

RELATIONAL STUDIES ON GLOBAL CONFLICTS

Toward a New Approach to Contemporary Crises



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Marijana Maksimović (Institute of Social Sciences) and Nada Novaković (Institute of Social Sciences)

Globalization, Migrants and Social Conflicts: Consequences for Serbia

Globalization, whether viewed as a process or phenomen, has changed its intensity and depth of influence over the last decades. Since the fall of the Berlin Wall, a new globalization speed has begun, known as the "New World" of states. People are in big migrations, looking for a better way of life and work. Not rarely, these migrations are caused by social and state conflicts. The big question is whether migrants choose developed countries in Europe, because of the developed industry and quality jobs, or because of the welfare state. However, it must be said that the "golden age" of the welfare state has passed in the second half of the 20th century. In these countries, there were also changes that occurred due to changes in the demographic structure, for example, low birth rate and aging of the population. Investing in people aims to enable potential employees and those who work, to increase their education and skills in order to be able to find work and be active participants in the labor market. Many global processes did not bypass Serbia, which is on the road of major changes, political, economic and social.

Key words: Serbia, globalization, migrants, social conflict, people

Jelena Dzankic (European University Institute)

Understanding citizenship policies in unconsolidated states in the Western Balkans

The objective of this talk is to reinterpret the place of citizenship in the disintegration of Yugoslavia and the creation of new states in the Western Balkan region. The key argument is that in societies with manifest ethnic cleavages that are at the same time states challenged internally or externally, citizenship regimes are more likely to be restrictive as a result of the incoherent paths of state and nation building, while citizenship as the collective identification with the state is virtually

