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Družbena podoba Ljubljane v letih 1945–1965

IZVLEČEK

Ljubljana je v prvih dveh desetletjih po drugi svetovni vojni doživela korenite gospodarske in družbene spremembe. Osrednji cilj socialistične revolucionarne družbene preobrazbe je bila odprava družbenih razredov in socialne neenakosti, ki je omogočila izboljšanje življenjskega standarda ter postopno izginotje nižjih socialnih slojev. Družbeno in socioekonomsko podobo prebivalstva pa so spremljale demografske spremembe. Ljubljana je imela po popisu leta 1931 59.765, leta 1939 79.050, ob okupaciji leta 1941 88.695, ob koncu vojne 15. julija 1945 pa že 96.865 prebivalcev. Po ljudskem štetju 15. marca 1948 je bilo v mestu 115.095 stalnih prebivalcev. Popis iz leta 1953 kaže, da je prebivalstvo Ljubljane naraslo na 138.981. Število prebivalcev na območju današnje Mestne občine Ljubljana se je leta 1961 povzpelo na 170.505, po štetju leta 1971 pa preseže mejo 200.000.

KLJUČNE BESEDE

Ljubljana, 1945–1965, prebivalstvena struktura, demografija, socioekonomske razmere, družbena podoba

ABSTRACT

SOCIAL IMAGE OF LJUBLJANA IN 1945–1965

During the first two decades after the Second World War, Ljubljana experienced drastic economic and social changes. The main objective of the socialist revolutionary social transformation was the abolition of social classes and inequality, which enabled the improvement in the living standard and a gradual elimination of lower social strata. The social and socio-economic composition of the population, on the other hand, was accompanied by demographic changes. According to the population census, Ljubljana had 59,765 inhabitants in 1931, 79,050 in 1939, 88,695 on the occupation in 1941, and 96,865 at the end of the war, i.e., on 15 July 1945. The city had 115,095 permanent residents in the population census of 15 March 1948. As evident from the census of 1953, Ljubljana's population grew to 138,981. In 1961, the number of inhabitants in the area of present-day City of Ljubljana rose to 170,505 and surpassed the 200,000 mark in the population census of 1971.

KEY WORDS

Ljubljana, 1945–1965, population structure, demography, socio-economic conditions, social image

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S U M M A R Y

Social image of Ljubljana in 1945–1965

The liberation of Yugoslavia in May 1945 signalled the end of the Second World War in the state, but not also the end of the socialist revolution. In every sphere of life (social, political, and economic), the Soviet prototype was taken as an ideal. Under the guise of modernisation and cultural progress, the predominantly rural and patriarchal Yugoslav society was transformed in accordance with the Party's programme. The reforms encompassed improvements in the fields of education and sanitation, the eradication of the old society and lifestyle through hastened industrialisation, mass resettlements, nationalisation and expropriation, collectivisation, and mobilisation for work in factories. During the first two decades after the Second World War, Ljubljana underwent drastic economic and social changes. The process that unfolded in the said period made a complete break with the pre-war tradition and ushered in a new socialist social reality. After the war, the decision was also adopted that Ljubljana should become not only the administrative, cultural, transport and economic centre, but also an industrially developed

city. Due to constant changes in administration, city boundaries and methodology, it is very hard to arrive at an accurate number of Ljubljana's population, as each population census features different numbers of inhabitants both by individual municipalities and for the settlement of Ljubljana as a whole. According to the population census of 1931, there were 59,765 inhabitants in the city and after joining the surrounding municipalities into the so-called Great Ljubljana in 1935, their number reached 79,050 in 1939. After the occupation in 1941, the number of the population grew to 88,695. According to the census that took place at the end of the war, on 15 July 1945, Ljubljana recorded 96,865 inhabitants. The census of October 1945, however, reveals that Ljubljana's population amounted to about 103,000 inhabitants; industries employed 7,869 persons, forestry 78, construction 2,401, transport 3,537, tourism, catering and hospitality industries 5,988, public housing services 720, agriculture only 576, handicrafts 34,258, and as many as 44,095 persons were dependent. According to the population census of 15 March 1948, there were 115,095 permanent residents, and 121,050 total residents. The census conducted in 1953, however, shows that Ljubljana's population increased to 138,981, 5.07% of whom engaged in agriculture, 4.28% were craftsmen, and 1.6% apprentices. Workers in industry and construction accounted for 32.18% and public servants to no less than 38.14%; at the time when the census was conducted, Slovenia's capital registered 9.06% of retired and dependent population and 9.67% oth-

ers. In 1961, the number of the population in the area encompassing present-day City of Ljubljana rose to 170,505. According to the census of 1971, Ljubljana's population surpassed the 200,000 mark. Changes in the socio-economic population structure also brought about changes in the demographic and economic characteristics of households. The number of households rose at a faster rate than the number of the population. During the post-war industrialisation, Slovenian society modernised in certain segments: demographic changes in the population, the urbanisation of villages and the ruralisation of cities, new work divisions, boom in education, the creation of modern industrial stratifications, the growing living standard, the emancipation of women, and the transformation of families. The main objective of the socialist revolutionary social transformation was the elimination of social classes and social inequality. The bureaucratic and administrative apparatus, which mostly employed the few members of the middle class before the war, now opened its doors for the members of workers' and rural milieus, while some groups (clergy, intellectuals, lawyers, and entrepreneurs) suffered a loss of reputation. In other words, despite the declared equality, a new socialist elite was created from former Partisans and communist dignitaries in place of the former bourgeois capitalist elite. The post-war socio-economic changes brought about the improvement in the living standard of the most disadvantaged part of the population before the war and a gradual elimination of lower social strata.