

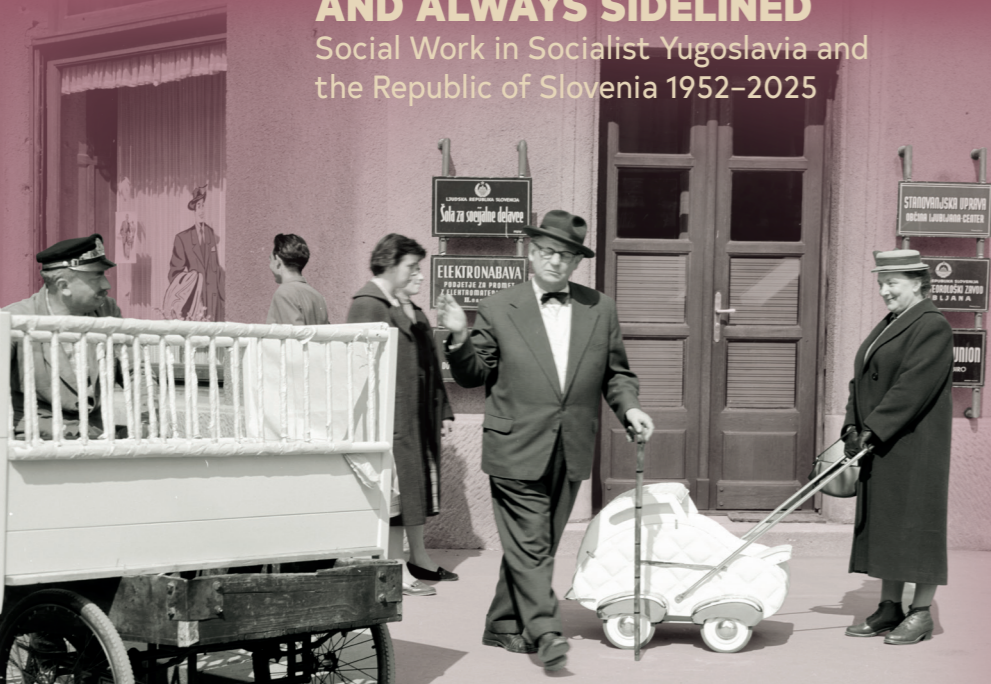
SOCIALNO DELO: PREPOTREBNO IN VEDNO NEBODIGATREBA

Socialno delo v socialistični Jugoslaviji in
Republiki Sloveniji 1952–2025

SOCIAL WORK: ALWAYS NEEDED AND ALWAYS SIDELINED

Social Work in Socialist Yugoslavia and
the Republic of Slovenia 1952–2025

muzej novejšje in sodobne zgodovine Slovenije / national museum of contemporary history of slovenia



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Od torka do nedelje: od 10. do 18. ure.
Zaprto: ponedeljek, 1. januar, 1. in 2. maj, 1. november, 25. december
Vsako prvo nedeljo v mesecu je vstop v muzej prost.

Opening Hours
Tuesday to Sunday: 10am to 6pm.
Closed: Mondays, January 1, May 1 and 2, November 1, December 25
Free admission on the first Sunday of the month.

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FSD UNIVERSITY OF LJUBLJANA Faculty of Social Work REPUBLIKA SLOVENIJA MINISTRSTVO ZA KULTURO



Učiteljski zbor Višje šole za socialne delavce konec 60. let. Pionirki Nika Arko (na levi) in Marija Jančar (na desni) se rokujejeta. Drugi moški z leve je bil naslednji direktor šole Ivan Jenko. V ozadju Gabi Čačinovič Vogrničič. Last: Fakulteta za socialno delo. / The teaching staff of the Higher School for Social Workers in the late 1960s. Pioneers Nika Arko (on the left) and Marija Jančar (on the right) are shaking hands. The second man from the left is the school's next director, Ivan Jenko. In the background is Gabi Čačinovič Vogrničič. Owned by: Faculty of Social Work.



- Obrazstveni dogodki:**
- 30. 9. 2025 ob 18. uri: **Otvoritev razstave SOCIALNO DELO: PREPOTREBNO IN VEDNO NEBODIGATREBA**
 - 5. 10. 2025 ob 11. uri: **Javno vodstvo po razstavi (dr. Darja Zaviršek)**
 - 16. 10. 2025 od 17. do 20. ure: **Javni dogodek: vodstvo po razstavi, predstavitev knjig: Vida Milošević Arnold: Pol stoletja s »socialo«: Moja poklicna pot; Darja Zaviršek in Sara Pistotnik (ur.): Socialnodelovne skupnosti v Sloveniji: izbrane tematike; Predstavitev dvajsetletnega delovanja programske skupine Fakultete za socialno delo.**
 - 7. 11. 2025 ob 18. uri: **Mednarodni dogodek: The Resisting Force of Social Work: scientific international symposium. Angleško vodenje (dr. Darja Zaviršek), znanstveni nagovor: prof. dr. Susan Zimmermann.**
 - 22. 11. 2025 ob 11. uri: **Javno vodstvo po razstavi (dr. Darja Zaviršek)**

Socialistična Jugoslavija je bila po drugi svetovni vojni edina vzhodnoevropska država, ki je v vsaki republiki uvedla šolanje za socialno delo. Drugod so komunistične oblasti menile, da bo socializem za stiske ljudi poskrbel sam od sebe, z univerzalnim zaposlovanjem moških in žensk ter socialnim zdravstvenim in starostnim zavarovanjem. Zato se je socialno delo, ki so ga videli predvsem kot dejavnost premožnih »zahodnih dam«, spregledali pa so njegovo vlogo pri uvajanju socialnih reform in pionirsko delo na področju socialne pravičnosti, novemu sistemu zdelo neprimerno. Ni šlo brez odpora, predsodkov in cenzure. Po informbirojevskem razhodu s stalinsko Sovjetsko zvezo se je Jugoslavija naslonila na tehnično pomoč Organizacije združenih narodov, ki je v tistem času po različnih delih sveta spodbujala nastajanje šolanja za socialno delo.

Kot stroka, praksa pomoči in »podaljšana roka« države, ki je z delom socialnih delavk in delavcev uresničevala cilje socialne politike, pa tudi kot znanstvena disciplina se je socialno delo začelo razvijati v začetku petdesetih let prejšnjega stoletja. Profesionalizacija, ki še ni zaključena, je zahtevala nastanek specializiranega šolanja, teoretično in praktično znanje, razvoj strokovne identitete in avtonomije, etični kodeks stroke, reguliranje poklica ter delovna mesta, namenjena prav socialnim delavkam in delavcem.

V Sloveniji so nastanek nove stroke zaznamovale tri pionirke, Nika Arko, Katja Vodopivec in Marija Jančar. V šestdesetih in sedemdesetih letih prejšnjega stoletja, ko so kot temeljne socialnovarstvene institucije v skupnosti že delovali centri za socialno delo, pa tudi segregirane ustanove za otroke in odrasle z ovirami, je bila tedanja Višja šola za socialne delavce ključna pri razvijanju sodobnejših konceptov socialnega dela. Po letu 1991 oz. obdobju, ki so ga v socialnem varstvu zaznamovali množična brezposelnost in naraščajoča revščina, prihod beguncev iz nekdanje skupne države, razvoj zasebnih institucij in nevladnih organizacij, uporabniška gibanja in dezinstucionalizacija, je disciplina socialnega dela sodelovala pri projektu demokratizacije vsakdanjega življenja v državi in se vzpostavila kot stroka, ki se zavzema za človekove pravice ljudi.

Na naslovnici: Iz filma Ne čakaj na maj (1957). Foto: Božo Štajer, arhiv Slovenske kinoteke; ©Slovenski filmski center / Front page: From the film Don't Whisper (1957). Photo: Božo Štajer, Slovenian Cinematheque Archive; ©Slovenian Film Centre



Socialna delavka na terenu okoli 1969. Obisk starejše gospe na njenem domu; zraven člani krajevne skupnosti in sosedje. Avtor: Neznani. / Social worker in the field, around 1969. Visiting an elderly woman at her home; also present are members of the local community and neighbours. Author: Unknown.

Bodoče socialne delavke in delavci kot študentke in študenti Višje šole za socialno delo leta 1962. Last: Vida Milošević Arnold (tretja z desne). / Future social workers as students at the Higher School of Social Work, 1962. Owned by: Vida Milošević Arnold (third from the right).



Študentke in študentje Višje šole za socialne delavce so se radi fotografirali pred kipom Toneta Tomšiča (v ozadju stavba Višje šole za socialne delavce, kasneje Visoke šole za socialno delo). Nastanek fotografije okoli 1960. Last: Rezka Rešek. / Students of the Higher School for Social Workers like to have their photo taken in front of the statue of Tone Tomšič (in the background is the building of the Higher School for Social Workers, later the Higher School of Social Work). The photo was taken around 1960. Owned by: Rezka Rešek.



Following the Second World War, socialist Yugoslavia became the only Eastern European country to introduce social work training programmes in all its republics. Elsewhere, the communist authorities believed that socialism alone would meet people's needs, by providing universal employment for men and women and universal insurance for social and health issues and old age. In this context, social work was mainly seen as the domain of wealthy "Western ladies", while their importance in introducing social reforms and pioneering social justice was overlooked. This meant social work was not entirely welcomed and faced resistance, prejudice and censorship. After breaking with the Stalinist Soviet Union in 1948, Yugoslavia relied on the United Nations Technical Assistance organisation, which worked to establish social work education in many countries worldwide.

Social work began to develop as a profession, practice and social science discipline in Yugoslavia in the early 1950s. As a practice, social work was both an art of helping and "the prolonged hand" of the state, which used social workers to achieve social policy goals. The ongoing process of professionalisation required the development of specialised training and theoretical and practical knowledge, the formation of a professional identity and autonomy, the establishment of a code of ethics and the regulation of the profession. It also required the creation of workplaces specifically for social workers.

In Slovenia, three pioneers spearheaded this new profession: Nika Arko, Katja Vodopivec and Marija Jančar. During the 1960s and 1970s, Centres of Social Work were established as major community-based social welfare institutions alongside segregated, long-stay residential care facilities for children and adults with disabilities. The Higher School for Social Workers was pivotal in developing contemporary social work concepts during these decades. Following a period of mass unemployment and growing poverty after 1991, marked by the arrival of refugees from the former Yugoslavia, the development of private institutions and non-governmental organisations, service user movements and activism for deinstitutionalisation, the discipline of social work participated in the democratisation of everyday life in Slovenia. In this way, social work established itself as a human rights profession.