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## **CIVIL RELIGION IN CATHOLIC, SERBIAN ORTHODOX AND MUSLIM ENVIRONMENTS**

### **Abstract**

Ethnocentrism is being studied among university undergraduate social sciences students in three Balkan environments, of predominantly Roman Catholic (Slovenia), Serbian Orthodox (Serbia) and Muslim (Bosnia and Herzegovina) culture. Ethnocentrism is to be studied by an original scale of civil religiosity, whereas dimensions of religiosity are to be studied by established techniques (Gorsuch and McPherson, 1989; Batson and Schoenrade, 1991).

Civil religiosity is to be linked to types and dimensions of religiosity of intrinsic, extrinsic and quest nature. Civil religion is expected to be predominate (in contrast to its absence), differing among the three environments according to recent historical developments and the nature of the religious doctrine (and its linkage to ethnicity, most prominent in Serbian Orthodoxy). Ensuing from G. Allport (1959), it is to be expected that ethnocentrism would be linked most to extrinsic religiosity, whereas quest religiosity could be expected, by its openness and unorthodoxy, to be lacking correlative linkage to civil religion, or even to be negatively linked to it. In contrast to Allport's expectations, intrinsic religiosity may also be found to be positively linked to ethnocentrism, owing to its authoritarian content. The role of the cultural environments will be focused to illuminate the social nature of the linkages and of their strength.