

Dragi bralci!

S tukajšnje samostojno decembrsko številko revije *Družboslovne razprave* končujemo uredniško delo v letu 2024, zato prve uvodne besede namenjamo kratkemu preglednemu povzetku preteklega leta, v katerem so izšli trije zvezki. Leto 2024 smo odprli s prvo priložnostno izdajo v zgodovini DR, in sicer ob 60-letnici študija sociologije na FDV UL; sledili sta dvojna aprilsko-septembrska številka in decembrska. Skupno smo v vseh omenjenih edicijah poskrbeli za izdajo 20 prispevkov, pri katerih je sodelovalo 25 avtorjev in avtoric z različnih fakultet in univerz v Sloveniji ter tudi v tujini. K temu, da so vsi prispevki lahko postali sestavni del štiridesetletne znanstvene produkcije revije, je v tem letu pripomoglo aktivno sodelovanje okrog 40 recenzentov, za kar se jim v uredništvu iskreno zahvaljujemo. Brez njihove pomoči takšen obseg dela preprosto ne bi bil izvedljiv.

Od 20 letošnjih prispevkov je bila velika večina spisana v slovenskem jeziku; v angleščini so izšli le štiri članki, kar precej odstopa od siceršnjih ciljev uredniške politike, ki stremi k večji mednarodni prepoznavnosti družboslovja in humanistike onstran jezikovnih meja. A če je leto 2024 zaznamovala jezikovna homogenost, ga na drugi strani odslukuje tudi večja žanrska raznolikost v primerjavi s preteklimi leti. Poleg izvirnih znanstvenih člankov, med katere sodi večina objavljenih besedil, smo namreč uspeli objaviti tudi en pregledni znanstveni članek, štiri kratke znanstvene članke ter en intervju in en esej.

Pričujoča številka, ki tako zaključuje jubilejni štirideseti letnik revije, ponuja nabor štirih izvirnih znanstvenih člankov, ki se vsebinsko dopolnjujejo na osi študij spola, generacijskih specifik in tehnoloških sprememb. Prva dva prispevka družijo fokus na družbeno skupino starejših, medtem ko je skupni imenovalec drugih dveh obravnava reproduktivnih spolnih pravic in tehnološko posredovane spolne neenakosti. Naj jih na kratko opišemo.

Prispevek Christiana Oggolderja in Caroline Roth-Ebner z naslovom »Narativi o staranju in uporabi medijev: rezultati avstrijske medijsko-biografske študije«, napisan v angleščini, se sprašuje o vlogi medijev v biografijah starejših in njihovem dojemanju tehnoloških sprememb. Z uporabo medijsko-biografskih intervjujev z osebami, starimi nad 60 let, avtorja med drugim razkrivata prevlado tradicionalnih medijev (televizija, časopisi, radio) ob sočasni rabi pametnih telefonov, ki postajajo vse pomembnejši del njihovega vsakdana. Učinki digitalizacije so kljub temu za starejše ambivalentni: nekateri se zaradi zapletenosti aplikacij počutijo preobremenjene, spet drugim pa te nudijo številne koristi.

Družbene specifikke starejših se nadalje dotika prispevek Renate Šribar z naslovom »Spolni skripti v starostnem subjektiviranju moških: teoretski zastavek skozi

empirijo«, ki se v ožjem smislu osredotoča na divergentno osplojenost starejših in starih moških na relaciji med javno in zasebno sfero glede na njihov kulturni in ekonomski kapital. Avtorica med drugim ugotavlja večjo vpetost visoko izobraženih moških v družinsko življenje že v času zaposlitve in tudi njihovo poznejšo večjo prisotnost v javnem življenju, v zaključku pa kritično opozarja na prikrita mehanizma hegemonije moškosti in nujno po teoretski razgradnji spolnih hierarhij.

Vkoreninjenost spolnih hierarhij izpričuje tudi prispevek Lilijane Burcar, ki na podlagi systemske analize osvetli različne etape omejevanja dostopnosti kontracepcije za revne zaposlene in osiromašene skupine žensk v sodobni zgodovini ZDA. Kot avtorica poudarja že v samem naslovu, »ZDA in omejevanje reproduktivne avtonomije žensk: razredno razslojevanje dostopnosti kontracepcije (pred Dobbsom)«, se na sistematično kršenje reproduktivnih pravic vežejo izrazite razredne neenakosti, ki se med drugim odražajo v razredno strogo diferenciranem dostopu žensk do kontracepcije.

Četrty prispevek z naslovom »Globoka avtomatizacija neenakosti kot samozadosten in samouresničujoč proces: primer binarizma in seksizma« nadaljuje poglobljene razmisleke s področja spolnih neenakosti, ki jih Tadej Praprotnik eksplicira skozi optiko sodobnih tehnoloških orodij in upodatkovljenih uporabniških izkušenj. S kritiko optimizacije »potrošniške izkušnje«, ki je sploščena tako na ravni praks kot tudi privzetih identitet, avtor ponazarja, kako algoritmi in umetna inteligenca generirajo vrsto neenakosti – na ravni kulture, podatkov in tehnologij –, ki skozi samoučeč proces reproducirajo tudi neenakosti v prihodnosti.

Kot vedno doslej revija zaključuje še blok recenzij knjig. Vse pričujoče znanstvene razprave, zbrane v končni ediciji 40. letnika DR/SSF, se spopadajo s specifičnimi obrazi strukturnih neenakosti, ki segajo predvsem na področje spola. Takšna skupna nit raznolikih prispevkov se je stkala povsem naključno, nedvomno pa odstira širše aktualne družbene in kulturne preokupacije, s katerimi se družboslovje in humanistika soočata danes. Tovrstna površinska zaznava nas je spodbudila, da smo pokukali v tematiko prve številke revije *Družboslovnih razprav*, torej tiste, ki je izšla pred natanko 40 leti, da bi orisali premisleke o družbi v začetku 80. let 20. stoletja.

Hiter prelet pionirske številke iz leta 1984 pokaže naslednje: revija je obsegala 13 prispevkov, pri čemer je vsak članek praviloma nastal kot delo enega avtorja (le pri enem je šlo za soavtorstvo); avtorice treh prispevkov so bile ženske. Zanimivosti so že pri samem slogu in obliki pisanja, saj članki praviloma nimajo jasne notranje zgradbe, sezname literature in virov pa običajno nadomeščajo končne opombe. Prispevki se začnejo s kratkim izvlečkom (v slovenščini in praviloma tudi v angleščini) ter ključnimi besedami, jasno tipografsko izpostavljenega uvoda in zaključka pa razen pri redkih izjemah praktično ni. Tudi po obsegu, dolžini

in stilu pisanja so prispevki precej raznoliki. Tematsko je prva številka revije DR vključevala vrsto zelo različnih vprašanj, recimo protislovja na področju delitve dela (V. Rus), družbeno vlogo tehnološkega razvoja in kibernetike (I. Urbančič) ter futurologije (B. Lipovšek), artikulacijo in polarizacijo načinov proizvodnje (R. Ščepanovič), analizo razvojnih modelov glede na stopnjo gospodarske rasti (G. Tomc) ter scenarije razvoja Slovenije (S. Saksida); samoupravno planiranje in družbeno segregacijo (M. Novak Pešec), napovedovanje kadrovskih potreb na področju industrije v Sloveniji (V. Antončič) in razloge za politično apatijo (M. Jezernik); prav tako pa tudi spremembe in diferenciacije v načinih preživljanja prostega časa (N. Černigoj-Sadar), družbeno diferencirano distribucijo in stanovanjsko segregacijo (S. Mandič) ter oris krekovstva kot različice krščanskega socializma in njegov vpliv na nacionalno identifikacijo (S. Žižek).

Bolj poglobljen uvid v nastanek prvih revijalnih korakov na dolgi štiridesetletni poti *Družboslovnih razprav*, bi seveda zahteval bolj sistematičen in predvsem bolj dialoški format. Naj zato tukajšnjo decembrsko edicijo zaključimo z novoletno zaobljubo ali še raje novoletno željo, da bi nam ob vseh drugih še neuresničenih načrtih v letu 2025 uspelo podrobneje zaobjeti tudi vpoglede v rojstvo in prve začetke nastajanja revije DR.

Želimo vam srečno, uspešno in zadovoljno 2025!

Tanja Oblak Črnič in Natalija Majsova

Dear readers!

As we conclude our editorial work for 2024 with the December issue of *Social Science Forum*, we devote a few introductory words to a brief overview of the past year during which three volumes were published. We began 2024 with the first special issue in the SSF's history, marking the 60th anniversary of the study of sociology at the Faculty of Social Sciences, followed by a double April-September issue, and now in December. In total, we published 20 articles in all of these editions, involving the participation of 25 authors from various faculties and universities in Slovenia and abroad. The active participation of some 40 reviewers, for which the Editorial Board expresses its sincere gratitude, has helped ensure that all the contributions were able to form an integral part of the journal's 40 years of scientific production. Without their assistance, this amount of work simply would have been impossible.

The vast majority of this year's 20 submissions were written in Slovenian; only 4 articles were published in English, which marks quite a departure from the editorial policy aimed at raising the international profile of the social sciences and humanities across linguistic borders. But, while 2024 was characterised by linguistic homogeneity, it also reflected a wider diversity of genres than in previous years. Apart from original scientific articles, which constitute the majority of the published texts, we also managed to publish one review article, four short scientific articles along with one interview and one essay.

This issue, which commemorates the 40th anniversary of the journal, offers a selection of 4 original scientific articles that complement each other at the intersection of gender studies, generational specificities and technological change. The first two papers share a focus on the social group of the elderly, while the common denominator of the other two is their treatment of reproductive sexual rights and technologically mediated gender inequality. Let us briefly outline them.

Caroline Roth-Ebner and Christian Oggolder's paper "Narratives on Ageing and Media Use: Results of an Austrian Media Biographical Study", written in English, questions the role of the media in older people's biographies and their perceptions of technological change. Using media-biographical interviews with people aged 60+, the authors reveal, among other things, the dominance of traditional media (television, newspapers, radio) alongside the use of smartphones, which are becoming an increasingly important part of their daily lives. Yet the effects of digitisation on older people are ambivalent: some feel overwhelmed by the complexity of apps, while others benefit from the many advantages they provide.

The social specificity of the elderly is further addressed in Renata Šribar's paper "Gender scripts in the old age subjectivation of men: A theoretical pledge through empirics", which focuses more narrowly on the divergent success of elderly and old men in the public–private relationship according to their cultural and economic capital. The author notes, among other aspects, the greater involvement of highly educated men in family life already during their working life and their stronger presence in public life also later. The conclusion critically points to the hidden mechanisms of hegemonic masculinity and the need for a theoretical deconstruction of gender hierarchies.

The embeddedness of gender hierarchies is also stressed in Lilijana Burcar's contribution, which uses systems analysis to shed light on the different phases of the restrictions imposed on contraceptive access for working-poor and impoverished groups of women in the modern history of the USA. As the author states in the title, "The USA and limits on women's reproductive autonomy: Creating class differentiation by restricting contraception access (before Dobbs)", the systematic violation of reproductive rights is linked to marked class inequalities, reflected, among others, in women's strictly class differentiated access to contraception.

The fourth paper, entitled "Deep automation of inequality as a self-sustaining and self-fulfilling process: The example of binarism and sexism", continues the in-depth reflections in the field of gender inequalities, which Tadej Praprotnik explicates via the optics of contemporary technological tools and data-driven user experiences. Through a critique of optimisation of the 'consumer experience', which is flattened on the level of both practices and default identities, the author shows how algorithms and artificial intelligence generate a series of inequalities – on the levels of culture, data and technologies – that through a self-learning process also reproduces inequalities in the future.

As always, the journal concludes with a book review section. All of the scholarly contributions collected in the final edition of the 40th year of SSF consider specific aspects of structural inequalities, mostly in the area of gender. Although this thread that can be found among the diverse contributions emerged quite by chance, it no doubt reflects the broader current social and cultural upheavals being faced by the social sciences and humanities today. This shallow perception of relevant social problems prompted us to peer into the themes of the first issue of *Social Science Forum*, namely, the one published exactly 40 years ago, in order to sketch reflections on society in the early 1980s.

A quick glance at the pioneering 1984 issue reveals the following: the journal had 13 articles, and each article was generally the result of the work of a single author (only one was co-authored); three of the articles were written by women. The style and form of the writing itself is interesting as the articles generally do

not have a clear internal structure; the lists of references and sources are also usually replaced by endnotes. Articles begin with a short abstract (in Slovenian and usually also in English) and key words, while a clearly written introduction and conclusion practically do not exist, with very few exceptions. Thematically, the first issue of SSF covered a wide range of issues, such as: contradictions in the division of labour (V. Rus), the social role of technological development and cybernetics (I. Urbančič) and futurology (B. Lipovšek), the articulation and polarisation of modes of production (R. Ščepanovič), analysis of development models in relation to economic growth rates (G. Tomc), and scenarios for the development of Slovenia (S. Saksida); self-management planning and social segregation (M. Novak Pešec), forecasting human resources needs in the field of industry in Slovenia (V. Antončič) and the social factors of political apathy (M. Jezernik); as well as changes and differentiations in leisure activities (N. Černigoj-Sadar), socially differentiated distribution and residential segregation (S. Mandič), and an outline of "Krek's movement" as a variant of Christian socialism and its impact on national identification (S. Žižek).

A more profound insight into the very origins of the journal's first steps in the long 40-year journey of *Social Science Forum* would of course require a more systematic and above all more dialogical format. We thus conclude this December edition with a New Year's resolution, or better a New Year's wish, that, along with all the other plans that have yet to be realised, we will be able to cover the birth and earliest beginnings of the journal SSF in greater depth in the upcoming 2025.

We wish you a happy and prosperous 2025!

Tanja Oblak Črnič and Natalija Majsova