

THE 8TH ANNUAL INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE

# Religious Education and Religiosity of Young People

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RELIGIOUS EDUCATION AND RELIGIOSITY OF YOUNG PEOPLE

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Institute of Social Sciences

Mirko Blagojević, Ph.D. Head of FOREL, Principal Research Fellow, ISS, Belgrade;

Institute of National Significance for the Republic of Serbia

Goran Bašić, Ph.D. Director of the ISS, Principal Research Fellow, ISS, Belgrade;

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Suzana Ignjatović, Ph.D. Senior Research Associate, ISS, Belgrade;

Publisher

Zorica Kuburić, Ph.D. Full Professor, Center for Empirical Researches of Religion, Novi Sad;

Goran Bašić

Zlatko Matić, Ph.D. Associate Professor, Faculty of Orthodox Theology, University of Belgrade, Belgrade;

Željko Pavić; Ph.D. Associate Professor, Vice-Dean for Research and International Cooperation Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences Josip Juraj Strossmayer University of Osijek, Croatia;

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## INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL SCIENCES Belgrade

## RELIGIOUS EDUCATION AND RELIGIOSITY OF YOUNG PEOPLE

(Annual International Scientific Conference)

**BOOK OF ABSTRACTS** 





Srebrno jezero, Veliko Gradište, 8–9 September 2023

#### **BOOK OF ABSTRACTS\***

### FORUM FOR RELIGIOUS ISSUES OF THE INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL SCIENCES

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE

#### RELIGIOUS EDUCATION AND RELIGIOSITY OF YOUNG PEOPLE

(Silver Lake, Veliko Gradište, Serbia)

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Research of the Institute of Social Sciences, Belgrade in co-organization

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## YOUTH RELIGIOSITY: RESEARCH, RESULTS, TRENDS

Mirko Blagojević, Suzana Ignjatović

Institute of Social Sciences Belgrade, Serbia

#### RELIGIOSITY OF YOUNG PEOPLE AND STUDENTS IN SERBIA – AN OVERVIEW OF RESEARCH FINDINGS AND TRENDS

In the socialist political system of former Yugoslavia, religion was on the margins of society within the framework of a non-stimulating and rigorous general socio-political pattern of the secular worldview. The consequences were numerous: from the decline of religious beliefs and ritual practices to the stigmatization of religion in public life. In the adolescent and student population, a pattern of low religiosity was dominant until the late 1980s, except in predominantly Roman Catholic areas of Yugoslavia, where, both in the general population and youth population, a trend of increased religiosity had replaced the previous atheistic pattern. In predominantly Orthodox Christian areas, the population was predominantly non-religious. Profound changes came later, from the mid-1980s to the early 1990s, following the national and confessional homogenization during the socio-political crisis, the dissolution of socialist Yugoslavia, and wartime events. The last two decades have brought new patterns of young people's attachment to religion. In Serbia, young people seem to follow the general population in some aspects of religiosity, but in others, their religiosity surpasses that of the general population, especially in the cognitive dimension of religiosity, as a result of religious education in Serbian schools (introduced in the early 2000s). The last two decades have been marked by the stabilization of religious situation both in the segment of the general population and in the youth population.

**Key words:** religiosity of the population of Serbia, religiosity of young people, religious beliefs, religious behaviors, atheism, desecularization