

SVN

Register of Intangible Cultural Heritage of Slovenia on the web

<https://www.gov.si/seznam-nesnovne-dediscine>
(accessed 11. 1. 2022)

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL [gov.si/teme/nesnovna-dediscina/#e41268](https://www.gov.si/teme/nesnovna-dediscina/#e41268). The page header includes the logo of the Republic of Slovenia and the text 'REPUBLIKA SLOVENIJA GOV.SI'. The main content is a list of 30 items, each with a number, a title in Slovenian and English, and its EID and inscription date. A red arrow points to item 99, 'Babištvo'.

Number	Slovenian Title	English Title	EID	Year
72.	Prekmurščina / Prekmurje dialect	Prekmurje dialect	EID 2-00072;	vpis 9. 7. 2019)
73.	Izdelovanje panjev in čebelnjakov / Building beehives and apiaries	Building beehives and apiaries	EID 2-00073;	vpis 19. 12. 2019)
74.	Vzreja čebeljih matic kranjske čebele / Queen breeding of the Carniolan bee	Queen breeding of the Carniolan bee	EID 2-00074;	vpis 20. 12. 2019)
75.	Priprava idrijskih žlikrofov / Making Idrija žlikrofi	Making Idrija žlikrofi	EID 2-00075;	vpis 19. 12. 2019)
76.	Piparstvo / Pipe making	Pipe making	EID 2-00076;	vpis 20. 12. 2019)
77.	Obisk dedka Mraza / Visit from Grandfather Frost	Visit from Grandfather Frost	EID 2-00077;	vpis 3. 4. 2020)
78.	Planinska paša in predelava mleka / Mountain pasturing and dairying	Mountain pasturing and dairying	EID 2-00078;	vpis 7. 4. 2020)
79.	Apiterapija / Apitherapy	Apitherapy	EID 2-00079;	vpis 3. 4. 2020)
80.	Pustni obhodi ločkih koscev, oračev in svatov / The Carnival rounds of mowers, ploughmen and wedding guests in Loče	The Carnival rounds of mowers, ploughmen and wedding guests in Loče	EID 2-00080;	vpis 7. 5. 2020)
81.	Slamokrovstvo / Thatching	Thatching	EID 2-00081;	vpis 15. 6. 2020)
82.	Vleka ploha / Pulling the plank	Pulling the plank	EID 2-00082;	vpis 15. 6. 2020)
83.	Solčavski govor / Solčava dialect	Solčava dialect	EID 2-00083;	vpis 21. 8. 2020)
84.	Ljubiteljsko gledališče / Amateur theatre	Amateur theatre	EID 2-00084;	vpis 21. 8. 2020)
85.	Petje na tretko / Four-voice singing	Four-voice singing	EID 2-00085;	vpis 28. 9. 2020)
86.	Raba hišnih imen / House names	House names	EID 2-00086;	vpis 28. 9. 2020)
87.	Liški pust / Lj. Carnival	Lj. Carnival	EID 2-00087;	vpis 8. 12. 2020)
88.	Sotiš / Sotiš	Sotiš	EID 2-00088;	vpis 20. 1. 2021)
89.	Šamarjanka / Šamarjanka	Šamarjanka	EID 2-00089;	vpis 20. 1. 2021)
90.	Izdelovanje oljčnih palm / Making palm branches	Making palm branches	EID 2-00090;	vpis 26. 3. 2021)
91.	Skok čez kožo / The leather jump	The leather jump	EID 2-00091;	vpis 10. 5. 2021)
92.	Miklavževo / St Nicholas Day	St Nicholas Day	EID 2-00092;	vpis 1. 6. 2021)
93.	Bovški govor / Bovec local dialect	Bovec local dialect	EID 2-00093;	vpis 2. 6. 2021)
94.	Petje na četrto / Six-voice singing	Six-voice singing	EID 2-00094;	vpis 2. 6. 2021)
95.	Bovška slovstvena folklor / Bovec folklore literature	Bovec folklore literature	EID 2-00095;	vpis 8. 6. 2021)
96.	Istrskobeneški govori v slovenski Istri / Istrian-Venetian dialect in Slovene Istria	Istrian-Venetian dialect in Slovene Istria	EID 2-00096;	vpis 22. 7. 2021)
97.	Trikraljjevsko koledovanje / Three Kings' Rounds	Three Kings' Rounds	EID 2-00097;	vpis 12. 11. 2021)
98.	Peča potic		EID 2-00098;	vpis 14. 12. 2021)
99.	Babištvo		EID 2-00099;	vpis 14. 12. 2021)
100.	Jasličarstvo		EID 2-00100;	vpis 14. 12. 2021)



REPUBLIKA SLOVENIJA
MINISTRSTVO ZA KULTURO

Maistrova ulica 10, 1000 Ljubljana

T: 01 369 59 00
F: 01 369 59 01

Številka: Rzd-01-21-00046-03 (6262-13/2021)

Datum: 14.12.2021

Ministrstvo za kulturo na podlagi 67. člena Zakona o varstvu kulturne dediščine (Uradni list RS, št. 16/08) izdaja naslednji

sklep o vpisu v register nesnovne dediščine

V register nesnovne kulturne dediščine se vpiše enota dediščine

EID: **2-00099**
Ime enote: **Babištvo**

Opis enote je v prilogi, ki je sestavni del tega sklepa.

Obrazložitev

Predlagatelj:
Kordinator varstva nesnovne dediščine
Slovenski etnografski muzej
Metelkova 2
1000 Ljubljana

Vrsta predlagatelja: Kordinator varstva nesnovne dediščine
Razlog: pobuda
Vrsta predloga: vpis enote dediščine
Številka predloga: Rzd-01-21-00046-02 Datum: 9.12.2021

Predlagatelj je posredoval predlog za vpis v register nesnovne dediščine skladno s 67. v zvezi s 98. členom Zakona o varstvu kulturne dediščine in 7. členom Pravilnika o registru kulturne dediščine (Uradni list RS, št. 66/09).

Kordinator varstva nesnovne dediščine je predlog pripravil na osnovi pobude, ki jo je poslal pobudnik dr. Zalka Drglin (NIJZ).

Ministrstvo je na osnovi predloga enoto vpisalo v register nesnovne kulturne dediščine s tem sklepom.

Pripravil(a):
Katja Ravšl Debeljak
sekretarka



mag. Ksenija Kovačec Naglič
sekretarka

Priloga:
- opis enote nesnovne kulturne dediščine
- opis nosilca nesnovne kulturne dediščine

Vročiti:
- predlagatelj
- Zbornica zdravstvene in babiške nege Slovenije, Sekcija medicinskih sester in babic, Ob
železnici 30a, 1000 Ljubljana

zbirka listin registra nesnovne kulturne dediščine



Priloga: Rzd-01-21-00046-01

Datum: 14.12.2021

opis enote nesnovne kulturne dediščine

1. IDENTIFIKACIJA ENOTE

EID: **2-00099**

Ime enote: **Babištvo**

Sinonimi imena enote:

Babičevanje

2. OPIS ENOTE DEDIŠČINE

Zvrst dediščine: **znanja o naravi in okolju**

Podzvrsti:

Tipološka gesla:

porod, rojstvo, babiška nega, promocija zdravja

Kratek opis:

Babištvo obsega posebna znanja in veščine porodne pomoči, namenjene ženski in otroku. Gre za podporo in posege v nosečnosti, med porodom in po njem, pri dojenju in negi dojenčka. Cilj je dober zaključek poroda in kakovosten začetek družinskega življenja.

Opis:

Babištvo obsega posebna znanja in veščine porodne pomoči, namenjene ženski in otroku. Gre za podporo in posege v nosečnosti, med porodom in po njem, pri dojenju in negi dojenčka. Cilj je dober zaključek poroda in kakovosten začetek družinskega življenja. Babištvo izvajajo ustrezno izobražene in usposobljene babice. V zadnjem času se za babištvo odločajo tudi moški – babičarji, ki jih je približno en odstotek.

Večina babic deluje v javnem zdravstvu v porodnišnicah, v zdravstvenih domovih kot del ginekološkega tima ali v patronaži, nekaj pa je samostojnih babic, ki opravljajo svojo prakso na domovih nosečnic, pomagajo pri porodih doma in negujejo novorojenčke in matere tudi v poporodnem obdobju.

V babištvu se nosečnost, rojevanje in dojenje pojmujejo kot naravni del človeškega življenjskega ciklusa. Med spremljanjem ženske v ključnem življenjskem prehodu babice zagotavljajo zdravstveno, telesno in psihično podporo in pomoč. V obporodnem obdobju prispevajo k ohranjanju življenja in zdravja ženske in otroka ter h krepitvi in večji kakovosti življenja družine, vključno z očetom.

Za babiško delo je pomembna raba različnih čutov – voha (vonj plodovnice), sluha (oslušovanje plodovih srčnih utripov s pinardovo slušalko) in tipa (ocena vrste, moči in pogostosti popadkov), pomembno vlogo ima tudi opazovanje porodnice in novorojenčka. Babištvo temelji tudi na ročnih spretnostih in veščinah, potrebnih za oceno velikosti in lege ploda (Leopoldovi prijemi), spremljanje napredovanja poroda (npr. z oceno odprtosti materničnega vratu), varovanje presredka in lajšanje porodnih bolečin z masažo. V babištvu se uporabljajo tudi sodobni pripomočki, naprave in zdravila.

Babiško delo je predvsem preventivno, vključuje tudi določene postopke in posege v porodni proces, obenem pa babice prepoznajo tveganja in zaplete, ki zahtevajo usmerjanje k drugim zdravstvenim strokovnjakom. Babice po potrebi sodelujejo z ginekologi porodničarji, npr. pri obravnavi nepravilnosti v nosečnosti in pri porodniških operacijah, in drugimi strokovnjaki. Sodelujejo pri obveščanju bodočih mater in očetov o nosečnosti, porodu, dojenju, negi dojenčka in sodelovanju z njim; omogočajo jim pridobivanje veščin in opolnomočenje.

V preteklosti je porodna pomoč temeljila na solidarni pomoči med ženskami na podlagi izkustvenega in intuitivnega znanja, vednosti in spretnosti. Tradicionalno je bilo babištvo izključno ženska dejavnost, pomočnice pri porodih so imele v skupnosti posebno veljavo, izkušenejše so znanje prenašale na mlajše.

V 18. stoletju se je začela babiška dejavnost bolj regulirati in profesionalizirati, na primer z izobraževanjem in izpitom pri magistrskih porodništvih ('izprašane', 'potrjene', 'zaprisežene' babice). Leta 1753 je bila v Ljubljani ustanovljena babiška šola, pouk je potekal v slovenščini. Prvi učbenik porodništva v slovenskem jeziku je izšel leta 1782, uporabljale so ga tudi babice. Na babiški šoli so poglavitve predmete predavali porodničarji, za prenos praktičnih znanj pa so bile pomembne šolske babice. Leta 1789 je bila v Ljubljani ustanovljena prva porodnišnica na slovenskem ozemlju, tam so bodoče babice pridobivale praktično znanje. Izobraževanje se je postopoma podaljševalo in dopolnjevalo. Leta 1981 ukinjeno srednjo babiško šolo je pozneje nadomestil študij babištva na Oddelku za babištvo na Zdravstveni fakulteti v Ljubljani.

Do 2. svetovne vojne je večina porodov potekala na domu ob pomoči terenskih babic, ki so ob rojstvu pogosto poskrbele tudi za plenice, obrok ali ogrevanje. Nanje so se obračale tudi ženske z različnimi zdravstvenimi težavami in v psihosocialnih stiskah. Od 60. let 20. stoletja večina žensk rodi v porodnišnicah, s čimer se je osrednje delovišče babic preneslo v zdravstvene ustanove.

Leta 1920 je bilo ustanovljeno Društvo diplomiranih babic, ki je med letoma 1929 in 1968 izdajalo strokovno glasilo Babiški vestnik.

Datacija:

druga polovica 18. stol., 1753

3. LOKACIJA ENOTE DEDIŠČINE

Naselje: **OSTALO (OSTALO)**

Opis lokacije:

Slovenija

Geokode lokacije (G-K koordinate centroida): Y: **0**

X: **0**

4. NOSILEC IZROČILA, ZNANJA ALI DEJAVNOSTI

več nosilcev

5. KARAKTERISTIČNI PRIKAZ

Foto datoteka: **KF_02_00099.jpg**

Avtorstvo in avtorske pravice prikaza:

Peter Vrčkovnik, 2021



6. VARSTVENE USMERITVE ZA ENOTO

Kategorija usmeritev: **drugi ukrepi ohranjanja nesnovne dediščine**

Opis usmeritev:

osnovne varstvene usmeritve za nesnovno dediščino

7. PRISTOJNOSTI

Pristojna institucija: **Slovenski etnografski muzej**

Strokovna področja:

etnologija

8. POVEZAVA ENOTE Z DRUGIMI ENOTAMI REGISTRA

Register nesnovne kulturne dediščine:

Register nepremične kulturne dediščine:

Register premične kulturne dediščine:

9. UTEMELJITEV VPISA

Babištvo je izjemno pomembna človeška dejavnost, utemeljena na vednosti o človekovem telesu, naravnih in kulturnih dejavnikih, ki sooblikujejo potek nosečnosti, poroda in zgodnjega obdobja po porodu pri materi in novorojenčku, vključno z dojenjem.

Osredotočeno je predvsem na življenjsko obdobje žensk, ko postajajo matere; gre za skrb in podporo skupnosti v ključnem življenjskem prehodu posameznice, ki se (tradicionalno) izvaja v odnosu ženska ženski; namenjena je opolnomočenju žensk kot mater. Pomeni povečanje možnosti za preživetje matere in novorojenčka. Babištvo je ključen ženski poklic, nastal na podlagi potreb po navzočnosti drugih, ki dajejo praktično in čustveno podporo ter spremstvo v transformativnem življenjskem dogodku. Z babištvom so povezane tudi specifične kulturne prakse, tako so babice nesle otroka h krstu ali ga v sili krstile. Razvilo se je posebno besedišče. Za poimenovanje porodnih pomočnic se uporablja izraz babica, ki pomeni izkušeno, modro žensko. Prav tako so se oblikovali posebni izrazi za telesne dele in procese, na primer posteljica za placento, imena za popadke, na primer poboletki, in za porodne pripomočke, na primer porodilnik. V preteklosti sta bila za babištvo značilna dobro poznavanje zelišč in njihova uporaba.

Babice skrbijo za varno potovanje otroka iz maternice/matere v svet in prehod ženske iz nosečnosti v materinstvo. Ob otrokovih starših je babica prva predstavnica družbe, ki ga sprejema medse.

10. OMEJITVE GLEDE JAVNOSTI PODATKOV

Omejitev: **ni omejitev glede javnosti podatkov**

11. OPOMBE

12. KVALITETA PODATKOV

Natančnost centroida: **centroid ni določen**

Natančnost območja: **območje ni določeno**

13. VPIS V REGISTER

Vpis dne: **14.12.2021**

Št.: **Rzd-01-21-00046-03**

Razlog: **pobuda**

14. SPREMEMBA REGISTRA

Sprememba dne:

Št.:

Razlog:

15. IZBRIS IZ REGISTRA

Izbris dne:

Razlog:

Št.:

16. ZAZNAMKI



REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA
MINISTRY OF CULTURE

Maistrova ulica 10, 1000 Ljubljana

T: +386 1 369 59 00

F: +386 1 369 59 01

Ref. no.: Rzd-01-21-00046-03 (6262-13/2021)

Date: 14.12.2021

Pursuant to Article 67 of the Cultural Heritage Protection Act (*Uradni list RS* [Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia], no. 16/08), the Ministry of Culture hereby issues the following

Decision to inscribe intangible cultural heritage in the Register

The following unit of heritage shall be inscribed in the Register of Intangible Heritage

Unique identification of heritage (EID): **2-00099**

Name of the unit: **Midwifery**

The unit is described in the enclosed Annex, which forms an integral part of this Decision.

Reasoning

Proposer:

Coordinator for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage
Slovenski etnografski muzej [Slovene Ethnographic Museum]
Metelkova 2
1000 Ljubljana

Type of proposer: Coordinator for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage

Reason: initiative

Type of proposal: inscription of a unit of heritage

No. of proposal: Rzd-01-19-00018-02

Date: 12.12.2019

The Coordinator for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage submitted the proposal to inscribe intangible heritage in the Register in accordance with Article 67 and in connection with Article 98 of the Cultural Heritage Protection Act and Article 7 of the Rules on the Register of Cultural Heritage (*Uradni list RS* [Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia], no. 66/09). The Coordinator for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage prepared the proposal on the basis of an initiative submitted by Ms Zalka Drgin (National Institute of Public Health). On the basis of this proposal, the Ministry of Culture hereby inscribes the unit of heritage in the Register of Intangible Heritage.

Prepared by:

Katja Ravšl Debeljak
Secretary

Ksenija Kovačec Naglič, MSc
Secretary

Annex:

- description of the unit of intangible heritage

Sent to:

- proposer
- *Zbornica zdravstvene in babiške nege Slovenije, Sekcija medicinskih sester in babic* [Nurses and Midwives Association of Slovenia], Ob železnici 30a, 1000 Ljubljana
- collection of documents of the Register of Intangible Heritage



Annex: Rzd-01-21-00046-01

Date: 14.12.2021

Description of the unit of intangible cultural heritage

1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE UNIT

Unique identification of heritage (EID): **2-00099**

Name of the unit: **Midwifery**

Synonyms of the name: **Midwifing**

2. DESCRIPTION OF THE UNIT OF HERITAGE

Category of heritage: **knowledge and practices concerning nature and the universe**

Subcategories:

/

Typological descriptors:

childbirth, birth, midwifery care, health promotion

Brief description:

Midwifery encompasses the special knowledge and skills of maternity care aimed at women and children. It consists of support and interventions during pregnancy, during and after childbirth, and during breastfeeding and baby care. The goal is a successful completion of delivery and a good start to family life.

Description:

Midwifery encompasses the special knowledge and skills of maternity care aimed at women and children. It consists of support and interventions during pregnancy, during and after childbirth, and during breastfeeding and baby care. The goal is a successful completion of delivery and a good start to family life. Midwifery is practiced by midwives who are adequately educated and trained. More recently, men have begun becoming midwifery practitioners and constitute about one per cent of all midwives.

Most midwives work in public healthcare system in maternity hospitals, in health centres as part of a gynaecological team or in community nursing care, while some are independent midwives who practice at pregnant women's homes, help with home births and care for infants and mothers in the post-natal period.

In midwifery, pregnancy, childbirth and breastfeeding are understood as a natural part of the human life cycle. While monitoring women in one of life's key transitions, midwives provide medical, physical and psychological support and assistance. During the perinatal period, they contribute to maintaining the life and health of women and children and to strengthening and improving the quality of life of the family, including the father's.

In midwifery work, an important focus is placed on the different senses – smell (smell of the amniotic fluid), hearing (listening to foetal heartbeats with a Pinard horn) and touch (assessment of type, strength and frequency of contractions), while observation of the mother and infant also plays a significant role. Midwifery is also based on the manual skills needed to assess the size and position of the foetus (Leopold

manoeuvres), monitor the progress of labour (e.g. by assessing cervical dilation), protect the perineum and relieve labour pains with massage. Modern aids, devices and medicines are also used in midwifery.

Although midwifery work is primarily preventive, it also includes certain procedures and interventions in the birth process; at the same time, midwives recognise the risks and complications that require referral to other health professionals. When needed, midwives work with obstetricians, e.g. in the treatment of irregularities in pregnancies and in obstetric operations, and other professionals. They play their part in informing future mothers and fathers about pregnancy, childbirth, breastfeeding, baby care and cooperation; they enable them to acquire skills and achieve empowerment.

In the past, maternity care was based on solidarity between women based on experiential and intuitive knowledge and skills. Midwifery was traditionally an exclusively female activity; maternity assistants had a special value in the community, and the more experienced ones passed on their knowledge to younger ones.

In the 18th century, midwifery began to be more regulated and professionalised, for example through education and examinations with masters of obstetrics ('examined', 'confirmed', 'sworn' midwives). In 1753, a midwifery school was established in Ljubljana with classes held in Slovenian. The first textbook on obstetrics in the Slovenian language was published in 1782, and it was also used by midwives. At the midwifery school, the main subjects were taught by obstetricians, while school midwives were important for the transfer of practical knowledge. In 1789, the first maternity hospital on Slovenian territory was established in Ljubljana, where midwives in-training acquired practical knowledge. This education was gradually extended and supplemented. The secondary midwifery school, which was abolished in 1981, was later replaced by midwifery studies at the Department of Midwifery at the Faculty of Health Sciences in Ljubljana.

Until World War II, most births took place at home with the help of field midwives, who often provided nappies, meals or heating at birth. Midwives were also approached by women with various health problems and in psychosocial distress. Since the 1960s, most women give birth in maternity hospitals, which shifted the central workplace of midwives to medical facilities.

In 1920, the Association of Graduated Midwives was founded, which published the professional journal *Babiški vestnik* (Midwifery Gazette) between 1929 and 1968.

Dating (from-to):

second half of the 18th century, 1753

3. LOCATION OF THE UNIT OF HERITAGE

Settlement: /

Description of the area:

Slovenia

Geocodes of the area (G-K centroid coordinates): Y: 0 X: 0

4. BEARER OF TRADITION, KNOWLEDGE OR ACTIVITY

Bearer:

numerous bearers

5. CHARACTERISTIC DEMONSTRATION

File: **KF_02_00099.jpg**

Authorship and copyright of the demonstration:

Peter Vrčkovnik, 2021



6. PROTECTION GUIDELINES FOR THE UNIT

Type of the protection guidelines: **other safeguarding measures for intangible cultural heritage**

Description of the protection guidelines:

basic safeguarding measures from the Rules on the Registry of Categories of Heritage and Protection Guidelines (Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia [*Uradni list RS*], No. 102/10).

7. COMPETENCES

Competent institution: **Slovene Ethnographic Museum**

Fields of expertise:

ethnology

8. RELATION OF THE UNIT TO OTHER REGISTER UNITS

Register of Intangible Cultural Heritage:

/

Register of Immovable Cultural Heritage:

/

Register of Movable Cultural Heritage:

/

9. JUSTIFICATION OF THE ENTRY

Midwifery is an extremely important human activity based on knowledge of the human body, natural and cultural factors that co-shape the course of pregnancy, childbirth and the early postnatal period in the mother and infant, including breastfeeding.

It focuses primarily on the life period when women become mothers; it is about caring for and supporting the community in a key life transition of an individual, which is (traditionally) carried out in a woman-to-woman relationship; it is designed to empower women as mothers. It increases the chances of survival of the mother and infant.

Midwifery is a key female profession based on the need for the presence of persons who provide practical and emotional support and accompaniment in a transformative life event. There are also specific cultural practices associated with midwifery, e.g. midwives carried children to baptism or baptised them themselves in an emergency. A specific vocabulary developed. The term midwife (Slovenian: *babica*), which means an experienced, wise woman, is used to describe maternity assistants. Special terms have also been coined for body parts and processes, such as *posteljica* (literary: cot) for placenta, for contractions, such as *pobolečki* (afterpains) and for childbirth aids, such as *porodilnik* (delivery chair). In the past, midwifery was characterised by a good knowledge of herbs and their use.

Midwives ensure the safe transition of the baby from the womb to the world and of the woman from pregnancy to motherhood. Besides the child's parents, the midwife is the first representative of society that welcomes the child.

10. LIMITATIONS ON THE PUBLICATION OF DATA

Limitations: **no limitations on the publication of data**

11. OBSERVATIONS

12. DATA QUALITY

Precision of the centroid: **not determined**
Precision of the area: **not determined**

13. INSCRIPTION IN THE REGISTER

Inscription on: **14 December 2021** No.: **Rzd-01-21-00046-03**
Reason: **initiative**

14. CHANGE OF THE REGISTER

Last change: No.:
Reason:

15. REMOVAL FROM THE REGISTER

Removal on: No.:
Reason:

16. NOTES