

## **Main issues for the abstracts on Marginalised Target Groups**

### **Identify the marginalised target groups in your country (in respect of LLL processes)**

- the Erased
- Roma
- immigrants.

### **Identify the marginalised target groups (in respect of intercultural dialogue) who you have to deal with or try to reach with your institution's work. Which group could your institution work with or wishes to reach?**

- immigrants from the former Yugoslavia.

### **Do you know any models of addressing or involving marginalised target groups in learning processes by new methods like using arts and culture or similar approaches (e.g. language learning for migrants in museums, art projects with apprentices, exhibitions or performances with migrants)?**

- SRC SASA: conferences on Western Balkans, seminars, scholarships (Comparative Studies on Ideas and Cultures, SRC SASA, University of Nova Gorica)

## **TRACK RECORD (2004-2008) OF SRS SASA'S ACTIVITIES REGARDING MARGINALIZED GROUPS AND IMMIGRATION STUDIES**

1. LUTHAR, Oto, LUTHAR, Breda, ŠUMI, Irena, PETROVIĆ, Tanja, STANČIČ, Zora. *Nemirna srca : priložnik za pouk državljske vzgoje. Zv. 1, Migracije = Restless hearts: workbook for the teaching of civic education. Book 1, Migrations*, (Zbirka Moj zvezek). Ljubljana: Založba ZRC, 2004. 63 str., ilustr. ISBN 961-6500-21-X. [COBISS.SI-ID [212925440](#)]

“Restless hearts” is a booklet containing five contributions and teaching accessories that deal with migration and its consequences in Slovenia after its independence. These reflections represent the period, which had brought many changes and totally new experiences to both the old and the new immigrants from the former Yugoslavia. The selected thematizations represent purely personal experiences of immigrants and thus also of the typical situations in which the immigrants found themselves. Especially notable is the finding that it is a decision of us all whether the immigrants will be emancipated or exposed to racism and chauvinism.

2. **Conference in the EU project MIMEX** (Grundtvig 1, Socrates 2002-2004) – alongside the book “Restless hearts”. Central results were scheduled as understanding between migrants and the

indigenous people in the partner countries and in other EU countries. The main means of improvement in reducing prejudice against migrants is promulgation of information about the history and the present situation of migrant workers in Europe. The aim of MIMEX was to better transfer the subject of research on "migration" to indigenous public, not solely to migrants.

3. "Srečanje raziskovalcev, ekspertov za romska vprašanja in predstavnikov romske skupnosti", Ljubljana, 29 November 2004, SRC SASA, **"Slovenska romologija in zamišljene podobe o Romih od 1960 do danes"**.

The conference attempted to initiate a comparative and interdisciplinary public debate concerning the most urgent issues in research of Roma life, culture and political participation in Slovenian national space. Additionally, we strived to engage critical debate on policies contained in the "Roma community" assistance programmes in Slovenia which regulate the particular questions concerning the Roma. The main goal, i.e. point of departure was to initiate also a critical debate on the state of Roma studies in Slovenia, particularly from the point of view of implementation of Roma community assistance programme.

Characteristic for Slovenian and other national spaces as well is the fact that interest in Roma studies, or 'romalogy' rises mostly at times of changing political climate: this, the roots of Slovenian 'romalogy' are supposed to originate in Fran Miklošič's philological studies, socio-medical, physical anthropological, sociological studies conducted by Štifter, in Pavle Štrukelj's project "Izolati Ciganov in Kalvinistov v Prekmurju" (1960-1962), and in research that primarily deals with ethnicity and is underway at institutions researching such and similar questions since Slovenian independence.

All these studies share political interest of local and, in the last decade, state authorities to 'solve concrete questions' which leads to conclusion that 'romalogy' is intervention oriented and applicative field of research. 'Romalogy' strives for "solving Roma problematic" and for formation of concrete Roma policies which should improve Roma quality of living and enhance the "integration into the so-called "dominant" society. Clearly, the 'romologists' usually fail to react promptly to escalations of conflicts and problems of Roma and non-Roma populations living together, while at the same time they appear interested and in favour of state and local policies concerning the "Roma question". On the other hand there are studies that aim to thematise and selected questions, e.g. media discourse and critical 'romalogy' research, which follow the trends of critical social and humanistic studies. Notably, the Roma community representatives are only recently being voiced in a relatively limited scope.

4. DRNOVŠEK-ZORKO, Helena (ur.), MULEJ, Lucija (ur.). *New paradigms, new models : culture in the EU external relations, Ljubljana, 13-14 May 2008*. Ljubljana: ZRC SAZU, ZRC Publishing, 2008. ISBN 978-961-254-064-7. CONFERENCE: "Parallel workshops to the International Conference "New Paradigms, New Models – Culture in the EU External Relations" **On The Crossroads Of Cultural Politics: Western Balkans**; workshop participants discussed the lessons learned so far regarding the instruments used for support of contemporary art producers and cultural operators active in the Western Balkans (WB). Having in mind the past experiences of the donors active in WB, participants stressed supporting instruments and the most urgent needs the cultural producers and operators in the region have. Furthermore, a new realm of independent cultural production as a consequence of transition and accession processes is questioning its positioning and re-positioning along old and new divisions, such as

national/European, national/international, traditional/contemporary etc. Workshop participants exchanged experiences, opinions and views on existing relations between these art/cultural practices and national cultural policies (of the WB countries), as well as on the possible EU foreign cultural politics. One of the outputs of the workshop was to develop proposals/recommendations on how to achieve more ambitious presentations of EU contemporary art practices in the WB, and vice versa, how to support stronger presence and visibility of WB contemporary art in EU.

Prepared and organized by: SRC SASA and The Peace Institute – Institute for Contemporary Social and Political Studies; Atrium of SRC SASA – The Scientific Research Center of the Slovenian Academy of Sciences and Arts

##### **5. *Institute for emigration studies SRC SASA***

Institute for Slovenian Emigration Studies at the Scientific Research Centre of the Slovenian Academy of Arts and Sciences (ISES SRC SASA) is involved into the interdisciplinary research of migration processes in Slovenia and in international environment. Research focuses on emigration and immigration studies, analyses of return migration, ethnicity, migration policies and different methodological and theoretic research approaches to migration. Their disciplines span from humanities to social sciences – from historiography, literary history, ethnology, anthropology, cultural studies, political studies and art history. They are involved in international projects and strive to compare their own research with similar Slovenian and foreign researches. ISES SRC SASA is publisher of the international scientific journal [Dve domovini/Two Homelands](#) and the Monograph series Migracije (Migrations). ISES also organises international symposiums and consultations on the topic of emigration and immigration, culture and education. Researchers present their research results at public lectures, exhibitions, with films and other visual materials. Individual researchers cooperate with various educational institutions and are therefore actively included in education process on migrations issues. Together with the University of Nova Gorica and three other partner institutions from Norway, Portugal and Germany, the ISES SRC SASA researchers have developed an international MA study in Migration and Intercultural Relations.

Other fields of research include emigration (Slovenians around the world), immigration, return migrations and migration policy, culture and art (cultural heritage and its digitization, emigration and immigration literature, fine arts), history of emigration, spatial, ethnic, cultural, gender and professional identity, acculturation, socialisation, re-socialisation, multiculturalism, assimilation, re-integration, forced or political migrations, emigrant communities, descendants of emigrants, life stories, women studies, literature and return migration, contemporary labour migrations. Since September 2008 the Institute has been a recognised research institution of the [portal for Slovenians abroad](#).