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### **SOURCES OF SUCCESSFUL ACTIVE CITIZENSHIP**

The starting point of contribution is to enlighten the importance of sources of successful active citizenship from the angle of the following assumptions:

1 – Activities of male and female citizens in various areas are subject of individual, personal capacities, as well as appropriate narrower and broader social environment.

2 – Individual capacities of male and female active citizens are distributed into three groups: possession of inborn dispositions ('born' into certain family, social, national environment) and possession of acquired capacities (know-how, skills, etc.); successful management of individual and social challenges and successful involvement into social relationships, institutions, networks.

3 – Possession of those capacities can be treated in the context of availability of active male and female active citizens with certain types of social capital and testing that with the results and data of international project ETGACE of the 5th Framework Program of EU

4 – Based on one important result of respective project active citizenship is defined as » learning by doing« practice that involves also management of new sources or sources of social capital required for sustainable activities of male and female citizens.

Our contribution will focus on the review of sources and types of capital that are according to the results of ETGACE project indispensable for successful maintenance of active citizenship. In our contribution we shall also deal with the comparability of sources of successful active citizenship in Slovenia and selected West European countries. The available analyses have revealed that the Slovenian active male and female citizens are relatively successful in comparison with those from other countries in regard to their specific characteristics: high levels of pragmatism and effectiveness. This favorable result can be partially ascribed to structural changes in wider social environment, namely, the transition period and restructuring of institutional system provided for fast and significant results of male and female individuals that activated themselves in the time of transition from socialist to capitalist system. But the EU countries with longer tradition of democracy are permanently opened to enforcement of innovative citizenship and civic-social

practices that are part of national political traditions. Thus the question is raised what possibilities for successful action will have the Slovenian active male and female citizens in non-transition time, when the structures of institutional environment get stabilized and individual sources and possibilities become narrower. It can be assumed that in such circumstances the learning ability and fast acquisition of new know-how and information are very important for re-allocation of sources and capital that are indispensable for sustaining the already successful active citizenship, as well as for introducing new, innovative practices of the Slovenian active male and female citizens.

### **VIRI ZA USPEŠNO AKTIVNO DRŽAVLJANSTVO**

Izhodišče prispevka je osvetliti pomembnost virov za uspešno aktivno državljanstvo in to iz vidika naslednjih predpostavk:

1 – Delovanje državljanov in državljanek na različnih področjih je pogojeno tako z individualnimi, osebnimi sposobnostmi kot z ustreznim ožjim in širšim družbenim okoljem.

2 – Individualne sposobnosti aktivnih državljanov in državljanek so razporejene v tri skupine: posedovanje prirojenih dispozicij («narojenost» v določeno družinsko, socialno, nacionalno okolje) in posedovanje pridobljenih kapacitet (znanj, veščin, idr.); uspešno obvladovanje individualnih in družbenih izzivov in uspešno vključevanje v socialne povezave, institucije, omrežja.

3 – Posedovanje teh sposobnosti je mogoče obravnavati v kontekstu razpolaganja uspešnih aktivnih državljanov in državljanek z določenimi vrstami socialnega kapitala in to preverjati z rezultati in s podatki iz mednarodnega projekta ETGACE, iz 5. Okvirnega programa EU.

4 – Glede na enega od pomembnih rezultatov omenjenega projekta je aktivno državljanstvo definirano kot praksa »učenja z delovanjem«, ki vključuje tudi obvladovanje novih virov oziroma vrst socialnega kapitala, potrebnih za kontinuirano uspešno delovanje državljanov in državljanek.

V prispevku se bomo osredotočili na prikaz virov in vrst kapitalov, ki so po rezultatih projekta ETGACE neobhodni za uspešno izvajanje aktivnega državljanstva. Ukvarjali pa se bomo tudi s primerljivostjo virov za uspešno aktivno državljanstvo v Sloveniji in izbranih državah zahodne Evrope. Obstoječe analize so namreč pokazale, da so slovenski aktivni državljani in državljanke v primerjavi z tistimi iz drugih držav relativno zelo uspešni. Relativno zato, ker je zanje značilna visoka stopnja

pragmatičnosti in učinkovitosti. Delno je ta ugoden rezultat mogoče pripisati strukturnim spremembah v širšem družbenem okolju; obdobje tranzicije in prestrukturacije institucionalnega sistema je namreč omogočalo hitre in pomembne rezultate posameznikov in posameznic, ki so se aktivirali v času prehoda iz socialističnega v kapitalistični sistem. Ob tem pa so v državah EU z daljšo demokratično tradicijo institucionalne strukture trajno odprte za uveljavljanje inovativnih državljskih in civilno-družbenih praks, le-te pa so del nacionalnih političnih tradicij. Tako se za slovenske aktivne državljane in državljanke postavlja vprašanje, kakšne bodo možnosti za njihovo uspešno delovanje v »netranzijskem« času, ko se strukture institucionalnega okolja stabilizirajo in ko se individualni viri in možnosti pridobivanja socialnih kapitalov ožijo. Predpostaviti je mogoče, da v takšnih razmerah sposobnost učenja in hitrega osvajanja novih znanj ter informacij omogoča tudi ustrezno (pre)razporejanje virov in kapitalov, ki so neobhodni tako za vzdrževanje že uspešnih, kot za ustvarjanje novih, inovativnih praks slovenskih aktivnih državljanov in državljanek.