

Iz urednikove beležke

36. letnik *Socialnega dela* (in četrtega v novi obliki) začanja Vito Flaker s prispevkom o timskem delu pri obravnavanju duševne stiske, za katerega, meni avtor, je ta oblika priporočljiva iz vrste razlogov, ki niso povezani samo s koristmi za uporabnika, temveč tudi za udeležene strokovnjake.

Vsekakor pa delo z uporabniki – naj bo timsko ali individualno – nikoli ni brez posledic (in implikacij), za katere je bila izumljena posebna oblika dela s samimi delavci-strokovnjaki, namreč, supervizija. V Sloveniji obstaja že kar nekaj oblik supervizije, piše Sonja Žorga v svojem prispevku, vendar očitno obstajajo še večje potrebe, saj nastajajo vedno novi programi za usposabljanje supervizorjev. Zanimivo bi bilo kdaj napraviti raziskavo o tem, ali dejansko obstajajo pomembne razlike v supervizijskih praksah v različnih strokah – se pravi, ali so te razlike večje kakor npr. razlike med posameznimi supervizijskimi praksi znotraj posamezne stroke – ali pa je to le fikcija, ki opravičuje vedno nove projekte.

Eno je gotovo – kdor dela na področju spolnega izkoriščanja otrok (in nemara spolnosti sploh, glede na obremenjenost naše kulture s tem področjem), težko preživi brez supervizije. To področje oz. eno izmed oblik takega izkoriščanja – incestno – obravnava Zorica Mršević. Verjetno bo kljub obilici literature – ali pa prav na njeni podlagi – treba še veliko teoretskih razmislekov, da bomo razumeli učinke teh izkoriščevalskih razmerij, ki so po pravilu povezana z nasiljem.

Naslednja tema je sicer povsem druga, vendar sodi v okvir vprašanj, ki so danes morda v socialnem delu najaktualnejša, namreč, kako uresničiti ne le nediskriminirajočo, ampak antidiskriminacijsko prakso. Cveto Uršič piše o invalidskih podjetjih in pri tem primerja Slovenijo in Evropsko Unijo. Njegove ugotovitve opozarjajo na dvoje – najprej, da problematika zaposlovanja invalidov še zdaleč ni rešena, vendar tako ni le pri nas – to področje je precej neurejeno tudi v EU.

Prispevek Darje Zaviršek k 40. obletnici Visoke šole za socialno delo je nekoliko pozen (obletnica je bila lani), vendar tehten. Avtorica kritično obravnava polpretekle in sedanje tokove v slovenskem socialnem delu in podaja iztočnice za boljše koncepte in s tem seveda boljše prakso. Zlasti pomembno se spričo poudarka, ki ga ima ta tema v sodobnih svetovnih tokovih v socialnem delu, zdi njeno obravnavanje vprašanja moči.

Vprašanje moči pa je (ne le implicitno) osrednje tudi v problematiki, ki se je loteva Tanja Lamovec v svojem poročilu o dosedanjem delu projekta zagovorništvo, ki ga je v veliki meri sama zastavila in razvila. Gre seveda za zagovorništvo uporabnikov psihiatričnih storitev, ki pa je le eno izmed številnih področij, ki si – kljub očitni »upravičenosti do obstoja« – nikakor ne morejo utreti poti v institucije, kjer nedvomno je njihovo mesto (čeprav ne le tam).

Editor's Notes

Volume 36 of this journal (and the fourth volume in its new form) begins with Vito Flaker's contribution on team work as practised in treating mental distress. The author finds several reasons in its favour, not only in relation to the benefits for the users, but also for the professionals involved.

In any case, work with users – be it in teams or individual – never seems to be without consequences (and implications) for which a special form of work with workers themselves has been invented, namely, supervision. There are already several forms of supervision practised in Slovenia, writes Sonja Žorga, yet the needs seem to exceed them, judging from constantly emerging new training programmes for supervisors. It might be interesting to conduct a research about whether there are indeed any significant differences in supervision practises amongst different professions, that is, whether these differences are bigger, for instance, than the differences of supervision practice within each profession, or is it merely a fiction justifying further projects.

One thing is certain – for the workers who have to deal with sexual exploitation of children (and perhaps with sexuality in general, in view of the load it carries in our culture), it is difficult to survive without supervision. One form of such exploitation, the incestuous one, is discussed by Zorica Mršević. It seems likely that, in order to understand the effect of such exploitative relationships (typically including violence), many more theoretical considerations will be needed on top of the already abundant literature – or precisely on its basis.

The following is a wholly different topic, but it is also one of the acute problems in present-day social work: how to implement not only non-discriminatory but also anti-discriminatory practice. Cveto Uršič writes about sheltered workshops, comparing practices in Slovenia and the states of the European Union. He points out two facts: first, that the problem of employing disabled people in Slovenia is far from solved, and second, that the field is rather unsettled in the EU as well.

Darja Zaviršek's contribution to the 40th anniversary of University of Ljubljana School of Social Work is somewhat late (that anniversary was last year) but substantial. The author is very critical of the past and the present trends in Slovenian social work, but not without giving cues for better concepts and thereby better practice. Noteworthy, particularly in view of the weight the subject attained in modern trends in social work, is her treatment of the question of power.

The question of power, however, is also (and not only implicitly) the central question in Tanja Lamovec's report about the project of Advocacy which has been to a great extent set up and developed by herself. It concerns advocacy of the users of psychiatry, one of the many issues that somehow cannot – in spite of its obvious »legitimacy« – find their way into institutions in which they should have a place (though not only there).