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Temeljni problemi demokracije na Slovenskem pred drugo svetovno vojno in njihov srednjeevropski kontekst

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Raziskava v prvi vrsti razčlenjuje politične razmere na Slovenskem in v širšem vsedržavnem okviru, pri čemer se po eni strani osredinja na najmočnejšo politično stranko - SLS, po drugi pa posveča udejanjenju ideje parlamentarne demokracije v politični praksi, zlasti v desetletju pred drugo svetovno vojno. Njeni rezultati so tako prispevek k razumevanju strukture in geneze slovenskega političnega prostora, hkrati pa skušajo pojasniti slovenski položaj v prvi Jugoslaviji. Raziskava je tako obdelala t. i. sivo liso zgodovine, saj sodi politična zgodovina tridesetih let med izrazito deficitarne teme. Slovensko politično zgodovinopisje medvojnega obdobja je namreč doslej posvečalo osrednjo pozornost dvajsetim letom in jih v mnogoterih pogledih celovito ter analitično obdelalo. Raziskava je prinesla nekaj konkretnih odgovorov, še bolj pomembno pa se zdi, da je razširila problemski in interpretativni okvir, ki je po mnenju raziskovalca nujen za razumevanje časa. V prihodnje bi tako veljalo skozi bazične raziskave več pozornosti posvečati raziskovanju institucije parlamenta, politične kulture in vsakokratnih parlamentarnih praks. Izvajalec ob tem še poudarja, da je za raziskovanje zgodovine slovenskega prostora v prvi vrsti odgovorno slovensko zgodovinopisje, ki ga mora kontinuirano in sistematično izvajati, a obenem poskrbeti za vključevanje tujih raziskovalcev v komparativno proučevanje »slovenskih« tem in za ustrezno seznanitev tuje strokovne javnosti s svojimi raziskavami. Slednje pa je po mnenju izvajalca seveda mogoče zgolj z vpetostjo slovenskih tem v širši kontekst, kjer zgodovina slovenskega prostora ne nastopa kot izoliran fenomen, ampak kot nadvse ilustrativen primer. Prav to je bila tudi ambicija izvedene raziskave.

The research primarily analyses the political situation in Slovenia and in the wider state context. On one hand it focuses on the strongest political party - SLS (Slovenian People's Party), while on the other hand it explores the realisation of the parliamentary democracy idea in the political practice, especially in the decade preceding World War II. Its results represent a contribution to the understanding of the structure and genesis of the Slovenian political space, and they also try to explain the Slovenian position in the first Yugoslavia. Thus this research has looked at the so called grey spot of history, since the political history of the 1930s is one of exceedingly deficient topics. Namely, until now Slovenian political historiography of the interwar period has mostly focused on the 1920s, exploring them comprehensively and analytically in many aspects. The research provided some concrete answers, but what seems even more important is that it expanded the substantive and interpretative context, which is, in the opinion of the researcher, vital in order to understand that period. In the future the basic research should pay more attention to the exploration of the institution of the parliament, political culture and parliamentary practices of that period. The project holder would also like to underline that it is Slovenian historiography which is primarily responsible for the exploration of the history of Slovenian space, and it should carry out this work continuously and systematically. However, at the same time it should ensure that foreign researchers be included into comparative studies of "Slovenian" topics, thus also ensuring that the foreign professional public is familiarised with this research. In the opinion of the project holder, the latter is, naturally, only possible by placing the Slovenian issues into a wider context, where the history of the Slovenian space does not appear as an isolated phenomenon, but as a very illustrative example instead. And this was the very ambition of the research carried out.