

A B S T R A C T S

Jože Ramovš

LOGOTHEORETIC ELEMENTS OF ANTHROPOHYGIENE

Antropologist and social worker Jože Ramovš, Ph. D., is researcher at Anton Trstenjak Institute in Ljubljana and a lecturer at University of Ljubljana School of Social Work.

The article analyses the contemporary need for preventive strengthening of human physical, mental and spiritual health and for a cultivation of good interpersonal relationships. This is one of the aims of all the great projects of WHO. The author states on the basis of his own experiences and research that a curative methodology is usually not appropriate for preventive work. In the central part of the article he presents and defines integral prevention as anthropohygiene; its concept and methods have been developing for a number of years. The theory of anthropohygiene follows the logothoretic insight of Viktor E. Frankl, and it can be regarded as the preventive branch of logotherapy. The article presents mainly those logothoretic concepts that support anthropohygiene, in particular: the integral picture of human beings, their personal spiritual capacities, the axiom of meaningful life and integral reality, as well as the resulting laws of the dynamics between unconscious and conscious experience and behaviour.

Franc Hribernik

CAN FARMS PROVIDE ADEQUATE SOCIAL SECURITY FOR SLOVENIAN PEASANTRY?

Sociologist Franc Hribernik, Ph. D., is assistant lecturer of rural sociology at University of Ljubljana Biotechnical Faculty, Department of Agronomy.

The process of transformation of Slovenian post-socialist society has different effects on social security of social strata. Among those who have already had survival problems, there is also an increasing number of small farmers. The analysis indicates that the level of social security of peasantry with limited economic resources and specific socio-demographic characteristics will probably get worse. Especially in cases where householders cannot rely on traditional intergenerational solidarity. Succession and heritage are not ensured to almost half of all farms in Slovenia, including nearly 20% of larger farms. Limited developmental and social possibilities will be also faced by many farms with relatively favourable socio-demographic potential and economic resources but without adequate human resources. A great number of Slovenian peasantry still hasn't got appropriate professional education for modern farming. It is estimated that only 10% (i.e. 11,000-12,000) of all currently existing farms probably have favourable social and economic future.

Darja Završek

SOCIAL INNOVATIONS IN SOCIAL WORK: A VISION OR AN ILLUSION OF THE 90'S?

Sociologist Darja Završek, Ph. D., is an assistant lecturer for anthropology and social work at University of Ljubljana School of Social Work, lecturer on community mental health and gender issues, and founder of Modra - Organisation for research and promotion of psycho-social needs of women.

The author describes the history and role of social innovations in the fields of mental health and women's issues in Slovenia. These social innovations are based on social action and are marked by Central European mentality as well as by the former communist regime. Both of these elements have a major impact on the understanding of the rights of social work and mental health service users. The government still supports the establishment of total institutions such as large residential homes for psychiatric patients, or Mother-Child Homes used mostly by young homeless women. However, there are some grassroots initiatives to build up social services that should increase the independence of their users. Social workers who are involved in social innovations

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experience intense marginalisation. The reason for this is not so much the people with whom they work, but the ways in which they share power, show respect and act as advocates for their users. Social innovations are therefore important not only because they bring more choices into the social field but also because they change the role of social workers and the image of state-controlled social work in Slovenia.

Srečo Dragoš

CONTEXTUALISATION OF SOCIAL INNOVATIONS (I)

Sociologist Srečo Dragoš, M. A., is assistant lecturer of sociology at University of Ljubljana School of Social Work.

Social innovations, presented in the replies to the questionnaire (published in this journal, issues 33/1 through 34/5), have to be put in the context of the wholesome social regulation. Since the latter depends on the manner in which it is performed, and on the assumptions upon which it rests, there are four possible types of regulation: colonisation, totalitarisation, atomisation and contextualisation. The essential difference amongst them is, first, whether we deal with centralised or with decentralised regulation of each field, and second, in the starting point based on the assumption that there is either a consent or a dissent about it among social actors. The first three types of regulation are less and less efficient in modern societies, whereas the fourth type (contextualisation) is gaining in importance, though conceptually it is not yet completely worked out. The author therefore uses it to introduce the interpretation of the results of the enquiry which will be published in the next issue.

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