

**Valentina HLEBEC, Srna MANDIČ: SOCIAL INNOVATION AS A NEW TYPE OF COLLECTIVE OPERATION**

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Social innovation (SI) is a new social phenomenon characterised by an effort to better address a social need and also introduce new relationships between actors. This article explores two theoretical frameworks that may assist in understanding SI. We argue how, according to the structuration theory, SI may be conceptualised as a form of collective agency while, in the complexity theory, SI is seen as a form of self-organisation. Further, we find that in harmony with both theories two mechanisms are critically important for a SI to emerge, endure and, as we argue, to overcome the risks and impediments specific to SI. The first mechanism is collective learning and knowledge sharing, significant for sustaining the cohesiveness of actors as they confront the new and the unknown. The second is decentralised leadership, with specific competencies needed to bridge the differences between actors in their knowledge, modes of operation, and organisational cultures. These mechanisms are demonstrated in two cases of SI – ‘community of practice’ and ‘living labs’, together with the considerable role of the public sector in sustaining them.

**Keywords:** Social innovation, self-organisation; collective agency, structuration theory, complexity theory, decentralised leadership

UDK 331.102.12(497.4)“2005/2019”

**Maja BREZNIK, Jožica ČEHOVIN ZAJC: PRECARISATION OF STANDARD AND NONSTANDARD EMPLOYMENT IN SLOVENIA (2005–2019)**

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The article aims to identify the scale and trend of precarious standard and nonstandard employment in Slovenia during the economic recession and later economic recovery. The terms (non)standard, precarious and informal work are unclearly defined in the literature and thus we first provide a theoretical outline. Then we analyse the composition of the workforce during the period 2005–2019, as shown by statistical analysis of longitudinal microdata from the Labour Force Survey (SURS). Our conclusion is that the segment of precarious work exists within standard and nonstandard employment alike, that the scale of precarious nonstandard employment is growing, and that the rise of non-standard work is adding to the risks of precarious and informal work.

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**Keywords:** precarious work, standard work, nonstandard work, informal work, Slovenia

UDK 077.5:324(497.4)"2019"

Luka JESENŠEK, Dejan VERČIČ, Luka KRONEGGER: STRUCTURE OF SLOVENIAN POLITICAL DISCUSSIONS ON TWITTER DURING EUROPEAN PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS

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Network analysis is used to study the Slovenian political discussion appearing on Twitter in the lead-up to 2019 European Parliamentary elections. We describe a network made up of 2,867 users and 40,670 tweets, identify central users, study the flow of information through retweets, and characterise user communities. The most active users include individuals who are publicly less well-known, while the most influential users feature political parties, politicians and known personalities. The information flow network consists of ideologically homogeneous communities, hinting at fragmentation of the public sphere and the polarisation of online political discussion. The results provide one of the first overviews of information flows on Slovenian Twitter through the lens of social network polarisation.

**Keywords:** online social networks, Twitter, central users, fragmentation, European elections, social network analysis

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Simona ZAVRATNIK, Sanja CUKUT KRILIĆ: MIGRATION DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC: SOCIAL INEQUALITIES AND THE LIMITS OF MOBILITY

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The text studies the connection between the Covid-19 pandemic, migration and exclusion from a safe living space. The main argument addresses the complexity of the new circumstances of migration and refugee routes, when borders became impermeable to all, not only refugees. In addition, the issue of international mobility is joined by the threatening contagious Other. The corona crisis has paradoxically seen sedentariness become the new imperative of global mobility. Our thesis is that the limits of the pandemic have become the limits of mobility, where the #stayathome imperative as the main element of the anti-corona policies overlooks social groups

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and many individuals on the social margins who have no access to a safe isolated space, including migrants and refugees.

**Keywords:** Covid-19 pandemic, migration, refugees, public health, contagious Other

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Janja MIKULAN KILDI: CONFLICT AND CRISIS IN LEBANON:  
IMPLICATIONS OF A SECTARIAN POLITICAL MODEL  
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The article illustrates how the multifold conflicts and crises in Lebanon are the outcome of a resilient sectarian political system, one that is also maintained with the support of transnational, especially regional, forces. The clientelistic, corrupt and completely non-accountable system, principally based on a power-sharing agreement among the main religious communities/sects – Sunnis, Shiia and Christians/Maronites, has managed to deeply penetrate various social subsystems: politico-security, socio-economic, civil society, and ideological. Based on a critical literature review and in-depth interviews with relevant actors in Lebanon, the article analyses a number of dynamics and mechanisms: proliferation of an inefficient public sector; the weakening of (most) state institutions; clientelism and disciplinary techniques of the system; repression, infiltration or co-optation of civil society organisations; sectarianisation, which altogether has enabled the ruling class to constantly reproduce and strengthen itself.

**Keywords:** Lebanon, politics, security, repression, clientelism, civil society, sectarianisation

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Silvo GRČAR, Katja EMAN, Andrej SOTLAR: PEACETIME ACTIVITIES OF  
THE ARMED FORCES AS A SOURCE OF THREAT TO THE ENVIRONMENT:  
A GREEN CRIMINOLOGY APPROACH  
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Human existence and development depend on the environment. The armed forces is an organisation holding the capacity to cause environmental harm, even in peacetime. The phenomenology and etiology of the environmental crimes of the armed forces in green criminology have yet to be fully explored. The armed forces is a structural part of the political and

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economic organisation of the state, which regulates the functioning of the armed forces. The armed forces' peacetime activities are usually systemic and legal, even though they threaten the environment. On the global level, the armed forces is responsible for various forms of environmental crime in a generally open way. Society responds similarly to the armed forces' peacetime activities that threaten the environment and is the strongest factor in the social construction of environmental crime.

**Keywords:** military, armed forces, environmental harm, environmental crime, green criminology

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Branko ILIČ, Dana MESNER ANDOLŠEK: POSLOVNA STRATEGIJA IN INOVACIJSKA DINAMIKA: KONCEPTUALNI MODEL INOVACIJSKE KONKURENCE

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Podjetja, ki izhajajo iz različnih tipov poslovnih strategij, izkazujejo različne vedenjske vzorce pri inoviranju in poslovanju ter se soočajo z različnimi težavami pri njihovi adaptaciji na turbulentno konkurenčno okolje. Za razlago vedenja podjetja v takšnem okolju izhajamo iz dinamičnega vidika, ki sledi Schumpetrovi perspektivi vedenja podjetij skozi inovacijsko (poslovno) strategijo. Pri analizi zagovarjamo dinamični pristop strateških in vedenjskih vzorcev podjetij, ki vpliva tako na poslovanje malih in srednjih kakor tudi velikih podjetij v visoko konkurenčnih panogah in »dohitevajočih ekonomijah«. Skladno s tem ob kombiniranju različnih teoretskih pogledov razvijemo alternativni konceptualni »model stroškovne prednosti voditelja zasledovalca« (CALF) pri inoviranju, ko podjetja razvijajo procesne inovacije za znižanje stroškov.

**Ključni pojmi:** poslovna strategija, inovacijska strategija, inovacija, model stroškovne prednosti voditelja-zasledovalca, dohitevajoče ekonomije

Jasna MIKIĆ: SPOL IN JEZIK NA TRGU DELOVNE SILE: ANALIZA  
ZAPOSLOTIVENIH OGLASOV V SLOVENIJI MED LETOMA 1958 IN 2018  
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V pričujočem članku raziskujemo rabo različnih slovničnih oblik pri zapisovanju zaposlitvenih oglasov v obdobju zadnjih šestdesetih let (1958, 1978, 1998 in 2018). Zgodovinski vpogled v rabo določenih oblik pri zaposlovanju je utemeljen na analizi oglasov v slovenskem jeziku in specifičnem družbeno-ekonomskem kontekstu. Rezultati so pokazali, da se raba ženskih, moških in nevtralnih oblik skozi čas ni veliko spreminjala. Ženske in nevtralne oblike so se uporabljale zelo redko, prevladovala pa je predvsem raba moške slovnične oblike, ki se je leta 2018 navidezno »nevtralizirala« z dodajanjem kratice M/Ž.

**Ključni pojmi:** jezik, spol, trg delovne sile, zaposlitveni oglasi, slovenščina, moška slovnična oblika, M/Ž

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Anatolij KRUGLASHOV, Andriana KOSTENKO: JAVNI NADZOR POTEKA  
PRIDRUŽEVANJA UKRAJINE EVROPSKI UNIJI  
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Članek obravnava široko paleto mehanizmov v podporo interakciji med institucijami civilne družbe in vlado v kontekstu razvoja in izvajanja reform v Ukrajini za evropsko združevanje. Avtorja izpostavita 6 strateških dokumentov in 20 področij reform, povezanih s procesom evropskega združevanja, in ključna vprašanja, ki zadevajo izvajanje pridružitvenega sporazuma med Ukrajino in EU. Avtorja skleneta, da so v zadnjih desetletjih vidni pozitivni trendi v institucionalnem razvoju ukrajinske civilne družbe, ki je postala gonilna sila nacionalnih pridružitvenih prizadevanj. V tem kontekstu institucije civilne družbe sodelujejo z vladnimi uradi, aktivno delujejo v neformalnem zagovorništvu, izvajajo politike spremljanja, izvajajo in objavljajo analize politik in priporočila ter sodelujejo z mednarodnimi agencijami in drugimi akterji in lobirajo pri njih.

**Ključni pojmi:** Ukrajina; evropsko združevanje; izvajanje reform za evropsko združevanje; javni nadzor

Bilbil KASTRATI, Samo UHAN: SKUPNA VARNOSTNA IN OBRAMBNA  
POLITIKA EU V PRIMERU MISIJE EULEX NA KOSOVU  
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Članek obravnava vprašanje, ali so misije SVOP EU primeren mehanizem kriznega upravljanja v postkonfliktnih situacijah in kakšna je sploh relevantnost EU v kriznem upravljanju. V ta namen sva za raziskavo kot študijo primera izbrala misijo EULEX kot največjo civilno misijo SVOP EU. Rezultati raziskave kažejo, da EULEX ni uresničil svojega mandata, ni izpolnil pričakovanj uporabnikov varnosti, ni dosegel nobenih dejanskih sprememb in ga ne moremo videti kot primer, na katerega bi se EU lahko oprla v prihodnjih misijah. EULEX tudi kaže, da imajo misije SVOP veliko pomanjkljivosti, ter razkriva vrzel v SZVP EU med zmogljivostjo in pričakovanji. Sklep članka je, da misija EULEX ne izkazuje pomembne vloge EU v kriznem upravljanju v postkonfliktnih situacijah.

**Ključni pojmi:** EU, SZVP, SVOP, EULEX, krizno upravljanje, Kosovo