

UVODNIK

Na največkrat dobronamerno izrečen »Dobrodošli doma!« bomo v pričujočem vsebinskem sklopu poskušali pogledati s tako imenovanimi »povratniškimi očali«. »Dobrodošli doma!« se bo tako skozi debelo steklo »povratniških očal« zaključil z bolj zavitim ločilom: »Dobrodošli doma?«.

Prispevki v tematskem sklopu so rezultat raziskave o reintegraciji izseljencev in njihovih potomcev (v nadaljevanju povratniki), ki so se vrnili v Slovenijo po letu 1990. Raziskava, ki jo je v letih 2003 in 2004 izvajal *Inštitut za slovensko izseljenstvo ZRC SAZU* je bila del širše zastavljenega Ciljno raziskovalnega projekta (CRP) z naslovom *Percepcije slovenske integracijske politike*, ta pa je potekal v okviru programa *Konkurenčnost Slovenije 2001–2006*. CRP sta financirali *Ministrstvo za notranje zadeve RS* in *Ministrstvo za šolstvo, znanost in šport RS*. Glavni nosilec tega dvoletnega projekta (1. 10. 2002 – 30. 9. 2004) je bil *Inštitut za narodnostna vprašanja* (Miran Komac).

Študija o reintegraciji povratnikov je bila usmerjena v evidentiranje in proučevanje težav, s katerimi se ti soočajo. Cilj raziskave je bil, odkriti (sistemske) vzroke teh težav in razdelati predloge za njihovo reševanje oziroma odpravljanje. Drugo področje oziroma cilj raziskave pa je bila predstavitev nekega širšega odnosa slovenske države do povratnikov in njihovih potomcev.

Začetna strategija projekta je vključevala le povratnike iz Argentine. Sprva je bila sestavljena anketa z vprašanji, ki so pokrivala zelo različna področja in vsebine (stanovanja, delo, socialni stiki, izobraževanje idr.). S pomočjo društev *Slovenija v svetu* in *Rafaelova družba* je bila anketa poslana na 124 naslov, vrnjenih pa je bilo 33 izpolnjenih anket. Sledila je kvalitativna nadgradnja, dodatna vprašanja pri posameznikih, ki so v anketi navedli tudi svoje podatke in izkazali pripravljenost za nadaljnje sodelovanje. Tako je bilo opravljenih še 15 »intervjujev«, večinoma po elektronski pošti. Anketne odgovore in »intervjuje« v prispevku *Vračanje Slovencev iz Argentine* analizira Marina Lukšič-Hacin. A avtorica ne ostaja le pri »hladni« analizi; odgovore, težave, dvomnosti idr. razpira v širši kontekst obravnavanih problemskih sklopov in pri tem ponuja tudi tako imenovane »rešitve«.

Raziskava, sprva omejena samo na povratnike iz Argentine, je bila kasneje razširjena tudi na povratnike iz drugih držav. Toda nabor naslovov slednjih je bil še skromnejši v primerjavi z naborom naslovov povratnikov iz Argentine, kljub temu da

je pri sestavljanju nabora oziroma razpošiljanju anket poleg že »sodelujočih« družtev sodelovalo tudi društvo *Slovenska izseljenska matica*. Skupno je bilo razposlanih 34 anket, vrnjenih pa je bilo 14 izpolnjenih anket. V okviru raziskave o povratnikih iz drugih držav je bilo opravljenih tudi 13 globinskih intervjujev. To gradivo v prispevku »Dobrodošli doma?« *Vračanje slovenskih izseljencev v Republiko Slovenijo* interpretira Kristina Toplak. Uporabljeno gradivo postavi v primerjalni kontekst drugih »povratniških« študij, opravljenih »doma« in v tujini.

Vzporedno z navedenim je bila narejena tudi raziskava o tem, kako Republika Slovenija s svojimi institucijami zakonsko in normativno ureja področja ter rešuje konkretne težave, s katerimi se soočajo povratniki in njihovi družinski člani, in kako se v raznih smernicah, izhodiščih ali konkretnih akcijah opredeljuje do tega fenomena. Za ta namen je bilo opravljenih več pogovorov s predstavniki različnih državnih teles, pregledana je bila zakonodaja, ki se tako ali drugače dotika povratnikov, pregledanega je bilo tudi veliko raznega gradiva različnih državnih institucij, ki se nanaša na povratnike, itd. O tem v prispevku z naslovom *Odnos Republike Slovenije do vračanja slovenskih izseljencev in njihovih potomcev* piše Jernej Mlekuž.

Upamo, da boste bralci ob branju prispevkov iz tematskega sklopa uvideli, da trajno nošenje »povratniških očal« ne spreminja le ločil, ampak ima realne, življenjske posledice.

Jernej Mlekuž

INTRODUCTION

In the present subject matter we will try to look at the mostly goodwillingly uttered "Welcome home!" with the so-called "remigration spectacles". Thus, "Welcome home!" will through the thick glass of "remigration spectacles" conclude with a more curved punctuation mark: "Welcome home?"

The contributions to the subject matter are a result of a research on reintegration of emigrants and their descendants (in continuation returnees), returned to Slovenia after the year 1990 that was in the years 2003 and 2004 carried out by the *Inštitut za slovensko izseljenstvo ZRC SAZU*. The research was part of a widely conceived Target research project titled *Perception of Slovene integration policy* that was in course within the programme *Competitiveness of Slovenia 2001–2006*. The Target research project was financed by the *Ministry of internal affairs of the Republic of Slovenia* and the *Ministry of education, science and sports of the Republic of Slovenia*. The principal holder of this two-year project (1. 10. 2002–30. 9. 2004) was the *Inštitut za narodnostna vprašanja* (Miran Komac).

The study on reintegration of returnees was focused on recording and researching difficulties returnees meet with. The goal of the research was to detect (system) causes of those difficulties and classify suggestions for their solving or annulling. Another field or aim of the research was a presentation of a broader attitude of the Slovene state towards returnees and their descendants.

The initial strategy of the project included only returnees from Argentina. At first a questionnaire was drafted, which covered variegated fields and contents (lodgings, work, social contacts, education, and other). With the help of the societies *Slovenija v svetu* and the *Rafaelova družba*, the questionnaire was sent to 124 addresses; 33 completed were returned. A qualitative superstructure followed, additional questions with individuals who stated in the questionnaire their data and demonstrated willingness for further cooperation. Thus, additional 15 "interviews" were carried out, mainly by e-mail. In her contribution *Vračanje Slovencev iz Argentine* (The returning of Slovenes from Argentina), Marina Lukšič Hacin analyses the questionnaire answers and interviews. The author does not remain by mere "cold" analysis; she unfolds the answers, difficulties, ambiguities and other into a wider context of the studied subject matter and offers the so-called "solutions".

The research, in its beginning limited to returnees from Argentina only was later expanded on returnees from other countries. However, the enlistment of addresses of the latter was even more limited in comparison with the list of addresses of returnees from Argentina, despite the fact that in composing the list and distributing the questionnaire, the society *Slovenska izseljenska matica* cooperated as well beside the already “cooperating” societies. Altogether, 34 questionnaires were sent out and 14 completed were returned. Within the research on returnees from other states, 13 profundity interviews were carried out. Kristina Toplak interprets the mentioned material in her contribution “Welcome home?” *The returning of Slovene emigrants to the Republic of Slovenia*. She sets the applied material in a comparative context with other “returnee” studies carried out “at home” and abroad.

In parallel with the alleged, a research was carried out on how the Republic of Slovenia together with its institutions, legally and normatively regulates the mentioned issues and solves concrete difficulties returnees and their family members meet with, and how the state defines itself towards the phenomena in various guidelines or concrete actions. Several discussions were for that purpose carried out with representatives of different state bodies, surveyed was the legislation in any way concerning returnees, etc. This is the theme of the contribution by Jernej Mlekuž *The relation of the Republic of Slovenia towards the returning of Slovene emigrants and their descendants*.

We hope the readers will – by reading these contributions – realize that permanent wearing of “returnee spectacles” not only changes punctuation marks but has realistic consequences on life.

Jernej Mlekuž