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Vlasta JALUŠIČ, Milica ANTIČ GABER: ENAKOST ZA KOGA? OVIRE ZA DOSTOP ŽENSK DO POLITIKE NA LOKALNI RAVNI V SLOVENIJI
Teorija in praksa, Ljubljana 2020, Vol. LVII, št. 2, str. 437–454

Članek na podlagi izvirnih empiričnih raziskav (analiza zakonodaje, intervjuji s kandidatkami in vratarji ter izvedba fokusnih skupin) analizira nekatere manj vidne ovire za sodelovanje žensk v lokalni politiki v Sloveniji. V letih 2014–2018 je bilo v Državnem zboru 35,6 odstotka žensk, v vladi Slovenije pa je bilo 50 odstotkov ministric. Veliko manj žensk je stopilo v politiko na lokalni ravni. V istem obdobju jih je bilo na županskem mestu le 7,6 odstotka, deset občinskih svetov pa je bilo brez ene same svetnice. Avtorici ugotavljata razloge za tako različno vključenost in zastopanost žensk med lokalno politiko in politiko na nacionalni ravni. Glavni zaključek njune analize je, da bi za spremembo nizke zastopanosti žensk v nekaterih lokalnih skupnostih morali zasnovati dobro premišljeno reformo volilnega sistema in ukrepe, ki se nanašajo na vključevanje razsežnosti spola v lokalne politike, družinsko življenje in partnerske vloge.

Ključni pojmi: enakost, zastopanost žensk, lokalna politika, kandidatke, politični vratarji, politične stranke

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Erik PAJTINKA: ZAČETKI EVROPSKE DIPLOMATSKE SLUŽBE V OBDOBJU OD PETDESETIH DO OSEMDESETIH LET 20. STOLETJA
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V članku obravnavam razvoj diplomatske službe Evropskih skupnosti v predlizbonskem obdobju. Natančneje mapiram obdobje od petdesetih let 20. stoletja, ko so se odprla prva nediplomska predstavništva z omejeno močjo v tujih državah, do konca osemdesetih let, ko je mreža evropskih predstavništev s polnim diplomatskim statusom postala realnost. Sklenem, da diplomatska služba Evropskih skupnosti korenini v vzpostavitvi dveh tipov tujih predstavništev Evropskih skupnosti, ki se razlikujeta v primarnem namenu, statusu in nalogah. Razvoj teh dveh tipov predstavništev v okviru Evropskih skupnosti je zahteval njuno precej različno dinamiko, kakor se kaže v različnih hitrostih njune preobrazbe v današnji 'tradicionalni' obliki diplomatskega predstavništva.

Ključni pojmi: zgodovina delegacij Evropske komisije, zgodovina diplomatske službe Evropske komisije, *contrôleurs techniques*, *contrôleurs délégués*, delegacije Evropske komisije, diplomatska služba Evropske komisije

Ognjen PRIBIČEVIĆ: TRUMP, BREXIT IN KRIZA LIBERALNE SVETOVNE UREDITVE

Teorija in praksa, Ljubljana 2020, Vol. LVII, št. 2, str. 471–488

Namen članka je analizirati razmerje med novimi politikami predsednika Trumpa, Brexitom in krizo liberalne mednarodne ureditve. Glavna avtorjeva hipoteza je, da je sedanja liberalna ureditev v hudi krizi. Medtem ko lahko Brexit opišemo kot največjo spremembo v evropski politiki po padcu berlinskega zidu, trdim, da je Trumpova nova zunanja politika najpomembnejša sprememba v svetovni politiki po drugi svetovni vojni. Predsednik Trump je prvi ameriški predsednik, ki: 1) se je odločil za zmerno izolacijo namesto sodelovanja in večstranskih odnosov; 2) ne spodbuja demokracije kot ključne lastnosti ameriške zunanje politike; 3) je dejavno sovražen do liberalnega internacionalizma; in 4) ki ima drugačne poglede od predhodnikov na trgovinska vprašanja, zavezništva, okolje in mednarodno pravo. Sklenem, da gre svet v smeri nove mednarodne ureditve, v kateri kot ključne akterke nastopajo ZDA, Kitajska in Rusija.

Ključni pojmi: liberalna mednarodna ureditev, kriza demokracije, mednarodni odnosi, ameriška zunanja politika, Trump, Brexit

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Anna JAGIEŁŁO-SZOSTAK, Joanna KULSKA: VLOGA VERSKIH INSTITUCIJ V PROCESU SPRAVE IN KREPITVE MIRU – ŠTUDIJA PRIMERA BOSNE IN HERCEGOVINE (AHMIĆI, TRUSINA IN BRADINA)

Teorija in praksa, Ljubljana 2020, Vol. LVII, št. 2, str. 489–508

Bosna in Hercegovina je mlada, pokonfliktna in etnično razdeljena država v Evropi. Znana je kot prizorišče konflikta, osredotočenega na verske delitve. Raziskovalcu to postavi številna zanimiva vprašanja. Kakšna je vloga verskih institucij v konfliktu in krepitvi miru? Zakaj je religija politizirana? Ali lahko verski dialog razumemo kot dejavnik v procesu sprave nasprotujočih si etničnih skupnosti; v tem primeru Srbov, Hrvatov in Bošnjakov? Poseben razdelek v članku namenjava zgodbam preživelih iz bošnjaških, hrvaških in srbskih družin. Vsaka od teh treh etničnih skupnosti je utrpela žrtve v času pokolov v Ahmićih, Trusini in Bradini v prvi polovici devetdesetih let 20. stoletja. Poleg tega avtorici analizirava vlogo institucij, kot sta Medreligijski svet Bosne in Hercegovine v Sarajevu in Fundacija Maximilian Kolbe, z namenom oceniti njun prispevek k spravi in krepitvi miru. V tem oziru je namen

članka konceptualizirati vprašanje verske krepitve miru v širšem kontekstu mirovnih in konfliktnih študij ter opozoriti na vseprisotna neobjektivna in neuravnotežena dojemanja vloge religije v sodobnih konfliktih in njihovem reševanju.

Ključni pojmi: religija in politika, krepitev miru, sprava, etničnost, spomin, žrtve, Bosna in Hercegovina

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Metka KUHAR, Gaja ZAGER KOCJAN: TRAUMA CONGLOMERATE: ADVERSE CHILDHOOD EXPERIENCES AND THEIR SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC BACKGROUNDS

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In Slovenia, the first study on adverse childhood experiences (ACEs) was conducted in 2019 with a large panel sample of adults. In this paper, the prevalence, interrelatedness and socio-demographic backgrounds of ACEs are presented. More than three-quarters of the participants had experienced at least one ACE while over one-quarter had four or more ACEs. The most frequently reported ACEs were emotional abuse and physical abuse. Consistent with previous studies, the results show that different ACEs often co-occur and are more common in families with a low socioeconomic status. Earlier studies reveal the significant impact of ACEs on people's physical, mental and social functioning throughout their lives, underlying the important need to address ACEs with a comprehensive national strategy and implementation plans in the relevant sectors.

Keywords: adverse childhood experiences, violence, neglect, addiction, mental health problems, poverty

UDK 331.1:004.738.5

Aleksandra KANJUO MRČELA, Klavdija ČRTALIČ: DECENT WORK IN THE PLATFORM ECONOMY: AN OXYMORON OF OUR TIME?

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Recent decades have witnessed the accelerated development of the platform economy characterised by the global presence of new forms of work organisation supported by information and telecommunications technology. The new economic system and related social changes have received mixed evaluations in social sciences. In this paper, we confront certain

positive evaluations and more critical analyses and evaluations of the phenomenon under study. Based on a meta-analysis of some more prominent work platforms and by applying the International Labor Organization's concept of decent work, we find that platform work does not help in achieving standards of decent work and is increasing the precarisation of labour.

Keywords: platform economy, platform work, decent work, ILO, precarious work

UDK 323.1:005.44

Marija JURIC PAHOR: NATIONAL IDENTITY IN THE LIGHT OF GLOBALISATION, GLOCALISATION AND TRANSCULTURATION
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The article supports the assumption that today national identity is also a firmly anchored, yet adaptable cultural bond based on the principle of inclusion and exclusion as a means for constituting unified and solid entities. Like its bearer, the nation state, national identity is also an important factor in contemporary globalisation processes as derived from the neoliberal doctrine of the free market and associated need to create glocal and transnational connections. Special analytical attention is paid to the observation that these processes undermine national identity as a unique and homogeneous narrative. Hence, the concepts of transculturation analysed and presented in more detail in the article call for a redefinition of national, including Slovenian, identity.

Keywords: national identity, nation state, globalisation, glocalisation, transculturation, »Slovenianness«

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Mojca MEDVEŠEK: IS THE BILINGUAL SCHOOL IN PREKMURJE TRULY DIVISIVE? VIEWS OF PARENTS, STUDENTS AND PUPILS ON BILINGUAL EDUCATION
Teorija in praksa, Ljubljana 2020, Vol. LVII, No. 2, pp. 581–599

The 60th anniversary of bilingual schooling in Prekmurje coincided with a fresh application for a constitutional review of the legislation on bilingual education. As a result, public criticism regained momentum, pointing out the shortcomings of bilingual education. The article presents the findings of empirical studies aimed at verifying whether parents, students and pupils

consider bilingual schooling an appropriate or quality option for education in the mother tongue for both the minority and the majority. The results show the majority of respondents still believe the existing bilingual education model is appropriate and high in quality, with pupils and students revealing slightly more positive attitudes to the current bilingual schooling than their parents, and that bilingual education is especially supported by pupils, students and parents who indicated Hungarian or both Slovenian and Hungarian as their mother tongues.

Keywords: bilingual education, Hungarian national community, Prekmurje, Hungarian language, bilingualism

UDK 81'27:305

Mojca ŠORLI: POSITION OF SCIENTIFIC NEUTRALITY IN THE
DISCUSSION ON GENDER CATEGORIES IN LANGUAGE

Teorija in praksa, Ljubljana 2020, Vol. LVII, No. 2, pp. 600–621

This text is based on reflections stimulated by a discussion on language and gender following adoption of a new strategy for gender-sensitive language use on 25 April 2018 that concerns official documents of the Faculty of Arts at the University of Ljubljana. I focus on the deployment of arguments claiming scientific objectivity/neutrality and their positioning within the existing power relations in academia. Using selected examples from the discussion on the (non)neutrality of the male grammatical gender in Slovenian, I show that seemingly scientific positions also depend on the perspective of the promotor/defender of a particular position. The levels discussed include: the language system and gender categories in the light of gender-sensitive language (understanding gender categories and the dissenting voices within the field) (3.1); forms of address for women (gender-marked adjective form of woman surnames) (3.2); and the linguistic conception of social categories (social gender) (3.3).

Keywords: gender-sensitive language use, androcentricity, discourse, scientific neutrality and objectivity

Vasja VEHOVAR, Blaž POVŽ, Darja FIŠER, Nikola LJUBEŠIĆ, Ajda ŠULC
and Dejan JONTES: SOCIALLY UNACCEPTABLE DISCOURSE ON THE
FACEBOOK PAGES OF NEWS OUTLETS

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The paper examines the comments sections of the most visited Facebook news pages in Slovenia between 2010 and 2017. The research focuses on socially unacceptable discourse (SUD) concerning two topics then dividing the public; namely, the refugee crisis and the rights of LGBT people. The results show that the share of comments with SUD is high and stable, representing approximately half of all the comments on both topics and all three news pages. Surprisingly, there are few differences among the news outlets as regards the internal structure and characteristics of SUD, although significant differences were found in the extent of SUD among the portals. On the other hand, the results did not confirm the presence of organised hate campaigns or the connectedness of commentators. The results offer one of the first insights into the characteristics of the commenting culture in Slovenia, the timeframe of commenting and the connectedness of commentators.

Keywords: Facebook, news pages, comments, network analysis, refugees, LGBT

UDK 005.336.5:796.323.2

Nina KOLENC, Frane ERČULJ, Samo PAVLIN: CHALLENGES IN
DEVELOPING COMPETENCIES GIVEN DIFFERENCES IN THE WORK
ENVIRONMENT: THE CASE OF A BASKETBALL COACH

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In the article, we address the problem of the different ways various work environments impact the performance of tasks and development of competencies. The approach considers the case of basketball coaching where similarities and differences are examined with respect to being a basketball coach 'for all' and a professional one. The empirical part of the paper describes the acquisition and verification of information obtained in focus groups and workshops held with experts and practitioners at various stages of their career and from segments of the basketball coach labour market. We build on this to develop several models of basketball coach competencies and explore what impacts the dynamics among them. On this basis, we introduce an original methodological approach to the area of the

development of competencies which is particularly relevant for the areas of human resources development, the sociology of work, and professional groups.

Keywords: occupational professionalisation, human resources development, competencies, education, sport, basketball

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Igor IVAŠKOVIĆ: IMPACTS OF PUBLIC FUNDING ON NON-PROFIT SPORT ASSOCIATIONS

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The aim of this study is to analyse how the ratio between public and private funding is reflected in non-profit sport clubs in terms of their key strategic decisions and related perception of organisational performance. Based on data from 73 South-east European non-profit basketball clubs, the results show that a bigger share of budget funding coming from public resources may discourage clubs' management from accepting more aggressive strategies. Those clubs more inclined to satisfying local community aims are more risk-averse and seek ways and means to increase the number of their members. At the same time, the clubs largely funded by private sources emphasise cost-effectiveness, the achievement of top sports results, and set shorter deadlines for achieving organisational goals. Moreover, a greater share of private funding implies comparatively better sports and, in turn, financial results.

Keywords: public funding, non-profit organisations, basketball clubs, strategy, performance