

HOMOSEKSUALNOST SKOZI STEREOTIPE

Blaž Mesec, Gabi Čačinovič Vogrinčič

ANALYSIS OF CHRONOLOGICAL AND INTERACTION PATTERNS
QUALITATIVE CASE ANALYSIS AS DEVELOPED ON A CASE OF SOCIAL WORK WITH FAMILY

Dr. Blaž Mesec and Dr. Gabi Čačinovič Vogrinčič are both lecturers at University of Ljubljana School of Social Work.

On the basis of a case of social work with a family with multiple problems, predominantly alcoholism and violence, a method of qualitative analysis is developed in the paper. The case represents the category of prolonged work with individuals or families, in which the chronological dimension comes to the foreground of attention. The procedure consists of (1) the forming of a chronological transcript of events and of simple and synchronic chronologies, (2) the analysis of action patterns, consisting of the analyses of time-patterns, interaction patterns and implicit theories, (3) the final conceptualisation or theory-construction. The result of the case analysis is the construction of the concept of two strategies of social work: the controlling strategy and the helping strategy. The controlling strategy is described by the following characteristics: passive-reactive pattern of action, orientation towards administrative measures or interventions, asymmetry of power between family and service, linear-causal thinking. The helping strategy consists of proactive action pattern, orientation towards social work methods, empowerment of the family, pragmatic-realistic orientation, systemic epistemology.

Franc Hribernik

COULD SOCIETY'S HELP TO VICTIMS OF TRAFFIC VIOLENCE BE MORE EFFICIENT?

Dr. Franc Hribernik is assistant lecturer at University of Ljubljana Biotechnical Faculty.

The paper presents some social aspects of traffic accidents, quite frequent on Slovenian roads. In the last decade the number of the dead and the injured had decreased but in the early 90's it slowly increased again. Nearly 500 people die and more than 7.000 are injured in road accidents every year. Among the victims of traffic fatalities, foreigners are also relatively often involved. Obviously, to prevent road accidents is the essential measure the state should take for reducing that social problem, and social consequences faced by the victims of traffic fatalities and their families require deeper engagement of all relevant social institutions. However, material and penal responsibility of those who cause traffic accidents should be emphasised to a greater degree as well.

Zoja Skušek

THE TROUBLES WITH PARENTHOOD
BIOLOGICAL AND SOCIAL PARENTS IN THE LIGHT OF NEW REPRODUCTIVE TECHNOLOGIES

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The author surveys the very controversial responses of lay and professional public to new reproductive technologies (NRT: artificial insemination, *in vitro* fertilisation, substitute pregnancy). In the mid 80's, the medical technology in the field of NRT advanced so much that state institutions, notably legal and medical ones (concerning ethical issues in medicine) were compelled to re-think some of the premises regarding the traditional notions of fatherhood, motherhood, lineage and inheritance. This technology raised some doubts about the old biological-genetic concepts of fatherhood and motherhood and raised the question about whether our culture – as well as many others – is indeed capable of distinguishing biological parenthood from social one. Judging from the responses, the answer is negative, as the question itself seems to threaten the stability of social order.

ABSTRACTS

Andrej Zornik, Katerina Mirović HOMOSEXUALITY THROUGH STEREOTYPES

Andrej Zornik and Katerina Mirović are graduate students of ethnology and sociology of culture at University of Ljubljana Philosophical Faculty.

The authors, using a questionnaire on a random sample of the residents in Ljubljana, gathered some data on their attitude to male homosexuality. They find that all theories about homosexuality have survived among them; the same subjects sometimes mix even mutually exclusive ones. Thus, a separate marginal group is constituted, forming a more or less unified group identity, and it, too, often takes on popular stereotypes about itself, as shown by the interviews the authors conducted on a sample of homosexual men. The main source of the stereotypes seem to be social institutions; they pass them on to one another, modify them and reproduce them. The most important, lately, seems to be the role of the media, in which the co-existence of different theories about homosexuality and its causes is particularly evident.

Sladana Ivezić

THERAPEUTIC FACTORS IN THE LARGE GROUP OF SCHIZOPHRENIC PATIENTS

Dr. Sladana Ivezić is psychiatrist at Psychiatric Hospital Vrapče, Croatia.

The paper deals with the therapeutic factors of inpatient large group. The unstructured situation of a large group has been found untherapeutic. To avoid the traps of unstructured situation leading to blocking anxiety, disturbed self boundaries, intensified splitting and projective identification, the therapist pays attention to handling opinions and dialogue in the group. The group becomes structured through a theme which facilitates discussions and stimulates thinking. The influence on the process of thinking and reality testing has been found to be the most powerful therapeutic factor in the large group.

Srečo Dragoš

CONTEXTUALISATION OF SOCIAL INNOVATIONS (II)

Srečo Dragoš is assistant lecturer at University of Ljubljana School of Social Work.

The results of the questionnaire on social innovations indicate that the typical public sector services differ from all other respondents not only in their resources but also in some features that are directly or indirectly related to their mode of carrying out their services. The differences include their working hours (availability), their pointing out the person who initiated the innovation, in the way their users are referred to them, in the transparency of their practised techniques, in their knowledge of other important services, in their awareness of their own specificity, and in their openness to volunteers. This indicates that the process of deregulation influences social innovations not only in resources but also in contents, whereas the state moves away from the strategy of substitution and introduces the strategy of synchronous accumulation, thus retaining a central role in the welfare system.