, back in 1896, was the horror "The House of the Devil", although the German "The Cabinet of Dr. Caligari" from 1920. Regardless of the interpretations, it seems undeniable that the intention of the first films, but also of other forms of art, was to shock and frighten. From then until today, from the silent movie about the scary doctor, through a lot of believable snuff movies and literary works, we have come to the fact that reality is more deviant than anything written or filmed. Did the artistic imagination inspire Java or just use people's desire for shock and the eternal struggle of eros and thanatos, to produce it and make good money? Do the characters and actions in literature and cinematography aim to destroy entrenched and retrograde social norms or to simply attract the audience/consumers by playing with emotions and marketing psychological provocation?

**Keywords:** *art, violence, deviations, literacy, publicity*

## SESIJA/SESSION 5b

## PROJEKTNI PRISTUP U IZGRADNJI "AGE FRIENDLY COMMUNITIES " KROZ MEĐUGENERACIJSKU SOLIDARNOST I SARADNJU-STUDIJA SLUČAJA

**Biljana van Veghel Kondić<sup>53</sup>**

*Tara International Consulting doo, Novi Sad*

**Jelena Milošević**

*Grad Šabac- Gradsko veće*

**Svetlana Živanić**

*Republički zavod za socijalnu zaštitu*

**Tara van Veghel Kondić**

*Fakultet za sport i psihologiju TIMS Novi Sad (Osnovne akademske studije Psihologija, student 1.godine)*

Starenje stanovništva jedan je od najvećih izazova 21. veka, a trend starenja društva u celini nije zaobišao ni Republiku Srbiju. Trenutno živimo u dekadi 2021-2030. koju su Ujedinjene nacije proglasile Dekadom zdravog starenja. To podrazumeva skup zajedničkih akcija u cilju unapređenja života starijih ljudi, njihovih porodica i zajednica u kojima žive. Oblast izgradnje „AGE friendly communities“ dugogodišnji je predmet interesovanja Svetske zdravstvene organizacije. Stvorena je svetska mreža gradova koji su ispunili kriterijume koji opredeljuju jednu zajednicu da postane zajednica- prijatelj starijih, a što joj omogućuje da bude prilagođena potrebama svih uzrasta. Ako ovakvu zajednicu, kao na projektu AGE+, gradimo putem aktivnosti međugeneracijske solidarnosti i saradnje koje daju poseban kvalitet socijalnim uslugama, približavamo se postavljenim kriterijumima. U isto vreme borimo se i protiv ejdžizma. U našem radu opredelili smo se za metod studije slučaja, sa željom da prikazemo rezultate aktivnosti u okviru AGE+ projekta na primeru gradova Šabac i Sombor, koji su prvi gradovi u Republici Srbiji na putu priključenja svetskoj mreži zajednica koje posebnu pažnju poklanjaju osobama starije životne dobi. Nadamo se da će podaci izneti u radu biti ne samo zanimljivi, već i motivišući za druge sredine.

***Ključne reči:*** AGE+ projekat, „AGE friendly communities“, međugeneracijska solidarnost i saradnja, ejdžizam, socijalne usluge

---

<sup>53</sup> biljana@taraic.eu

## PROJECT APPROACH IN BUILDING "AGE FRIENDLY COMMUNITIES" THROUGH INTERGENERATIONAL SOLIDARITY AND COOPERATION- CASE STUDY

***Biljana van Veghel Kondić***

*Tara International Consulting doo, Novi Sad*

***Jelena Milošević***

*City of Šabac- City Council*

***Svetlana Živanić***

*Republic Institute for Social Protection*

***Tara van Veghel Kondić***

*Faculty of Sport and Psychology TIMS Novi Sad (Basic Academic Studies Psychology-1<sup>st</sup> year student)*

Population aging is one of the most pressing challenges of the 21st century, impacting societies globally, including the Republic of Serbia. We are currently within the UN-declared Decade of Healthy Aging (2021–2030), a period focused on collaborative actions to enhance the quality of life for older adults, their families, and their communities. Building "AGE-friendly communities" has been a long-standing priority for the World Health Organization (WHO), which has established a global network of cities meeting specific criteria to support communities adaptable to all ages. The AGE+ project aims to develop such communities by promoting intergenerational solidarity and cooperation, adding depth and quality to social services, and combating ageism. For our work, we selected a case study approach to highlight activities within the AGE+ project, focusing on the cities of Šabac and Sombor. These cities are pioneers in Serbia, progressing toward membership in the global network of age-friendly communities. We hope that the data presented in this study will not only be informative but also inspire other communities to prioritize support for the elderly.

**Keywords:** *AGE+ project, "AGE friendly communities", intergenerational solidarity and cooperation, ageism, social services*

# DISKRIMINACIJA I POLOŽAJ OSOBA SA INVALIDITETOM U DRUŠTVU

Saša Stepanović<sup>54</sup>

Ana Grbić

*Akademija za humani razvoj, Beograd, Srbija*

Ovaj rad se bavi analizom diskriminacije i položajem osoba sa invaliditetom u savremenom društvu, sa posebnim akcentom na situaciju u Republici Srbiji, gde su ove osobe suočene s brojnim izazovima u ostvarivanju osnovnih prava i jednakih mogućnosti. Diskriminacija osoba sa invaliditetom predstavlja kompleksnu društvenu pojavu koja proističe iz ukorenjenih predrasuda, stereotipa i institucionalnih barijera koje sprečavaju punu integraciju u društvene, obrazovne i radne procese. Rad istražuje pojmovno određenje diskriminacije, njen razvoj kroz istoriju, i prava osoba sa invaliditetom, osvrćući se na ključne međunarodne i domaće pravne dokumente koji regulišu njihov položaj, kao što su Konvencija o pravima osoba sa invaliditetom i Zakon o profesionalnoj rehabilitaciji i zapošljavanju osoba sa invaliditetom. Poseban fokus stavljen je na analizu socijalnih, ekonomskih i kulturnih barijera koje ograničavaju učešće osoba sa invaliditetom u društvu. Rad takođe istražuje ulogu medija, koji često oblikuju javnu percepciju kroz izveštavanje o osobama sa invaliditetom, što može doprineti stvaranju i učvršćivanju negativnih stereotipa. Problemi sa zapošljavanjem, pristupom obrazovanju i zdravstvenim uslugama predstavljaju ključne tačke analize, pri čemu je rad dodatno osvetlio važne aspekte profesionalne rehabilitacije i zapošljavanja, kao i mogućnosti za unapređenje tih oblasti. Empirijski deo istraživanja sproveden je među članovima porodica osoba sa invaliditetom u opštini Kosjerić, a rezultati pokazuju da diskriminacija i dalje značajno utiče na svakodnevni život osoba sa invaliditetom. Ovo se posebno ogleda u sektoru zapošljavanja, gde su osobe sa invaliditetom često suočene sa preprekama koje ih onemogućavaju da ravnopravno učestvuju na tržištu rada. Rad sugerše da je neophodno usvojiti sveobuhvatnije mere koje će uključivati efikasniju implementaciju postojećih zakona, edukaciju poslodavaca i šire javnosti, kao i povećanje svesti o

---

<sup>54</sup> [sasa.stepanovic@ahr.edu.rs](mailto:sasa.stepanovic@ahr.edu.rs); <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-3485-201X>

značaju uklanjanja barijera i aktivnog uključivanja osoba sa invaliditetom u sve sfere društvenog života.

***Ključne reči:*** *Diskriminacija, osobe sa invaliditetom, prava, zapošljavanje, mediji.*

# DISCRIMINATION AND THE POSITION OF PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES IN SOCIETY

**Saša Stepanović,**

**Ana Grbić**

*College of Human Development, Belgrade, Serbia*

This paper analyzes discrimination and the status of people with disabilities in contemporary society, with a specific focus on the situation in the Republic of Serbia, where these individuals face numerous challenges in achieving basic rights and equal opportunities. Discrimination against people with disabilities represents a complex social phenomenon rooted in deep-seated prejudices, stereotypes, and institutional barriers that hinder full integration into social, educational, and employment processes. The paper explores the conceptual definition of discrimination, its historical development, and the rights of people with disabilities, addressing key international and national legal documents that regulate their status, such as the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the Law on Professional Rehabilitation and Employment of Persons with Disabilities.

Particular emphasis is placed on analyzing the social, economic, and cultural barriers that limit the participation of people with disabilities in society. The paper also examines the role of the media, which often shape public perception through their reporting on people with disabilities, potentially contributing to the creation and reinforcement of negative stereotypes. Issues surrounding employment, access to education, and healthcare services represent key points of analysis, with a specific focus on professional rehabilitation and employment, as well as possibilities for improvement in these areas.

The empirical part of the research was conducted among family members of people with disabilities in the municipality of Kosjerić, with findings indicating that discrimination still significantly impacts the everyday lives of people with disabilities. This is particularly evident in the employment sector, where people with disabilities often face obstacles that prevent them from participating equally in the labor market. The paper suggests that comprehensive measures are necessary, including more effective implementation of existing laws, education for employers and

the broader public, and raising awareness about the importance of removing barriers and actively involving people with disabilities in all spheres of social life.

***Keywords:*** *Discrimination, persons with disabilities, rights, employment, media.*



## DIGITALNO NASILJE

Đuro Klipa<sup>55</sup>

*Akademija za humani razvoj, Beograd, Srbija*

Razvoj tehnologija, naročito sa početka XXI veka nesumnjivo je olakšao komunikaciju, povezivanje ljudi, razmenu ideja, kultura, kao i obavljanje pojedinih životnih ili radnih aktivnosti. Međutim, veliki upliv novih tehnika i društvenih mreža, doneo je sobom i opasnosti kojima su korisnici izloženi. Sa razvojem novih tehnologija digitalno nasilje je postalo svakodnevno i gotovo sveprisutno. Kada govorimo o mlađim populacijama, koje su i nedovoljno edukovane o bezbednom ponašanju na Internetu i rizicima koji postoje, onda je digitalno nasilje i jedan od najrasprostranjenijih oblika nasilja među njima. Nije tajna da se kreiranje pojedinih društvenih mreža i sadržaja na njima, zasniva na ubeđujućim tehnikama, koje za cilj imaju manipulaciju načinom razmišljanja, podizanjem konzumerizma, pa i stvaranjem svojevrsnog oblika zavisnosti od digitalnog sadržaja. Ovaj rad ima za cilj da pored opisa različitih oblika digitalnog nasilja i rizika u sajber prostoru, objasni i štetne posledice na decu i mlade, kao i mogućnosti prevencije nastanka tako štetnih aktivnosti.

***Ključne reči:*** *digitalno nasilje, društvene mreže, internet, mladi, posledice*

---

<sup>55</sup> [djklipa@gmail.com](mailto:djklipa@gmail.com); <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-7556-9910>

## DIGITAL VIOLENCE

**Đuro Klipa**

*College of Human Development, Belgrade, Serbia*

The development of technology, especially at the beginning of the 21st century, has undoubtedly facilitated communication, connecting people, the exchange of ideas and cultures, as well as performing certain everyday or work activities. However, the significant influence of new technologies and social networks has also brought dangers to which users are exposed. With the advancement of new technologies, digital violence has become a daily and almost omnipresent issue. When it comes to younger populations, who are often insufficiently educated about safe online behavior and the risks involved, digital violence stands out as one of the most widespread forms of violence among them. It is no secret that the creation of certain social networks and their content is based on persuasive techniques aimed at manipulating ways of thinking, fostering consumerism, and even creating a specific form of dependence on digital content. This paper aims to, in addition to describing different forms of digital violence and risks in cyberspace, explain the harmful consequences for children and young people, as well as the possibilities for preventing such detrimental activities.

***Ključne reči:*** *digitalno nasilje, društvene mreže, internet*

# PODRŠKA PROFESIONALCIMA - RAZVOJ SUPERVIZIJE U PRIHVATILIŠTU ZA URGENTNU ZAŠTITU DECE OD ZLOSTAVLJANJA I ZANEMARIVANJA U BEOGRADU

**Ivana Milosavljević Đukić<sup>56</sup>**

**Emina Borjanić Bolić**

*Akademija za humani razvoj, Beograd, Srbija*

Prihvatilište za urgentnu zaštitu zlostavljane dece, formirano je krajem 2002.godine kao posebna organizaciona jedinica Centra za zaštitu odojčadi, dece I omladine sa ciljem da se obezbedi sigurno mesto za decu koja dolaze iz ugrožavajućih porodičnih sredina. Iskustva dece na smeštaju karakteriše veliki broj negativnih životnih događaja, a kao posledica traumatskih događaja često se kod dece javlja stanje hiperpobuđenosti I straha, nemogućnost regulisanja sopstvenih emocija a svakodnevne frustracije mogu biti neizdržive za njih. U radnom okruženju koje zahteva stvaranje i održavanje odnosa, razvoj relacionih kapaciteta je od ključnog značaja za oporavak deteta. Razumevajući procese oporavka deteta, kao i težinu emocija sa kojima se zaposleni susreću svakodnevno, u Prihvatilištu je obezbeđena supervizija već na samom početku osnivanja ove radne jedinice. Iako Zakon o socijalnoj zaštite ne prepoznaje radno mesto supervizora u ustanovama za smeštaj korisnika, ovaj način podrške zaposlenima ostao je do današnjeg dana, menjajući samo svoju formu izvođenja. Da bi kvalitet usluge bio na zadovoljavajućem nivou, a prisutno i zadovoljstvo poslom, mnogi autori ističu da je zaposlenima potrebno obezbediti pomoć da istraže i bolje razumeju intenzivna osećanja sa kojima se susreću i načine na koje reaguju. Donosioci odluka često ne razumeju u potpunosti složenost rada sa ovom decom, koja su pretrpela značajne teškoće. Oslanjanje samo na sopstvene resurse u dužem vremenskom intervalu, bez spoljne podrške, može da dovede do sagorevanja usled stalnoj izloženosti unutrašnjem stresu, što dovodi do pada kvaliteta pružanja usluge i nefunkcionisanja organizacije.

***Ključne reči:*** *supervizija, deca na smeštaju, trauma*

---

<sup>56</sup> [ivana.milosavljevic.djukic@ahr.edu.rs](mailto:ivana.milosavljevic.djukic@ahr.edu.rs); <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-4025-6513>

# SUPPORT FOR PROFESSIONALS- DEVELOPMENT OF SUPERVISION IN A SHELTER FOR EMERGENCY PROTECTION OF ABUSED CHILDREN IN BELGRADE

**Ivana Milosavljević Đukić**

**Emina Borjanić Bolić**

*College of Human Development, Belgrade, Serbia*

The Shelter for Emergency Protection of Abused Children was established at the end of 2002 as a special organizational unit within the Center for the Protection of Infants, Children, and Youth. Its mission is to provide a safe place for children coming from endangering family environments. The experiences of children in this shelter are characterized by a high number of adverse life events. As a result of their traumatic experiences, children often exhibit hyperarousal, pervasive fear, difficulties in regulating emotions, and an inability to cope with daily frustrations, which can become overwhelming. In a work environment that requires the creation and maintenance of relationships, the development of relational capacities is crucial for the child's recovery. Understanding the child's recovery process, as well as the intensity of the emotions that employees face daily, supervision was provided in the Shelter from the very beginning of the establishment of this unit. Although the Law on Social Protection does not recognize the position of a supervisor in institutions for the accommodation of users, this form of support for employees has continued to this day, only changing its format of implementation. To ensure service quality at a satisfactory level and job satisfaction, many authors emphasize that employees need assistance in exploring and better understanding the intense emotions they encounter and the ways in which they respond. Decision-makers often do not fully understand the complexity of working with these children, who have suffered significant difficulties. Relying solely on one's own resources over a longer period, without external support, can lead to burnout due to constant exposure to internal stress, which in turn leads to a decline in service quality and the dysfunction of the organization.

***Keywords:*** supervision, children in accommodation, trauma

## REFLEKSIVNA SUPERVIZIJA DANAS

**Uroš Rajaković<sup>57</sup>**

*Centar Krugovi, Beograd, Srbija*

**Emina Borjanić Bolić**

*Akademija za humani razvoj, Beograd, Srbija*

U sistemu socijalne zaštite Republike Srbije, supervizija za zaposlene u ustanovama rezidencijalne zaštite još uvek nije zakonski regulisana kao obavezan proces u profesionalnom razvoju. Cilj ovog rada je da predstavi pojam reflektivne supervizije i da analizira reflektivnu supervizija kao poželjnu metodu za profesionalni razvoji obuku zaposlenih u rezidencijalnoj zaštiti dece i mladih. Ovaj oblik supervizije podstiče refleksiju, tj. promišljanje o sopstvenom radu, omogućavajući supervizantima da prepoznaju i postanu svesni slepih tačaka i ranjivih područja u svojim aktivnostima. Pored toga, proces integriše teorijska znanja sa praktičnim iskustvima kako bi se unapredile kompetencije i veštine. Reflektivnu supervizija primenjuje kroz samorefleksiju i refleksiju, podstičući supervizante da analiziraju svoj rad, postupke i osećanja, kao i interakcije s decom, kolegama i roditeljima.; zatim kao akciona istraživanja, koja identifikuju izazove i postavljaju pitanja radi unapređivanja pristupa, dokumentovanja promena i učenja iz iskustva. Pored toga ističe i mentorsku podršku supervizantima u procesu refleksije, doprinose razvoju profesionalnih kompetencija kroz diskusije i povratne informacije. Rad je zasnovan na pregledu literature iz oblasti supervizije u rezidencijalnoj zaštiti dece i mladih i reflektivne supervizije.

Zaključuje se da je reflektivna supervizija veoma poželjna, ako ne i neophodna, kao metoda koja osigurava kontinuitet u razvoju kompetencija i zaštitu od profesionalnih rizika , poput sindroma sagorevanja i vikarijske traumatizacije.

***Ključne reči:*** *supervizija, refleksija, supervizant, kompetencije, profesionalni rizici*

---

<sup>57</sup> [rajakovic.uros@gmail.com](mailto:rajakovic.uros@gmail.com); <https://orcid.org/0009-0001-1389-6550>

## REFLECTIVE SUPERVISION TODAY

**Uroš Rajaković**

*Center “Krugovi”, Belgrade, Serbia*

**Emina Borjanić Bolić**

*College of Human Development, Belgrade, Serbia*

In the social welfare system of the Republic of Serbia, supervision for employees in residential care institutions is still not legally regulated as a mandatory process in professional development. This paper aims to analyze reflective supervision as a desirable method for the professional development and training of employees in residential care for children and youth. Reflective supervision fosters critical self-reflection, enabling supervisees to examine their work, identify blind spots, and address vulnerable areas in their practice. Furthermore, it bridges theoretical knowledge with practical experience, enhancing competencies and skills. This method is implemented through: self-reflection and critical analysis, encouraging supervisees to evaluate their emotions and interactions with children, colleagues, and parents.; action research, which identifies challenges and raises vital questions, refines approaches, documents changes, and promotes learning through experience; mentoring support providing supervisees with guidance and feedback to strengthen professional competencies through discussions and feedback. The article is based on a review of the literature in the field of supervision in residential care for children and youth, as well as reflective supervision.

The paper concludes that reflective supervision is not only highly desirable but arguably essential. It ensures consistent professional development while safeguarding against professional risks such as burnout and vicarious traumatization.

**Keywords:** *supervision, reflection, supervisee, residential care, children, youth.*

CIP - Каталогизација у публикацији  
Народна библиотека Србије, Београд

364-78(048)  
364.63(048)  
316.614(048)  
316.624(048)  
37.091.3:17(048)  
159.9(048)

**МЕЂУНАРОДНА научна конференција Актуелности у логопедији,  
окупационој терапији, психологији, педагошким наукама и социјалном раду  
(2024 ; Београд)**

Svet u promeni: uloga društvenih nauka u oblikovanju budućnosti : zbornik apstrakata sa međunarodne naučne konferencije /  
Међународна научна конференција Актуелности у логопедији, окупационој терапији, психологији, педагошким наукама и социјалном раду -  
ALOPPS24, Београд, 28 – 28. новембар 2024. године ; [уредници Emina Borjanić Bolić, Ivana Milosavljević-Đukić]. - Београд :  
Академија за хумани развој, 2024 (Београд : NM Libris). - 173 стр. ; 30 cm

Na spor. nasl. str.: A changing world: the role of the social sciences in shaping the future : the book of abstracts / International scientific conference Latest developments in speech and language pathology, occupational therapy, psychology, pedagogical sciences and social work -  
ALOPPS24, Belgrade, 28 – 29. November 2024. - Radovi na srp. i eng. jeziku. - Tiraž 100. - Str. 10: Predgovor, preface / Ivana Milosavljević-Đukić, Emina Borjanić Bolić. - Napomene i bibliografske reference uz tekst

ISBN 978-86-81394-60-1

а) Социјални рад -- Апстракти б) Жртве насиља -- Жене -- Апстракти в) Социјална интеракција -- Апстракти г) Вршњачко насиље -- Апстракти д) Образовање -- Етика -- Апстракти е) Психологија -- Апстракти

COBISS.SR-ID 157566729

-----