Ugotavljanje etnične vitalnosti na obmejnem območju ob slovensko-hrvaški meji: izbrani poselitveni prostori manjšinskih populacij

Assessing ethnic vitality in the border area along the Slovenian-Croatian border: selected settlement areas of minority populations

Trajanje / Duration of the project: oktober 2021 – september 2024

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SLO

Manjšinske skupnosti so bile ob siceršnji ranljivosti posebej izpostavljene v času omejitev gibanja in prehajanja državne meje, zato je njihovo proučevanje še toliko pomembnejše. Projekt proučuje etnično vitalnost manjšin na izbranih območjih ob slovensko-hrvaški meji in na kontrolnem območju ob slovensko-italijanski meji v Istri.

Metodologija sloni na izboljšani shemi za ugotavljanje etno-lingvistične vitalnosti, ki upošteva večplastne, sestavljene in fluidne pripadnosti. Naslanja se na raziskave drugih slovenskih obmejnih območij (z Italijo, Avstrijo in Madžarsko). Anketiranje je bilo zaradi polovičnega financiranja izvedeno v prilagojeni obliki, neposreden stik z lokalnim prebivalstvom pa je bil ohranjen z intervjuji.

Raziskovalna vprašanja: kakšno je stanje etnične vitalnosti (demografija, preseljevanje); kako se prebivalci ob slovensko-hrvaški meji opredeljujejo po narodni pripadnosti in veroizpovedi; kakšna je raba jezika v zasebnem in javnem življenju, kakšni so običaji in stiki med pripadniki manjšin ter ali obstajajo želje po priznanju manjšinskega statusa; kako se je etnična slika spremenila v dvajsetih letih po popisu 2002, zadnjem z vprašanji o etnični, verski in jezikovni pripadnosti.

Cilje smo obravnavali ob zavedanju pritiskov na manjšine in homogenizacije prebivalstva ter perifernosti obmejne regije, ki jo povzročajo centralizacija, pomanjkanje delovnih mest, slaba prometna povezanost in izseljevanje, pospešeno po krizi 2008, pandemiji in vojnah. Spodbudna je vključitev Hrvaške v schengenski režim, zaradi katere srednjeročno pričakujemo spremembo v tem, kako prebivalci obmejnega območja ocenjujejo svoj položaj. To bo predmet nadaljnjih projektov na tem raziskovalno podhranjenem območju.

Projekt je razdeljen na pet delovnih sklopov:

1. WP1 Vodenje projekta
Vzpostavljena je spletna stran projekta. Potekala je stalna koordinacija s partnerjem Univerza na Primorskem, Pedagoška fakulteta, in s hrvaškim partnerjem IMIN (Zagreb), ki se financira iz drugega vira in ne iz ARIS.

2. WP2 Pregled literature in kvalitativna baza podatkov
Pripravljen je skupni seznam literature in raziskav slovensko-hrvaškega obmejnega območja, vključno z nacionalno zakonodajo in mednarodnimi smernicami za zaščito manjšin.

3. WP3 Kvantitativna baza podatkov
Zbrani so vsi razpoložljivi uradni statistični podatki na ravni administrativnih enot obmejnega območja za obe strani meje. Prvič smo revalorizirali popis 1921 Kraljevine SHS in ga zahodno od rapalske meje dopolnili z italijanskimi podatki (konferenca v Novi Gorici, 19.–20. april 2023, COBISS.SI-ID: 148176387). Projekt razpolaga z neprekinjenim časovnim nizom narodnostnih, etničnih in verskih statistik za obdobje 1880–2021.

Mejnik 1: soorganizacija 2. znanstveno-strokovnega posveta „Hrvati v Sloveniji“ (Novo mesto, 11. oktober 2022), kjer je vodja projekta predstavil prve rezultate ter vodil okroglo mizo o učenju hrvaškega jezika v Sloveniji in slovenskega na Hrvaškem.

4. WP4 Priprava in izvedba terenskega dela
Zaradi polovičnih sredstev smo mikrolokacije prilagodili in se osredotočili na slovensko-italijansko-hrvaški stik v Istri, kjer smo izkoristili povezave Univerze na Primorskem v italijanskem zamejstvu. Območje je služilo kot kontrolno: več valov zbiranja podatkov omogoča primerjavo etničnih procesov na slovensko-italijanski in slovensko-hrvaški meji. Hrvaški partner je iz lastnih virov opravil del terena od Notranjske in Gorskega kotarja ob Čabranki in Kolpi do Bele krajine in Žumberka. Objavljen je prvi od treh načrtovanih znanstvenih člankov, ki je že citiran v SSCI.
Preveritev in prilagoditev mikrolokacij ter metode vzorčenja, vprašalniki v slovenskem in hrvaškem jeziku (anketa in intervjuji s predstavniki manjšin) ter enotna navodila za terensko delo so izvedeni v celoti. Terensko delo je izvedeno polovično zaradi manjšega financiranja in zmanjšanega števila mikrolokacij. Pred terenom je bil v Ljubljani izveden tretji delovni sestanek skupine.

Mejnik 2: objava izvirnega znanstvenega članka o metodologiji terenske raziskave.

5. WP5 Analiza rezultatov in končna diseminacija (25.–36. mesec)

- zbiranje in vnos podatkov v skupno bazo
- analiza podatkov kumulativno in po posameznih mikrolokacijah
- tematski zemljevidi in analitske karte kumulativno, in za prekomejne stike od Zgornjega do Spodnjega Obkolpja
- predlogi odločevalcem za politike manjšinskega varstva (rokopis je bil oddan v objavo)
- simulacija manjšinske zaščite po vzoru hrvaške zakonodaje in predlogov Sveta Evrope (koncept predstavljen na konferenci Brioni, september 2024; rokopis oddan v objavo)
- okrogla miza s prvimi rezultati in deležniki: izvedena skupaj z IMIN v Zagrebu (11.–12. november 2024)

Mejnik 3: objava izvirnega članka o prvih rezultatih in priprava rokopisa skupne monografije, preseženo z dodatnimi objavami z novimi teoretskimi in podatkovnimi ugotovitvami. Vse

objave so v odprtem dostopu, v slovenskem, hrvaškem in angleškem jeziku. V postopku objave so še trije prispevki.

ENG

Minority communities, already vulnerable, were particularly exposed during the recent restrictions on movement and border crossing, which makes studying them all the more important. The project examines the ethnic vitality of minorities in selected areas along the Slovenian-Croatian border and in a control area along the Slovenian-Italian border in Istria.

The methodology is based on an improved scheme for assessing ethnolinguistic vitality that accounts for multi-layered, composite and fluid affiliations. It builds on research conducted in other Slovenian border areas (with Italy, Austria and Hungary). Due to halved funding, the survey was carried out in an adapted form, while direct contact with the local population was maintained through interviews.

Research questions: what is the state of ethnic vitality (demography, migration); how do residents along the Slovenian-Croatian border identify in terms of national affiliation and religion; how is language used in private and public life, what are the customs and contacts among minority members, and is there a wish for recognition of minority status; how has the ethnic picture changed in the twenty years since the 2002 census, the last one to include questions on ethnic, religious and linguistic affiliation.

We approached the objectives aware of pressures on minorities and the homogenisation of the population, as well as the peripheral position of the border region, caused by centralisation, lack of jobs, poor transport connections and emigration, which accelerated after the 2008 crisis, the pandemic and the wars. Croatia's accession to the Schengen area is an encouraging development, and in the medium term we expect it to change how residents of the border area assess their own position. This will be the subject of further projects in this under-researched area.

The project is divided into five work packages:

1. WP1 Project management
A project website has been set up. Coordination was ongoing with the partner University of Primorska, Faculty of Education, and with the Croatian partner IMIN (Zagreb), which is funded from another source and not by ARIS in this project.

2. WP2 Literature review and qualitative database
A shared list of literature and research on the Slovenian-Croatian border area has been compiled, including national legislation and international guidelines on minority protection.

3. WP3 Quantitative database
All available official statistical data at the level of administrative units in the border area have been collected for both sides of the border. For the first time, we revalorised the 1921 census of the Kingdom of SCS and supplemented it west of the Rapallo border with Italian data

(conference in Nova Gorica, 19–20 April 2023, COBISS.SI-ID: 148176387). The project now holds an uninterrupted time series of national, ethnic and religious statistics for 1880–2021.

Milestone 1: co-organisation of the 2nd scientific and professional symposium "Croats in Slovenia" (Novo mesto, 11 October 2022), where the project leader presented the first results and moderated a round table on learning Croatian in Slovenia and Slovenian in Croatia.

4. WP4 Preparation and implementation of fieldwork

Because of the halved funding, we adjusted the microlocations and focused on the Slovenian-Italian-Croatian contact zone in Istria, drawing on the University of Primorska's connections with the Italian minority across the border. The area served as a control: several waves of data collection allow a comparison of ethnic processes on the Slovenian-Italian and Slovenian-Croatian borders. The Croatian partner, using its own funds, carried out part of the fieldwork from Notranjska and Gorski kotar along the Čabranka and Kolpa rivers to Bela krajina and Žumberak. The first of three planned scientific articles has been published and has already received an SSCI citation.

Verification and adjustment of microlocations and the sampling method, questionnaires in Slovenian and Croatian (survey and interviews with minority representatives), and uniform fieldwork guidelines are complete. Fieldwork is half complete due to the reduced financing and number of microlocations. Before fieldwork, the third team meeting was held in Ljubljana.

Milestone 2: publication of an original scientific article on the fieldwork methodology.

5. WP5 Analysis of results and final dissemination (months 25–36)

- data collection and entry into the shared database
- data analysis cumulatively, and for individual microlocations
- thematic and analytical maps cumulatively, and for cross-border contacts from the Upper to the Lower Kolpa valley
- policy proposals on minority protection for decision-makers (manuscript submitted for publication)
- simulation of minority protection modelled on Croatian legislation and Council of Europe recommendations (concept presented at the Brijuni conference, September 2024; manuscript submitted for publication)
- round table with first results and stakeholders held jointly with IMIN in Zagreb (11–12 November 2024)

Milestone 3: publication of an original article on the first results and preparation of a joint monograph manuscript, exceeded by additional publications with new theoretical and data

findings. All publications are open access, in Slovenian, Croatian and English. Three additional submissions are in the process of publishing.