IZVLEČEK

Ig je po letu 1965, kot mnoga druga večja primestna naselja Ljubljanske kotline, postopoma začel izgubljati pravotni podeželski značaj. To je bil čas hitrega procesa deagrarizacije in postopnega dvigovanja življenjskega standarda, ki sta prinesla spremembe v vsakdanjik in način življenja Ižancev. Posledično lahko sledimo željam po urbanistični ureditvi naselja, modernejši infrastrukturi in javnih servisih, ki bi celoviteje zadovoljevali potrebe prebivalstva in prinesli višjo kakovost življenja. Avtorica v prispevku predstavi razvoj kraja med letoma 1961 in 1989, ki je zaradi pomanjkanja finančnih sredstev izjemno počasen. Občina Ljubljana Vič – Rudnik se je namreč spopadala s čedalje večjim proračunskim primanjkljajem, kar so najbolj občutili ravno podeželski kraji, ki so bili pri razvoju in vzdrževanju obstoječe infrastrukture najbolj zapostavljeni.

KLJUČNE BESEDE

Ig, 1961–1989, socializem, demografski razvoj, urbanistični razvoj, infrastruktura

ABSTRACT

»AS INHABITANTS OF A SUBURBAN AREA, WE OFTEN FEEL NEGLECTED«:
URBAN AND INFRASTRUCTURAL DEVELOPMENT OF IG, 1961–1989

After 1965, Ig, like many other major suburban settlements in the Ljubljana Basin, gradually began to lose its rural character. That was the time of rapid deagrarization and gradually increasing living standard, which introduced changes in the daily reality and lifestyle of Ig’s inhabitants, including their aim to urbanize the settlement and provide it with modern infrastructure and public services that would meet their needs better and improve the quality of their lives. The author presents the development of Ig between 1961 and 1989, which was very sluggish due to insufficient funding. The growing budget deficit facing the Municipality Ljubljana Vič–Rudnik had an especially devastating impact on rural areas as the most disadvantaged in developing and maintaining the existing infrastructure.

KEY WORDS

Ig, 1961–1989, socialism, demographic development, urban development, infrastructure
SUMMARY

»As inhabitants of a suburban area, we often feel neglected«: urban and infrastructural development of Ig, 1961–1989

The contribution describes the urban and infrastructural development of Ig between 1961 and 1989. In the 1960s, the village life, already organized and settled in line with socialist principles, went on without major perturbations. That was also the time of rapid deagrarianization and gradually increasing living standard, which introduced changes in the daily reality and lifestyle of Ig’s inhabitants, including their aim to urbanize the settlement and provide it with modern infrastructure and public services that would meet their needs better and improve the quality of their lives.

Although Ig’s urban development was initially limited due to a lack of appropriate plans, the great desire to expand nonetheless allowed the settlement to grow somewhat with new constructions. The first zoning plan envisaging the overall development of the settlement and its infrastructure was passed in the mid-1970s and slightly modernized ten years later. The adoption of the zoning plan facilitated the urbanization of Ig and its wider area. As the data reveal, the structure of Ig’s housing had changed significantly by the end of the 1970s, with newly constructed and better equipped buildings starting to predominate. Becoming increasingly attractive to the inhabitants of Ljubljana as a settlement area additionally offering plenty of opportunities for recreation and leisure activities, Ig also underwent the process of suburbanization during the 1980s. However, its urban development gradually deprived it of the former village appearance and converted it into a suburban rural area. Modern single-family houses and residential areas grew within or outside the scope of zoning plans, followed by the construction of new public buildings.

Conversely, Ig and its immediate surroundings made very slow progress in terms of infrastructural development, which clearly could not keep pace with the settlement’s rapid expansion. In search of funding to ensure further development of the area, the local self-administration frequently met with the indifference of the Municipality of Ljubljana Vič–Rudnik or faced a lack of funds from the already drained municipal purse. Some of the most basic needs, such as paved roads and drinking water, were thus still to be fully regulated at the end of the 1980s. The lack of resources for rural areas often fuelled discontentment among local inhabitants, who themselves made enormous contributions towards renovating and modernizing infrastructure by providing both financial means and voluntary work and thus also demonstrating that the weight of self-imposed contributions had not been completely diminished despite the declining overall trust in this mechanism. Finally, the documents shed light on the sluggish realization of the set goals or even stagnation during the period under discussion, apart from which the local projects were also marred by constant delays and the poor quality of construction.