



Igor LUKŠIČ: HEGELIANISM IN POLITICAL SCIENCE OF ADOLF BIBIČ
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Bibič encountered Hegel on several levels. He tackled Hegel directly in his PhD dissertation in which he studied the relationship between civil society and the state according to Hegel and Marx. Here he did not stop at the Philosophy of Law, but also tackled the Phenomenology of Spirit, namely, Hegel's key work for entering the Hegelian way of thinking. In terms of the depth of theoretical elaboration the attachment to Hegel crystallised in the 20th century. The thought that bypasses Hegel's legacy is shallow, the thought that at least tries to learn from Hegel intends to reach deep. Hegel places the state as the highest form in the development of the human being, the highest in the hierarchy of the forms of existence of the freedom of humanity. For him, politics not only resides in the state, but already begins in a natural and civil society form and, in the state as a global process, it shows its mastery. Slovenian political science is fortunate that its primary founder, Adolf Bibič, decided to base his politics on Hegel.

Keywords: Hegel, Hegelianism, civil society, state, freedom

Jure SMOLE, Boštjan UDOVIČ: THE COMMERCIAL DIPLOMACY OF SMALL COUNTRIES: A COMPARISON OF SLOVENIA, SERBIA AND AUSTRIA
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The article seeks to analyse and compare the commercial diplomacy of three small countries – Austria, Slovenia and Serbia. The aim of our research is to establish whether and how various political and economic structures in different countries (Austria with a market-oriented economy, Slovenia as a post-transition country, Serbia as a transition one) influence commercial diplomacy. Comparative analysis based on a large number of interviews conducted with commercial diplomacy actors showed that: (1) the country itself always has an influence regardless of the model used by the said countries for formulating their commercial diplomacy, especially when problems or complications arise in a target market (the ex-post approach); (2) each country analysed faces the same challenges related to commercial diplomacy, which do not arise from their particular economic and political system, but from the international environment and the export/import or investment activities of companies; and (3) as concerns the conceptualisation and operationalisation of commercial diplomacy within the study of diplomacy, there is still a lot of missing research that would allow it to be generally accepted because commercial diplomacy and its associated concepts have yet to be uniformly conceptualised, hierarchised and included in

the canon of diplomatic studies in the 20 years since the field started to be actively researched.

Keywords: commercial diplomacy, Austria, Slovenia, Serbia, diplomatic studies

Žiga SELAN, Janja VUGA BERŠNAK: DEPRESSION AMONG FIRST RESPONDERS DURING THE PANDEMIC COMPLEX CRISIS: CASE STUDY AMONG SLOVENIAN HEALTHCARE WORKERS, MILITARY AND POLICE
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The pandemic caused by the SARS-CoV-2 virus did not spare Slovenia. On the contrary, it called for a long-term and exhausting response from employees in certain critical professions. During the pandemic, noting the restrictions and need for a greater volume of work, they were exposed to a series of factors that affected their health and general well-being. In the article, we present self-assessments obtained with the help of a quantitative measurement instrument of employees in critical professions (medical personnel, police officers, members of the Slovenian Armed Forces) with regard to their feelings of stress, strain and depression during the selected period of the pandemic, between March 2020 and June 2022. The survey shows that 30% of respondents in a critical profession felt depressed. Further, the results show a correlation between depression and pandemic factors ($r = .567$, $p = < 0.01$) in all professions under study.

Keywords: critical professions, pandemic, mental health, depression, stress

Brina MALNAR: PODPORA POLITIKAM BLAŽITVE PODNEBNIH SPREMEMB: ŠTUDIJA 64 ČLANKOV S PODATKI IZ MODULA EVROPSKE DRUŽBOSLOVNE RAZISKAVE 2016
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Članek je metaanaliza znanstvenih člankov na podatkih modula Evropske družboslovne raziskave »Klimatske spremembe«. Cilj je bil strniti ključne individualne in institucionalne dejavnike, ki oblikujejo posameznikova okoljska stališča, ravnanja in podporo politikam, ter ublažiti problem razdrobljenosti izsledkov pri pretoku znanja med akademsko in javnopolitično sfero. Rezultati, predstavljeni v obliki hevrističnega modela, izpostavijo pomen ozaveščenosti, zaupanja in socialnopolitičnih dejavnikov in izrišejo kompleksen odnos med stališči do podnebnih sprememb, čustveno angažiranostjo in javnopolitičnimi preferencami posameznika. Z metodo

metaanalitične sinteze razpršenih izsledkov je študija razpoznala ključne ovire, s katerimi se srečujejo evropski nosilci odločanja pri uveljavljanju ukrepov za blažitev podnebnih sprememb.

Ključni pojmi: podnebne spremembe, okoljsko ravnanje, okoljske politike, Evropska družboslovna raziskava

Slavko KURDIJA, Tadej BEVK: CLIMATE CHANGE AND PUBLIC ATTITUDES TO RENEWABLE ENERGY RESOURCES

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The article presents survey findings concerning public attitudes to renewable energy sources (RES) (SJM 2019/1) within the context of cross-national climate change comparisons from the ESS 2016 Climate Change module. The results indicate a high level of public agreement with the climate change paradigm, yet reticence with respect to concrete environmental measures. Similar findings emerge in the RES study, which shows a strong preference for the wind and solar scenarios, presented in more detail from the public's perspective, with the advantages and disadvantages. However, when analysing the specific spatial implementation, public opinion slowly has slipped from an environmental to an economic mentality. A comparative analysis of ESS data provides a similar impression, especially when looking at the differences between developed Western European/Nordic countries and Central/Eastern European countries. The authors stress that environmental transformation (including RES implementation) will not be successful without a broader transformation of society which ensures that the benefits and risks are equitably distributed.

Keywords: climate change, renewable energy, ESS, public opinion, wind farm, solar farm, spatial effects

Marko POLIČ, Matija SVETINA: THE IMPORTANCE OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS FOR LIFE SATISFACTION

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In this article, we present analysis of SJM data from 2011 to 2020, exploring the link between attitudes to environmental concerns and subjective well-being/life satisfaction. The findings reveal that, while individuals exhibit awareness of environmental issues, these concerns tend to be perceived as abstract and remote. Overall life satisfaction places less emphasis on environmental considerations, prioritising day-to-day worries like personal health and finances. We discuss these observations with respect to

the Composite Levels Theory. Further, we discuss the potential impact of weather-related challenges in 2022 and 2023 – such as higher temperatures, reduced rainfall, and flooding – on shaping future environmental attitudes.

Keywords: well-being, ecosystem services, environmental psychology, climate change, positive psychology, composite level theory

Marjan MALEŠIČ: PUBLIC PERCEPTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL SECURITY
IN SLOVENIA

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This study examines the undeniable connections between environmental and security issues in contemporary society, supported by scientific analyses. We specifically investigate the Slovenian public's awareness of these connections through data analysis of SJM surveys (2020/3 and 2011/1) regarding attitudes to environmental problems. While we observe increasing sensitivity to environmental issues, public concern does not align with the severity of climate disasters, environmental terrorism, crime, civil-unrest-related violence, environmental refugees, and associated armed conflicts. Some of these phenomena have already impacted Slovenia's security. Although the public acknowledges environmental problems, the consequences are insufficiently connected to daily lives, including security considerations.

Keywords: environment, environmental problems, threats, environmental security, public, perception

Sonja BEZJAK, Janez ŠTEBE: INTERDISCIPLINARY THEMATIC DATA
COLLECTIONS AS A PLATFORM FOR BRINGING RESEARCHERS
TOGETHER: THE CASE OF ENVIRONMENTAL RESEARCH IN SLOVENIA

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Environmental data can be an important element in advancing knowledge to address the challenges and questions we face at the beginning of the 21st century. This article reflects on how to conceptualise and what to include in an environmental database to engage different stakeholders and contribute to building a broad community of stakeholders. In our data-intensive era, data archives are a platform for connecting data producers and data users, researchers, research infrastructures, public services, citizen scientists and others. Accessible and transparent data and other data-related services contribute to interdisciplinary collaboration and the implementation of inclusive open science.

Keywords: climate change, environment, data centres, research data, citizens' science, social science concepts

Anton BEBLER: VOJNA V UKRAJINI V PRIMERJALNI PERSPETIVI
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Vojna v Ukrajini je postala največja, najbolj krvava in najdaljša vojna v Evropi po letu 1945. Njena prva faza je kazala več podobnosti z oboroženimi spopadi in vojnama na Cipru in prostorih nekdanje Sovjetske zveze ter SFRJ. Med jugoslovanskimi primeri je bila najbolj podobna vojni na Hrvaškem (1991–1995). Ta podobnost je izvirala iz skoraj sočasnega razpada dveh strukturno podobnih večnacionalnih »socialističnih federacij« in njihovih komunističnih režimov. Različnost med drugo fazo vojne v Ukrajini in vojno na Hrvaškem je bila tesno povezana s procesom širjenja NATA in EU ter s politiko ZDA, ki je širjenje NATA in Ukrajino uporabljala kot orodje za škodovanje in slabitev Rusije. Konflikt okoli Ukrajine in njej obljubljenega članstva v NATU se je tako degeneriral v posredno vojno med Rusko federacijo in Zahodom pod vodstvom ZDA ter Ukrajino v vlogi agenta Zahoda in glavne žrtve prave vojne. Tako kot se je zgodilo na Hrvaškem avgusta leta 1995 in v Azerbajdžanu v septembru 2023, bo o izidu vojne v Ukrajini odločeno na vojskovališču in ne za diplomatsko mizo. Toda ta izid bo povsem drugačen od izida na Hrvaškem. Odgovornost za vojno v Ukrajini in njene posledice si delijo dve vojskujoči državi in posredno soodgovorne ZDA in druge članice NATA.

Ključni pojmi: Ukrajina, Rusija, Hrvaška, ZDA, NATO, notranja vojna, meddržavna vojna

Ajda HEDŽET: DRŽAVOCENTRIČNOST V MEDNARODNIH ODNOSIH:
ANALIZA KONSTRUKCIJE NEDRŽAVNIH KOLEKTIVNIH AKTERJEV
V ŠTUDIJAH ČLOVEKOVIH PRAVIC

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Članek proučuje vrzel v študijah človekovih pravic na področju Mednarodnih odnosov (MO) z analizo napredka v teoriji MO, ki je pripomogel k uveljavitvi nevladnih kolektivnih akterjev kot relevantnih objektov proučevanja v MO. S poglobljeno študijo konceptualizacije kolektivnih nedržavnih akterjev v konstruktivističnem teoretičnem pristopu in z analizo omejitev tega pristopa članek obravnava posledice obstoječe konceptualizacije za marginalizacijo nevladnih kolektivnih akterjev v teoriji MO. Članek ugotavlja, da bi razširitev teoretičnega razumevanja, ki se osredinja na konstitucijo

različnih kolektivnih akterjev in njihovo sposobnost delovanja, obogatila študije človekovih pravic v MO. Poleg tega ponudi premislek o oblikovanju raziskovalne agende, utemeljene na socioloških teoretskih pristopih, ki so usmerjeni v analizo praks. Te bi lahko prispevale k obogatitvi študij človekovih pravic v MO s spodbujanjem interdisciplinarnih razprav ter preseganjem obstoječih omejitev na znanstvenih in disciplinarnih področjih.

Ključni pojmi: nedržavni akterji, državocentričnost, mednarodni odnosi, človekove pravice, mednarodni akterji, konstruktivizem

Jernej PIKALO, Petra PODOBNIKAR: METAFORA KOT POLITIČNA TEHNOLOGIJA

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Razprava o političnih metaforah so plodna podlaga za razumevanje vprašanj v politični teoriji in politični praksi. Članek se odmika od uveljavljenih teoretskih in metodoloških pristopov k obravnavi politične metafore (npr. klasičnega, konceptualnega, hermenevtičnega, kognitivnega) in vpeljuje (post)strukturalistične in (post)marksistične metodološke in teoretske podlage. Zagovarja, da so uveljavljeni pristopi k preučevanju funkcionalnosti in ontologij političnih metafor možni predvsem z raziskovanjem njihovega delovanja v političnih diskurzih in kot dogodka(ov) v dispozitivu oblasti/resnice. Metafore je mogoče obravnavati kot specifične politične tehnologije (strategije oblasti), ki vplivajo/ustvarjajo režime resnice.

Ključni pojmi: politične metafore, politična teorija, teorije jezika, politični diskurz, oblast, vednost

Simona KUKOVIČ, Jelena JOKSIMOVIĆ: PROTOKOLARNA DARILA – LEPA GESTA ALI POTENCIALNO TVEGANJE? NESKLADNOSTI PRI POROČANJU DARIL V SLOVENIJI

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Integriteta in transparentnost sta bistvena elementa sodobnih demokratičnih držav, zaupanje v politično-upravne institucije pa je treba zasledovati in ohranjati na vsakem koraku, tudi pri poročanju o protokolarnih darilih. Protokolarna darila so kljub (pogosto) problematičnim konotacijam eden ključnih elementov pri gradnji trdnih odnosov, od najvišjih položajev v politiki in diplomaciji do najožjih javnih uslužbencev. Članek obravnava nabor prijavljenih daril v Republiki Sloveniji. S poglobljeno statistično analizo so avtorji ugotovili nepravilnosti pri poročanju o protokolarnih darilih, predvsem pomanjkljive opise daril in problematično ocenjevanje vrednosti

daril, ki je v večini primerov prepuščeno laikom. Avtorji ugotavljajo, da se pojavljajo težave pri implementaciji normativnega okvira, saj se pri poročanju protokolarnih daril upoštevajo predvsem tehnični, manj pa tudi vsebinski vidiki.

Ključni pojmi: protokolarna darila, poročanje, anomalije, preglednost, zaupanje, Slovenija

Mimoza BUDECI: KAKO RAZNOLIKOST SKUPIN TER VIDIK SPOLA VPLIVATA NA VOJAŠKO PROFESIONALNOST IN KAKO RAZLIČNE SKUPINE DOJEMAJO KONCEPT PROFESIONALNOSTI?
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Obstaja majhno število raziskav o tem, kako raznolikost skupin ter vidik spola vplivata na vojaško profesionalnost in kako različne skupine dojemajo koncept profesionalnosti. Ta študija je preučevala poglede različnih skupin znotraj albanskih oboroženih sil (AOS) na vojaško profesionalnost in neprofesionalnost z uporabo kvalitativnega pristopa. Da bi zagotovila udeležbo raznolikih skupin, je študija temeljila na konstruktivistični paradigmi (več realnosti) z uporabo poročila Vidik spola v albanskih oboroženih silah (2013). Omenjeno poročilo pomaga opredeliti različne učinke raziskav skozi vidik spola. V intervjujih in fokusnih skupinah je od oktobra 2022 do avgusta 2023 sodelovalo 150 posameznikov. Rezultati so pokazali, da obstajajo edinstveni vidiki, povezani s profesionalnostjo in neprofesionalnostjo, pri čemer ima voditeljstvo ključno vlogo. Ta študija osvetljuje izkušnje pripadnikov in kako njihove izkušnje oblikujejo dožemanje profesionalnosti.

Ključni pojmi: albanske oborožene sile (AOS), vojaška profesionalnost, kvalitativna raziskava, raznolikost