

Iz urednikove beležke

Prvo letošnje številko namenjamo v glavnem študentskim prispevkom. Začenjamo z raziskavo Dijane Krajina in Damira Nadarevića iz begunskega centra – problematika, ki smo se je nekako navadili in se komaj še menimo zanjo, kar pa seveda ne velja za prizadete. V okoliščinah, ki jih zaznamuje brezbržnost, pa se lahko dogaja tako rekoč kar koli.

Skupina avtoric – Monika Fritz, Tanja Greif, Veronika Klančnik, Sara Lunaček, Sabina Monro in Nataša Špiranec Maurer s sodelavcem Ninom Rodetom – se je lotila raziskave kuvade. Čeprav gre za dobro opisan pojav, o njegovem pojavljanju v naših razmerah nismo vedeli skoraj ničesar. Avtorice sicer ugotavljajo, da tudi po tej raziskavi še ne vemo veliko, začetek pa vendarle je. Zlasti opozarjamo na "primera", ki sta dodana poročilu, v katerih dve sodelavki pri raziskavi opisujeta svoje in svojih partnerjev izkušnje v lastni nosečnosti.

Pričevanje prizadetih je poglobljena – in zelo poučna – vsebina prispevka Jelke Zorn, ki temelji na intervjujih z mlajšimi lezbijkami. Boleče razvidno je zlasti to, kako na spolno usmerjenost svojih otrok reagirajo slovenski starši – pogosto tako, da jih vržejo iz hiše, vedno pa se zelo težko pogovarjajo o tem.

Naslednji prispevek ni študentski, ampak učitelja metodologije, ki bi lahko kot strokovnjak za kvalitativno metodologijo gotovo veliko pripomnil k prijemu zgoraj omenjenih prispevkov... A bodimo prizanesljivi. Z Austinovimi besedami – kako bi popravljali napake, če jih nikoli ne bi delali? In seveda jih ne bi delali samo v primeru, če ne bi delali ničesar. Blaž Mesec torej v svojem prispevku vzame za izhodišče primer lastne (in sodelavkine) kvalitativne raziskave in na njem pokaže cel spekter problematike socialnega dela, vključno z njegovimi metamorfozami zaradi tranzicije.

Zadnji prispevek v tej številki je spisala Vesna Švab in zadeva izobraževanje sodelavcev za ustrežnejšo pomoč psihotičnim osebam. Nemara se ne motimo, če domnevamo, da se reforma slovenske psihiatrije začenja počasi in komaj opazno.

Editor's Notes

The first part of this year's volume is mainly dedicated to students' contributions, beginning with Dijana Krajina and Damir Nadarević's research from a refugee centre. Refugees are a fact with which we have become somehow accustomed to live and hardly pay any attention to it anymore. In the circumstances marked with indifference, however, anything may go on, as it were.

A group of authors – Monika Fritz, Tanja Greif, Veronika Klančnik, Sara Lunaček, Sabina Monro and Nataša Špiranec Maurer with a collaboration by Nino Rode – has undertaken a research on the couvade. Even though the phenomenon has been well described, there was almost no knowledge about its occurrence in our circumstances. The authors stress that even after this research, our knowledge has not increased very much, but it is a beginning. In particular worth pointing out are the two "cases", added to the report, in which two participants in the research describe their and their partners' experiences from their pregnancy

Witnessing of the concerned is the main – and very instructive – content of the contribution by Jelka Zorn, based on interviews with younger lesbians. What is painfully transparent here is in particular how Slovene parents react to homosexual orientation of their children (age 20-30) – often by kicking them out of home, and always finding it very difficult to discuss the topic.

The next contribution was not written by a student but a teacher, of methodology at that, and he, an expert in qualitative methodology, could surely comment at large upon the methods used in the above papers... But let us be indulgent. In Austin's words, how would we correct our mistakes if we never made any? And of course, the only way not to make them would be not to do anything at all. Blaž Mesec in his contribution takes as a starting point a case of qualitative research and shows upon it the whole range of social work topics, including its metamorphosis due to transition.

The final paper in this issue was written by Vesna Švab and concerns additional education of professionals for a more suitable care of psychotic persons. Perhaps we are not altogether wrong in assuming that the reform of Slovene psychiatry is beginning, however slowly and imperceptibly.