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Hiše, vrtci, šole, ceste. Gradnja hiš v Občini Ljubljana Vič - Rudnik*

IZVLEČEK

Prispevek na primeru Občine Ljubljana Vič - Rudnik predstavi in analizira tisti segment vsakdanjega življenja v socializmu, ki je povezan z gradnjo, tako individualno kot družbeno. Avtorica pri tem opiše strategije, ki so jih tako posamezniki kot občina sprejemali za doseganje zastavljenih ciljev. Ljudje socializem pogosto povezujejo z dobrimi možnostmi za gradnjo hiše ali druge infrastrukture. V sedemdesetih letih, na katera se je omejila avtorica, je bila aktivnost na gradbenem področju še posebno živahna. To je omogočala tudi rast življenjskega standarda. Kljub temu da se ljudje pogosto nostalgичno spominjajo izgradnje hiš, stanovanj, vrtcev, šol, cest, vodovoda in druge infrastrukture, podatki kažejo, da je to potekalo počasi, z zbiranjem različnih finančnih sredstev in pogosto z vložkom lastnega dela.

KLJUČNE BESEDE

Ljubljana Vič - Rudnik, 1970–1979, socializem, vsakdanje življenje, individualna in družbena gradnja, stanovanjska politika, komunalna urejenost, šole, vrtci, samoprispevek, Naša komuna

ABSTRACT

HOUSES, KINDERGARTENS, SCHOOLS, ROADS. CONSTRUCTION IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF LJUBLJANA VIČ - RUDNIK

Using the case of the Municipality of Ljubljana Vič - Rudnik, the paper presents and analyses a segment of the daily life in socialism that was related to individual and public housing construction. The authoress describes a variety of strategies that both individual citizens and the municipality employed in pursuing their set goals. Socialism is often associated with good opportunities for building houses or other types of infrastructure. During the 1970s, the period at the focus of this paper, construction activities were especially vibrant. This was also a result of the rising living standard. Even though people tend to remember the building of their houses, flats, kindergartens, schools, roads, waterworks and other infrastructure with nostalgia, the data shed light on the sluggishness of construction, which was financed by collecting various funds and often brought to completion through voluntary work.

KEY WORDS

Ljubljana Vič - Rudnik, 1970–1979, socialism, daily life, individual and public housing, housing policy, municipal infrastructure, schools, kindergartens, self-imposed contribution, Naša komuna

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S U M M A R Y

Houses, kindergartens, schools, roads. Construction in the Municipality of Ljubljana Vič - Rudnik

The period from the mid-1960s to the second half of the 1970s is regarded as Yugoslavia's golden age, which ushered in a lifestyle that many still remember

today. Using the case of the Municipality of Ljubljana Vič - Rudnik, the paper presents and analyses a segment of the daily life in socialism that was related to individual and public housing construction. The authoress describes a variety of strategies that both individuals and the municipality employed in pursuing their set goals. The 1970s, which are presented in detail here, saw a rise in the standard of living and a new quality of life, in spite of the unstable economic situation and hardline politics. The aforementioned period saw a major boom in private and public construction activities. There were building sites everywhere – of houses, holiday cottages, schools, kindergartens, roads, and other municipal infrastructure.

Even though people tend to remember the 1970s with nostalgia, the data reveal that the construction was sluggish, due to the lack of funds and construction materials. Private housing construction projects took years and often required the assistance of family members and friends. Their completion was made possible with the self-build approach, which prevailed in individual housing. Many houses were built illegally, either due to difficulties in obtaining building permits or because it was less costly to avoid the payment of multiple permits. The municipality was faced with the lack of funding as well and addressed the problem by levying additional self-imposed contributions on its citizens and work organisations. Most constructions of the so-called social standard, ranging from kindergartens and schools to the installation of the sewerage and water distribution systems and the local road network, were funded through self-imposed contributions. Citizens would also contribute their labour, as many projects would have never been completed without volunteer efforts.

The paper mainly draws on the former municipal gazette *Naša komuna* [Our Commune], which diligently reported on the events and progress made around the municipality. Even though the articles were often concerned with current political developments, they provide an interesting reading material for a better understanding of the daily life during the period in question. Much like municipal gazettes today, this one, too, featured citizens' articles on the latest accomplishments in their localities, e.g., new roads, water distribution systems, sewerage, electrical installations, kindergartens and schools, cultural and sport activities, or difficulties facing them.