

Vrhovno nadzorstvo nad zavarovanjem, to je nad uradi in ustanovami zavarovanja je imelo ministarstvo za socialno politiko in narodno zdravje.

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THE ECONOMIC FRAMEWORK OF THE PROBLEMS OF SOCIAL INSURANCE AT THE BEGINNING OF PRE-WAR YUGOSLAVIA

Summary

As from August 1918, the People's Council of Slovenia commenced gathering round itself eminent businessmen with the aim of making a project of the future economic development. With that aim, the Economic Department of the People's Council elaborated a program based on the idea of an economy of independent economic subjects capable of exploiting natural and energetic resources. Relying primarily on agriculture, this program envisaged creation of free estates amounting to 15—20 hectares, suitable for intense cultivation and organized in cooperatives, in the same manner as handicrafts; it also planned nationalization of land and industry, an agrarian reform, due to which fact it was more realistic than the program of the Slovenian Social-Democrats, which was radicalized under the influence of the October Revolution. Having in view the negative effects of the monetary reform, a low course of the dinar, increasing inflation and inexistence of the state legal-political institutions, the People's Council quickened the foundation of its own institutions of that kind and, with elaborated program measures, by 1923 it ensured certain economic political autonomy in a state which, in spite of carried out sequestration, soon fell under industrial dependence of Austria and Chekoslovakia, particularly in the sphere of technology transfer and transfer of experts, which was partly due to the system of customs, conceived primarily as a source of state income and only secondarily as a means of protection of home industry. It was only in 1925 that the Kingdom of SCS was consolidated as a state in international relations, trying at the same time, by a series of political and economic measures to stabilize on the internal-political plane. Although, within the framework of total economic and political organization in the first stage of the newly formed state, by 1922 new laws were passed and insurance institutions were formed, the position of the workers, as seen through the protective legislature, was not essentially changed. Namely, in the countries which were under the jurisdiction of Austro-Hungarian Monarchy the pre-war laws were still in use, while in other Yugoslav lands they did not exist at all. In this connection, and in the context of the total economic and political development, the author pays special attention to the analysis of the measures and institutions for protection of workers in Slovenia in the first years after the First World War.