

## SUMMARY

Historical introduction into the context of Greater Serbian aggression and 1991 Battle of Vukovar provides an insight into the birth of the idea and its realization in the framework of Yugoslav Kingdom and later during so called second Yugoslavia's communist breakdown. At the same time, it provides an insight into the impact and politics of Serb rebellion in Eastern Slavonia and goals and military actions of the Yugoslav People Army in the city of Vukovar. Based on the historical resources, the life in Vukovar under 1991 war circumstances is reconstructed, and the resistance of local communities as an overture to what will become defense against open armed aggression on the Republic of Croatia. War circumstances in Vukovar as historical framework are necessary preconditions for comprehensive understanding of not only demographic processes in the society, but also the way in which human losses of the Homeland War (since 1991 until today) are documented. Historical discourse therefore opens a space for discussion about the Homeland War human losses documentation on the level of demography and transitional justice policies. In the framework of war demographics framework up to the year 1991, same as basic qualitative indicators during the war have determined not only numbers, but also, the structure and composition of Vukovar's population. Vukovar's post-war demography therefore is a result of three decades of depopulation (1991 – 2020) whose constituent factors are multiple in nature and determined by stratified socio-political and economic long-term changes and characteristics. This discourse of Croatian society's demographic transformation on the local level in Vukovar is an integral part of the case study which refers to the way human losses of the Homeland War are documented about Vukovar's 1991 casualties. Therefore, sociological discourse analysis and analysis of discursive practices about human losses of the Homeland War in Vukovar 1991 are both embedded in the normative-legal context of Croatian transitional justice process as well as in practices of implemented state policies of human and minority rights protection in post-war communities. The analysis of discursive practices in that context, based on the Vukovar example, indicates how in the Croatian transitional justice process, the post-war discourse of the Homeland War human losses is still not able to establish a meaningful connection between significance of human suffering and victimhood with symbolic roots of war experiences of those who survived. Namely, it is unable to transgress the context of victimization inside national collective memory and war trauma.