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In the period when the most restrictive measures were in force in the Republic of Slovenia due to the SARS-CoV-2 virus pandemic, we conducted a cross-sectional survey with military families using an online questionnaire. We examined how military families are challenged by the lack of support and the measures introduced on various levels. The results show that families with pre-school children encounter difficulties from the lack of kinship support, while families with school-age children face difficulties due to the closure of schools. The survey confirmed that the most highly burdened are families with young children, single-parent, and large families, which also gave the lowest scores for support measures at the macro level, both the national and SAF levels. Given the uncertain situation of SARS-CoV-2 in the future, the macro-level measures should be specifically tailored to families with young children.

Keywords: military family, SARS-CoV-2 pandemic, family support, Slovenian armed forces, work-life balance

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Pavel VUK, Ela TONIN MALI: FEMALES IN THE SLOVENIAN ARMY ON COMMAND DUTIES WHILE ON INTERNATIONAL OPERATIONS AND MISSIONS

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The article critically discusses the level of contentment of female officers of the Slovenian Armed Forces with command duties while on international operations and missions. On one hand, statistical analysis points to a significant gap in command levels as most of these command duties relate to initial officer command duties, while higher levels of command in females' roles occur very rarely and unsystematically. On the other hand, survey results highlight female decisions to assume command duties in international operations and missions as a trade-off between formal (pursuing a career path) and informal (embedding in the social environment) socialisation

factors; over the years, the latter have made it increasingly difficult for them to pursue their ambitions.

Keywords: Slovenian Armed Forces, female commander, international operations and missions

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Edo BEHLIČ, Maja GARB: ORGANISATIONAL LEARNING IN THE POLICE: ANALYSIS OF THE TRANSFER OF KNOWLEDGE FROM INTERNATIONAL CIVILIAN MISSIONS

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Organisations must develop and apply the process of organisational learning to cope with modern challenges. The cycle of organisational learning consists of the generation and acquisition of knowledge, its dissemination and its utilisation. When knowledge is transferred from the individual to the level of the organisation, the latter has greater opportunities for success. In the article, the concept of organisational knowledge and learning is applied to the Slovenian Police through the case of the transfer and use of the knowledge and experiences of police officers acquired in international civilian missions. Data were obtained with an opinion-based questionnaire with police peacekeepers and show that while on missions police officers obtain knowledge and experiences that are applicable to police work at home. They personally apply this knowledge in their own careers and education. They also transfer it to their fellow workers. However, the systematic transfer (dissemination) of this knowledge to the organisational knowledge of the Police is missing.

Keywords: organisational learning, organisational knowledge, transfer of knowledge, international civilian missions, peace operations, Slovenian Police

UDK 343.81/.83(497.4)“1995/2018”

Rok HACIN, Gorazd MEŠKO: THE SLOVENIAN PRISON SYSTEM – DEVELOPMENT AND STATE OF PLAY AFTER 25 YEARS

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The paper focuses on changes in the structure of the Slovenian prison population and prison workers, which partly reflect changes in the penal policy in the penitentiary field, especially the part concerning the institutional capacity of prisons. An analysis of prison statistics shows the intensification of sanctioning during the second half of the 1990s, as evidenced by

increases in the prison population, imprisonment levels, and the number of persons under long-term prison sentences. In the period 1995–2018, most prisons faced overcrowding, leading to the recruitment of a bigger number of prison officers and the construction of new prisons and departments. The stagnating number of specialised workers responsible for the treatment of prisoners highlights the prioritisation of the security component over prisoner rehabilitation.

Keywords: prison population, imprisonment rate, prison staff, penal policy, Slovenia

UDK 316.62:821.14'02.09Homer

Marjan SMRKE: INTERSECTIONS OF SOCIAL DILEMMAS AND MIMICRY
IN THE ODYSSEY

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In this article, we identify and analyse social dilemmas and mimicry in Homer's *The Odyssey*. We focus on cases of intersection between social dilemmas and mimicry. Most of them appear as two cognitively complex activities: strategic procrastination/delay (as a solution to mostly an intrapersonal social dilemma) and identity mimicry or the mimicry of emotions and intentions. We also explore and discover indicative resemblances and differences with *The Iliad* in this respect. The reading of epics from antiquity is not without relevance for our time (of reflexive modernity). We discover and comment on the connections between certain themes in *The Odyssey* and the global ecological crisis and with mimicry in the digital era. Some defectors who pretend (using digital signals) to be cooperating on solving the ecological crisis are exposed.

Keywords: social dilemmas, mimicry, *The Odyssey*, strategic procrastination, tragedy of the commons

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Mirt KOMEL: UNEASY SUBSTANCE: THE QUESTION OF COMMUNITY
IN HEGEL'S AESTHETICS

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Hegel's *Lectures on Aesthetics* offer a systematic articulation of art as the conceptual and sensual realisation of the world-spirit in the sphere of beauty: walking the same path twice – first on the abstract level of the

aesthetic ideals of the symbolic/classic/romantic art-forms, and then through the development of the concrete artworks of architecture/sculpture/painting/music/poetry – we encounter a curious, peculiar moment in this self-development of the idea of beauty, namely, community, which this contribution interprets through György Lukács' theory of the novel.

Keywords: G. W. F. Hegel, Lectures on Aesthetics, aesthetics, community

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Vasja LEBAN, Andrej A. LUKŠIČ: DESCRIPTIVE RECONSTRUCTION OF THE NEGOTIATIONS FOR A LEGALLY BINDING AGREEMENT ON FORESTS IN EUROPE

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This article reconstructs and analyses the multilateral negotiation process during which parties discussed the content of a Legally Binding Agreement on Forests in Europe. Negotiations may be thought of as a social interaction that takes place within existing structural and cultural conditions. The negotiating actors choose an integrative strategy and corresponding tactics. In order to successfully conclude the negotiations, two topics must be resolved, namely the United Nations' role and the position of the secretariat. The negotiations offered many solutions, especially due to the change in cultural conditions, although the area of possible agreement was too narrow for the negotiations to come to a successful conclusion.

Keywords: FOREST EUROPE, content analysis, forestry, legally binding agreement, international process

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Polonca KOVAČ: CODIFICATION OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURE IN SLOVENIA AND THE EU: YESTERDAY, TODAY AND TOMORROW

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In Slovenia, the administrative procedure is a key public mechanism by which the individual rights of parties vis-à-vis the public interest are decided in line with the *General Administrative Procedure Act* (GAPA, 1999). Such codification is very well established in the Slovenian setting and largely in line with EU trends. Yet, some formal features of the current GAPA seem to hinder any future breakthrough since the transition from hierarchical

administrative relations with sporadic formalism to a more open and participatory administration and good public governance has still to be fully acknowledged. The article provides a historical study of GAPA amendments over the last 20 years, an analysis of the relevant case law of the highest courts, and a comparison between national and European codification following the Proposal for an EU *Regulation for an open, efficient and independent administration* (2016). Given its purposeful interpretation, the GAPA may indeed be considered appropriate within good governance and good administration theories. However, as one of the most important systemic laws, it should be included in future public administration strategies and formulated in a more general and inclusive way.

Keywords: administrative relations, codification, public administration reforms, Slovenia, Europeanisation, good governance

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Mensur ZEQRIRI: ZAKAJ JE 'POZITIVNOST' POMEMBNA ZA ODNOSE MED VLADO IN SKUPNOSTJO

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Veda o odnosih z javnostmi se ukvarja s tem, kako se oblikujejo in vzdržujejo odnosi med organizacijami in javnostmi. V relationalni perspektivi poznamo v tej vedi več strategij gojenja odnosov, ki jih organizacije lahko uporabijo za oblikovanje kakovostnih odnosov. Pričujočo študijo smo zasnovali z namenom, da bi dodatno preizkusili strategijo pozitivnosti pri gojenju odnosov v kontekstu odnosov med vlado in skupnostjo. Avtorjev cilj je bil s pomočjo poglobljenih intervjujev primerjati mnenja obeh partneric v odnosu, kar zadeva raven pozitivnosti v omenjenem kontekstu. Drugi cilj je bil pojasniti, kako pozitivnost prispeva k izidom zaupanja in zadovoljstva pri vzpostavljanju pozitivnih odnosov med vlado in skupnostjo. Rezultati kažejo, da se partnerici ne strinjata med seboj glede tega, kako vlada udejanja strategijo pozitivnosti pri gojenju medsebojnega odnosa. V primerjavi z vlado, ki meni, da je njena interakcija z državljanji zelo pozitivna, je po ocenah državljanov odnos vlade do njih premalo pozitiven. Ugotovitve kažejo, da pozitivnost pomembno prispeva k zaupanju in zadovoljstvu pri oblikovanju konstruktivnega odnosa med vlado in skupnostjo.

Ključni pojmi: upravljanje z odnosi, odnosi z javnostmi, zaupanje, zadovoljstvo, pozitivnost, odnosi med vlado in skupnostjo

Petar MILIJIĆ: DOHODKOVNA NEENAKOST V SLOVENIJI OD LETA 1963
NAPREJ

Teorija in praksa, Ljubljana 2020, Let. LVII, št. 3, str. 887–908

Ta prispevek h gospodarski in družbeni zgodovini je raziskava dohodkovne neenakosti v Sloveniji v zadnjih šestdesetih letih. Z uporabo novih arhivskih virov zapolnim vrzeli prejšnjih prikazov, nakar oboje združim v sintetičen prikaz razvoja neenakosti v Sloveniji na dolgi rok. Liberalno-tržne reforme šestdesetih in tranzicija devetdesetih sta zvišali neenakost, egalitarne reforme sedemdesetih pa so jo znižale. Razlog za obstojnost nizke neenakosti in poseben slovenski model koordiniranega tržnega gospodarstva najdem v idiosinkratičnem spoju socialističnih egalitarnih institucij z militantnostjo delavcev in sindikatov ter zavestnimi izbirami glede narave tranzicije.

Ključni pojmi: neenakost, dohodki najbogatejših, Ginijev koeficient, razlike med spoloma, socializem, tranzicija

Mahmoudreza RAHBARQAZI, Seyed Morteza NOEI BAGHBAN:
POVEZANOST POLITIČNE PARTICIPACIJE S SOCIALNIM KAPITALOM IN
NJEN VPLIV NA IRANSKO MLADINO

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V zadnjih letih je Iran doživljal širitev modernosti, solidarnosti in tradicionalnih družbenih vezi, zaradi zmanjševanja socialnega kapitala, pa se je spremenila oblika politične participacije državljanov, za katere je zdaj značilna bolj konvencionalna politična participacija in včasih nekonvencionalna politična participacija in protesti. Za namen članka sva želela preizkusiti, kakšen je učinek socialnega kapitala na konvencionalno in nekonvencionalno politično participacijo med iransko mladino ($n = 1379$), tako da sva socialni kapital razdelila v tri kategorije: kognitivni, relationalni in strukturni. Rezultati kažejo, da kognitivna in strukturna razsežnost pomembno učinkujeta na povečanje konvencionalne politične participacije med prebivalstvom. Razkrivajo tudi, da je strukturna razsežnost edina komponenta, ki ima pomemben in pozitiven učinek na nekonvencionalno politično participacijo, medtem ko relationalna razsežnost nima pomembnega učinka na nobeno razsežnost politične participacije.

Ključni pojmi: socialni kapital, konvencionalna politična participacija, nekonvencionalna politična participacija

Tetyana V. YERESKOVA, Oleg V. MAZURYK, Olena S. ALEKSANDROVA,
Halyna V. TYMOFIEIEVA, Vitaliy N. ZAVADSKYI: NEGOTOVOST KOT
STALNA ZNAČILNOST MODERNE UKRAJINSKE DRUŽBE
Teorija in praksa, Ljubljana 2020, Let. LVII, št. 3, str. 928–946

Namen pričujočega članka je utemeljiti trditev, da je vzorec družbene negotovosti determinanta kolektivnega socialnega vedenja, katerega primer so družbena pričakovanja in zaznave Ukrajincev. V članku interpretiramo rezultate raziskovalnega projekta “Družbena konfliktnost ukrajinske družbe”, kar zadeva odnos do stanja “družbene negotovosti”. Pokaže se, da h konsolidaciji družbene negotovosti med pripadniki družbe prispeva določeno destrukuiranje moderne ukrajinske družbe kot poseben model interakcije med družbenimi subjekti. Iz tega je razvidno, da ukrajinska družba ni pripravljena zmanjšati stanja družbene negotovosti.

Ključni pojmi: negotovost, družbena pričakovanja, družbene strategije, destrukuiranje družbe, družbene perspective