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Elena NACEVSKA, Danica FINK-HAFNER: SPREMINJANJE STRANKARSKEGA SISTEMA OD LIBERALNO DO ETNIČNO ZASNOVANE POLARIZACIJE – PRIMER MAKEDONIJE
Teorija in praksa, Ljubljana 2019, Vol. LVI, št. 1, str. 7–29

Navkljub obširnemu študiju strankarskih sistemov so prehodi iz sistemov s prevladujoče liberalno zasnovanimi strankami v sisteme s prevladujoče etnično ali religiozno zasnovanimi strankami še vedno premalo raziskani. S člankom prispevamo k zmanjševanju tega manka na podlagi kombinacije kvantitativnega pristopa vključno z uporabo numeričnih mer za opis strankarskih sistemov in kvalitativnega pristopa za opredeljevanje značilnosti strankarskih sistemov in njihovega spreminjanja. Kombinacija obeh pristopov v empiričnem raziskovanju se je izkazala za ključno pri razumevanju dinamike strankarskega sistema v Makedoniji med letoma 1990 in 2018 in razkrivanju stopnjevanja polarizacije znotraj strankarskega sistema na podlagi medetnične polarizacije. Zgolj kvantitativni raziskovalni pristop z običajnimi merami spreminjanja strankarskih sistemov takšne spremembe ne zmore razkriti.

Ključni pojmi: politične stranke, strankarski sistem, sprememba, tipologija, etnična polarizacija, Makedonija

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Ružica JAKEŠEVIČ: VZPOSTAVLJANJE VARNOSTNE SKUPNOSTI NA ZAHODNEM BALKANU – LEPA ŽELJA ALI NEOGIBNA PRIHODNOST?
Teorija in praksa, Ljubljana 2019, Vol. LVI, št. 1, str. 30–52

Namen članka, ki izhaja iz kombinacije teorij varnostne skupnosti, je pojasniti, ali je mogoče oblikovati in razviti tako skupnost na Zahodnem Balkanu oziroma ali v regiji že obstaja kakšna oblika varnostne skupnosti. Za oceno trenutnih razmerij med akterji na Zahodnem Balkanu smo uporabili značilnosti teoretskega koncepta varnostne skupnosti, ki ga je razvil Karl Deutsch, in na novo premišljeno teorijo varnostne skupnosti Adlerja in Barnetta ter Buzanovo teorijo regionalnega varnostnega kompleksa. Polega tega, da pojasnimo vpliv Evropske unije na razvoj regionalnega sodelovanja na Zahodnem Balkanu, v članku analiziramo notranje nacionalne dejavnike, ki prispevajo k ustvarjanju varnostne skupnosti ter bilateralne/multilateralne ugodne/neugodne pogoje za njen razvoj. V članku torej zasledujemo razvoj in institucionalizacijo odnosov med državami Zahodnega Balkana in

dejavniki, ki vplivajo nanje, vključno s trenutnim stanjem njihovih interakcij in percepcij varnostnega sodelovanja. Analiziramo tudi ključne nacionalne strateške varnostne dokumente, da bi ugotovili, kako vsaka od držav (vključno s Hrvaško) vidi svoje sosede, svojo regionalno pripadnost, največje regionalne izzive in potencial za razreševanje notranjih in odprtih bilateralnih vprašanj.

Ključni pojmi: teorija varnostne skupnosti, teorija regionalnega varnostnega kompleksa, politike nacionalne varnosti, Zahodni Balkan, regionalna varnost

UDK 341.7:330.322(497.11)

Željko BELLINA: GOSPODARSKA DIPLOMACIJA V SLUŽBI PRIVABLJANJA TUJIH NEPOSREDNIH INVESTICIJ: PRIMER REPUBLIKE SRBIJE
Teorija in praksa, Ljubljana 2019, Vol. LVI, št. 1, str. 53–73

Članek analizira pomembnost gospodarske diplomacije za privabljanje tujih neposrednih investicij. Pri tem se naslanja na primer Srbije kot tranzicijske države in na njene odnose z državami v vzponu, Rusko federacijo in Ljudsko republiko Kitajsko. Analiza pokaže, da se je Srbija pri svoji internacionalizaciji močno naslonila na te tri gospodarske sile, poleg političnih dogovorov pa je za spodbujanje gospodarskega sodelovanja z omenjenimi državami uporabila tudi gospodarsko diplomacijo. Posledično lahko zaključimo, da se je na primeru Srbije gospodarska diplomacija izkazala kot odlično sredstvo ne samo razvijanja tržnega gospodarstva, ampak tudi premagovanja težav v tranzicijskem gospodarstvu.

Ključni pojmi: Srbija, Zahodni Balkan, tranzicija, gospodarska diplomacija, neposredne tuje investicije, države v vzponu, gospodarska rast

UDK 316.343:711.4(519.5)

Jung In KIM, Matjaž URŠIČ: OBLEGANO DRŽAVLJANSTVO – DRUŽBENA KONSTRUKCIJA NEENAKOSTI V OKROŽJU GANGNAM V SEOULU
Teorija in praksa, Ljubljana 2019, Vol. LVI, št. 1, str. 74–97

Študija podaja ilustrativno primerjavo naseljenih objektov brez lastnika in gentrificiranih območij ter sledi genealogiji in pojavu skrajne revščine v srcu najbogatejšega predela Seoula. Vasi Poi in Guryong kot prostora urbanega boja za preživetje nista nastali kot spontani neformalni naselji, temveč kot taborišči deprivilegiranih družbenih skupin, ki so jih na to lokacijo prisilno

premestile državne oblasti. Po treh desetletjih sta se vasi Poi in Guryong razrastli in postali nezaželen prostor in nasprotni pol stanovanjskega kompleksa Tower Place, ki je danes ena najbolj trendovskih sosesčin v Seoulu. Na eni strani vasi Poi in Guryong razseljenim osebam ponujata soliden skupnostni prostor, ki pa je zdaj postal izjemno dragocena nepremičnina, ki jo mestne oblasti želijo na novo pozidati. V članku analiziramo konflikt med prebivalci, pri čemer namen ni predstaviti zgolj pripoved o razlastninjenju revnih, temveč postaviti vprašanje o družbeni konstrukciji neenakosti in revščine v Seoulu.

Ključni pojmi: naselitev ozemlja brez lastnika, razvoj mestnih naselij, državno planiranje, Gangnam, državljanstvo

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Konstantin K. KHUDOLEY: RUSIJA IN ZDA:
JE PRED NAMI HLADNA VOJNA?

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Rusko-ameriški odnosi so se v zadnjih letih zelo poslabšali. Vendar pa posledična soočanja med državama niso ne tako obsežna ne tako intenzivna kot so bila med hladno vojno. Čeprav so nasprotja med Rusijo in Združenimi državami Amerike precejšnja, niso antagonistična. Nasprotna stališča glede globalnih vprašanj so v splošnem obvladljiva, vendar pa bi se lahko zaostрила ob nadaljnji eroziji sistema sporazumov o oboroževanju in njegovem nadzoru, zlasti spričo naraščajoče oboroževalne tekme v kiberprostoru. Še večji negativni vpliv na odnose med Rusijo in ZDA imajo regionalni konflikti, čeprav se skoraj vsi dogajajo na periferiji svetovne politike. Čeprav je malo verjetno, da bo v bližnji prihodnosti prišlo do izboljšanja rusko-ameriških odnosov, je prav tako malo verjetno, da bo prišlo do ostrega prehoda na raven odnosov hladne vojne. Najverjetnejši scenarij se zdi nadaljevanje ohlajenih odnosov ('Cool War'), to je, omejene konfrontacije.

Ključni pojmi: ohlajeni odnosi (Cool War), hladna vojna (Cold War), Rusija, ZDA, globalna vprašanja, regionalni konflikti

Aleš ČRNIČ: CRITIQUE OF CONTEMPORARY SLOVENIAN PATRIOTISM AND THE PROPOSAL OF AN ALTERNATIVE MODEL OF A PROGRESSIVE PATRIOTISM

Teorija in praksa, Ljubljana 2019, Vol. LVI, No. 1, pg. 118–133

This paper problematises both the conceptually flattened understanding of patriotism and the growing belief there is a serious lack of national sentiment in Slovenian society. It criticises the currently dominant ethnocentric variant and contrasts it with Yugoslav communist patriotism. Moreover, it questions the rejection of any kind of patriotism and also holds greater ambitions: to analytically problematise and deconstruct this notion ideologically appropriated and distorted by the political right; firmly reject the exclusivist and self-centred type of patriotism seen in practice; and replace it by actively developing the concept of contemporary progressive, i.e. inclusive, post-nationalistic, civic-minded patriotism (possibly built on conceptualisations: of 1) republican; 2) constitutional; and 3) cosmopolitan patriotism).

Keywords: patriotism, nationalism, cosmopolitanism, progressive patriotism

Andreja POJE, Aleksandra KANJUO MRČELA, Donald TOMASKOVIC-DEVEY: EQUAL PAY FOR EQUAL WORK OR WORK OF EQUAL VALUE IN PRACTICE: THE CASE OF THE PROFESSIONS OF MEDICAL NURSE/ MEDICAL TECHNICIAN, POLICE OFFICER AND UNIVERSITY PROFESSOR
Teorija in praksa, Ljubljana 2019, Vol. LVI, No. 1, pg. 134–161

The article discusses inequalities in pay between women and men in Slovenia, considering three selected occupations between 1999 and 2015. Despite the widespread belief there are no gender pay gaps in Slovenia, the analysis reveals differences in women and men's income, especially when comparing the same educational attainment and experience, and at the workplace level. In the period 2010–2015, women in Slovenia on average earned 6.2 percent less than men and 11.9 percent less at the same workplace. In the same period, at the level of the population women with equal educational attainment and experience earned almost 20 percent less than men, and 14 percent less at the workplace level. Men's average income in all three analysed occupations and in all years exceeds the average income of women; the gender pay gap in the observed occupations and its movements

up or down over time vary among the occupations. The results of the analysis provide a useful starting point for further research into what causes the gender pay gap.

Keywords: gender pay gap, medical nurses/medical technicians, police officers, university professors

UDK 159.944.4:005.7

Tanja URDIH LAZAR, Valentina HLEBEC, Dana MESNER ANDOLŠEK:
CONCEPTUALISING A THEORETICAL MODEL OF STRESS-COPING
RESOURCES FOR PROTECTING HEALTH DURING COMPANY
RESTRUCTURING

Teorija in praksa, Ljubljana 2019, Vol. LVI, No. 1, pg. 162–190

This article adopts a critical perspective on theories of stress coping to propose a theoretical model of protective mechanisms for health, mainly mental, among workers affected by company restructuring. The introduction defines organisational restructuring and its consequences for health, well-being or happiness, and discusses theories of stress coping, especially those based on coping resources, and describes the main categories of these resources. The core part of the article presents the new theoretical model in detail, showing that it establishes clear relations between such coping resources and health, and enables individual resources and their multiple interactions to be studied.

Keywords: organisational restructuring, health, theories of stress, stress-coping resources

UDK 316.622:316.472.4

Špela SELAK, Metka KUHAR: SOCIAL-PSYCHOLOGICAL ASPECT OF THE
USE OF FACEBOOK ONLINE SOCIAL NETWORK THROUGH THE PRISM
OF THE FACTORS OF SELECTIVE SELF-REPRESENTATION

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The rise of new technologies and proliferation of social networking sites have transformed self-representation, whereas changes affecting the latter are wider than technological ones. In the paper, we use the quantitative research method to explore the ways the presumed personality and developmental factors influence self-representation on Facebook, whilst considering the aspect of narcissism and attachment as important elements of

inter-/intrapyschic processes. In addition, the effect of age on selective self-presentation as well as the frequency of activities on this social networking site are addressed and placed in a wider social context. The results indicate the important role of narcissistic tendencies (narcissistic grandiosity) and attachment styles in online behaviour (selective self-presentation) and the considerable role played by age in the frequency of Facebook activity.

Keywords: selective self-representation, social networking site, Facebook, narcissism, attachment

UDK 351.78:614.8(73:497.4)

Marjan MALEŠIČ: INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM IN THE USA AND IN SLOVENIA: CONCEPTUAL AND EMPIRICAL ASPECTS

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Since the mid 1970s, the USA has developed the Incident Command System (ICS) to improve coordination among the various actors involved in disaster response. The ICS establishes a temporary hierarchical structure, with the Incident Commander (or Unified Command) at the head of the intervention being responsible for co-ordinating and directing activities in the fields of operations, planning, logistics, administration and finances. The ICS is universal and its use is mandatory in all crises, applying to all actors that deal with such crises. The empirical evidence shows the ICS operates relatively well with small or routine disasters, whereas problems grow as the complexity of a disaster increases and ever more actors respond to it, often making improvisation necessary. A comparison of the original American model and the Slovenian practice seen in recent responses to disasters reveals that, functionally, the Slovenian experiences are very close to the American model, whereas the structural similarity is only partial, although analogous solutions in this field were lately developed by the Fire Fighters' Organisation, the Administration for Civil Protection, and individual municipalities.

Keywords: Incident Command System, structure, function, incident commander, recent disasters in the USA and Slovenia

Alenka KRAŠOVEC, Tomaž KRPIČ: SHOULD I STAY OR SHOULD I GO?
COALITION GOVERNMENTS AND AGREEMENTS IN SLOVENIA
BETWEEN 1990 AND 2018

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In coalition government, parties often sign coalition agreements. A coalition agreement has several functions, including to secure internal governance of the governmental coalition and its political survival. Conflict prevention and resolution mechanisms agreed by the coalition partners serve to prolong the coalition and ensures its survival. Slovenia has a long history of both coalition governments and conflicts between coalition partners. The article thus aims to analyse coalition agreements signed by members of Slovenian governments between 1990 and 2018, looking in particular at the conflict prevention and resolution mechanisms found in such agreements.

The analysis shows the dominant position of public policies in coalition agreements. However, one can also detect increased emphasis on conflict prevention mechanisms in these agreements. Conflict resolution mechanisms, on the other hand, are also observed, but here a more moderate increase can be seen.

Keywords: coalition agreement, government, coalition, conflict, Slovenia

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Andrej KURNIK: THE VEILING OF THE LOCAL CONCEPTS, SUCH AS
SELF-MANAGEMENT, AND THE POTENTIAL OF THEIR UNVEILING

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The article 1) explains mechanisms that lead to the veiling of local histories and concepts, such as the concept of self-management; 2) deals with strategies to affirm them in the post-colonial contexts of Latin America; 3) and discusses possible research on self-management. It concludes the concept of self-management is veiled due to the neoliberal exclusion of labour and local history from political thought. By consulting various Latin American authors such as Tapia, Mignolo and De Castro, various theoretical strategies to affirm local history and do away with the ‘universal’ idea that is based on the ‘coloniality of power’ are discussed, while developing the alterglobal design notion, i.e. an open relationship between local histories and global design. Finally, self-management is tackled as an ambiguous concept that hovers between modernity and altermodernity.

Keywords: self-management, neoliberalism, primordial form, border thinking, translation, altermodernity

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Cirila TOPLAK: AUTONOMISM AND EGALITARIANISM THE SLOVENIAN WAY: BETWEEN (PRE)MODERNITY AND (POST)COLONIALISM

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This article is based on the premise that co-management and self-organising principles are 'autochthonous' political traditions, i.e. typical historical forms of social organisation in Slovenian-speaking lands. Subsequently, autonomism and egalitarianism may be regarded as typical ideological backgrounds of Slovenian political culture. The author verifies this thesis by applying the micro-historical method as well as certain theories from the field of post-colonial studies, in particular to seek to identify the primordial form of Slovenian social organisation by a perspectivist translation of cultural differences, and to subsequently assess Slovenian society's capacity to conserve and reflect on its authentic political traditions. With this aim in mind, a case study of the local history of political organising in north-western Slovenia is explained, where the retrospectively registered oral tradition is confronted with the "exterior" view by local written sources on the same topic. In response to the initial research questions, the author concludes that it is necessary to conceptually differentiate between traditional local autonomisms and the nationalist idea of autonomism produced by the modern imagined national community, and that the Slovenian concept of egalitarianism has always been restrained by patriarchy. Nevertheless, the era of Yugoslav socialist self-management is seen as being the greatest rapprochement between the primordial and state forms of social organisation and thereby the period of the greatest capacity of Slovenian society to think itself autonomously, as shown by the quality of social criticism produced by Yugoslav theoreticians at the time.

Keywords: autonomism, egalitarianism, political history, self-management, nature religion of Posočje

Žiga VODOVNIK: "LISTEN, MARXIST!": ON THE FORGOTTEN PAST OF
SELF-MANAGEMENT AND ON MODERN ORGASMS OF HISTORY

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In this article, we argue that self-management should not be understood as simply an economic project, but as a political form based on the transformation of the core principles of modern capitalist societies. We build on the supposition that self-management does not imply the economic, but primarily the political recomposition of society and that it is therefore necessary to draw attention to economic reductionism in discussions on self-management. The purpose of this article is three-fold: first, we recuperate the original meaning of self-management, its forgotten, anarchist (pre)history. Here we elaborate on anarchist theory of organisation that has dynamised the idea/practice of self-management throughout history. Second, we analyse Yugoslav self-management through categories and the concepts of praxis of philosophy that leads us to conclude that the Yugoslav self-management model was above all a non-political form that remains within the liberal democratic theory framework. Finally, we explore the global mass-assembly movement Occupy where we consider the recent academic attention paid to the notion of non-state spaces. We analyse the encampments and occupied squares as self-managed exilic spaces in which protesters (in) voluntarily escaped from both state regulation and capitalist accumulation.

Keywords: self-management, democracy, anarchism, praxis, Occupy