

**Comparison of services that the municipal of Rautavaara
provided to its inhabitants in the 1950's and 1990's**

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1. INTRODUCTION

Urbanization has affected the services that the municipal of Rautavaara offers to its citizens. My research question is: Are there any differences between the services that the municipal of Rautavaara has offered to its citizens in the 1950's and 1990's? To be exact, my investigation will focus on the years 1950-1959 and 1990-1999. Occasionally I will analyze information that does not belong to those years. I chose the years 1950-1959 because then Rautavaara's inhabitation was constantly increasing until it reached its top in 1960. In the 1990's decrease in inhabitation wasn't as significant as earlier but it still existed. Therefore I thought that the services in 1990's would offer a good comparison with the services in the 1950's.

I chose Rautavaara because I have relatives who had lived there and I knew that urbanization affected strongly in Rautavaara. I had heard stories about uninhabitation in Rautavaara and that made me wonder how it influenced the services there. I couldn't find any information about this subject, hence it gave me a good extended essay topic.

I used local accounts, law books, general works, internet sources and an interview in my study. The sources gave me a diverse range of information.

Local accounts were written once in a year and they tell what had happened in that year. Local accounts are mainly written by the municipal's secretary and checked by the municipal government. Their purpose is to give information about Rautavaara to people who are interested in. Also law stated that municipalities had to keep records of some facts. One of their purposes is to keep records of what had happened and when. Local accounts' value for my investigation is very significant. They were my main source because the information is the most reliable and precise I found. Because local accounts have been checked by the municipal government, the information is very reliable. Local accounts tell what had happened in that year hence there is no reason to lie. Unfortunately every local account did not clearly mention who had written it and if every part of the local account was written by the same person. Some of the local accounts (for example year 1995) focused only on economic situation and budgets hence they had nothing to give for my investigation. Some texts sometimes occurred in the local accounts. For example the text about Rautavaara's nature was the same in many local accounts which were written in the 1950's. It was impossible to find local accounts which had had exactly 40 years between because the information that

the local accounts gave varied from one year to another. Local accounts did not have age structures in Rautavaara what would have been necessary fact in my investigation.

I got information also from Rautavaara's 100 years history called 'Rautavaaran kuntaa 100 vuotta 1974'. It is written by Kalevi Korhonen in 1974 and its purpose is to tell Rautavaara's history because Rautavaara is celebrating its 100th birthday in that year. The text is also available in Rautavaara's website, hence its information must be reliable. For my investigation it gave wider picture about life in Rautavaara and told some interesting details. 'Rautavaaran kuntaa 100 vuotta 1974' strengthened facts that I had picked from the local accounts. The text is not long and it tells quite widely Rautavaara's history, from pre-history to the year 1974. Korhonen uses sources in his texts hence it is a secondary source and he had used also Rautavaara's local accounts like I did in my investigation. That may explain the similarities between the local accounts and Korhonen's text.

I interviewed Sakari Tikkanen who is my grandmother's brother. Their family lived in Rautavaara and Sakari Tikkanen has still contacts to Rautavaara. Their family had 10 children and nowadays only one of children lives in Rautavaara. Tikkanen tells that the reason why he moved was that Rautavaara couldn't offer working places for him. This interview gave inhabitant's view on this subject.

In appendix I have map of Rautavaara where schools in the 1950's and 1960's are shown. The map is very important and supports well my research.

2. RAUTAVAARA

2.1. BASIC INFORMATION

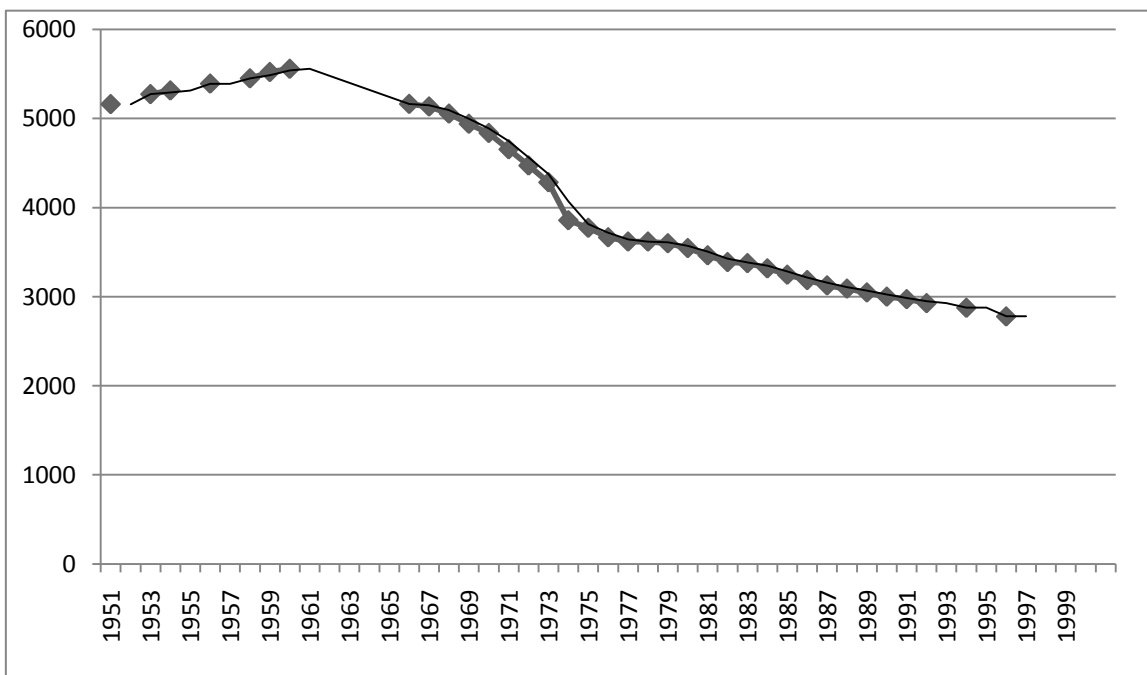
Rautavaara is a town in the Eastern Finland and it belonged to the province of Kuopio in the 1950's¹. Its area was in 1951 1362 km².² Distance to the city of Kuopio is 110km and distance to the capital city of Finland Helsinki is 495 km³. Rautavaara was formed in 1874.⁴

Its population has been strongly decreasing since 1960 because of urbanization⁵. Rautavaara's population was at its highest in 1960, then the amount of people living in Rautavaara was 5 557⁶. In 1991, population had decreased to 2973⁷ as in 1951 it had been 5161⁸. Rautavaara's population density in 1951 was 3.88 persons per km²⁹ and in 1991 it has decreased to 2,37 persons per km².

Table 1. Change in inhabitation in residential areas between the years 1985 and 1990, areas can be seen in appendix 1 ¹⁰

	1985	1990	Change
City center	1316	1321	+5
Tiilikka	506	354	-152
Rasimäki	310	268	-42
Kangaslahti	196	143	-53
Pirttipuro	185	148	-37
Siikajärvi	275	211	-64
Korpimäki	346	287	-59
Lehtovaara	244	195	-49
Other	101	50	-51
	3479	2977	-50

Graph presenting the decrease in the population of Rautavaara between the years 1951-1998¹¹



Rautavaara's nature is consisting of hills, swamps, lakes and rivers. The forest is deciduous forest and that forms the basis of forest industry in Rautavaara.¹² Soil in Rautavaara is infertile, stony and swamps are common. Agriculture is not profitable because the land is unsuitable for this activity. In 1959, 80% of the population got their livelihood from forestry.¹³

The source of livelihood is one of the key issues of the urbanization in Rautavaara. In the 1960's and 70's forestry started to mechanize when tractors, chainsaws and cars became common¹⁴. That reduced the working places in Rautavaara. As I mentioned, in 1959 80% percent of the population got their livelihood from forestry, mechanizing the forestry was a big thing when thinking about the employment in Rautavaara. If people do not have a job, they are more eager to move away to a place where work is available.

Forestry was also one of biggest reason why the whole Finland faced unemployment in 70's. In the years 1950-1952 forestry employed 70 000- 80 000 men and in 1975-1977 the amount was just 25 000¹⁵. The situation in Rautavaara hadn't been that bad if its economy had not been based on forestry so heavily.

Finland's economic structure changed between the years 1950 and 1970. More people got their livelihood from service in the 1970's than in the 1950's.¹⁶ In the 1950's one quarter of the population got their livelihood from service and in the 1970's the amount had raised to almost half.

Table 2. Percentage of the working population in different lines of business in Finland¹⁷

%	1950	1960	1970	1975
Forestry and agriculture	46	35	20	15
Industry	21	22	26	27
Building	6	9	8	9
Transportation	5	6	7	7
Shops	10	14	19	19
Services	11	14	18	21
Other	1	0	0	2

2.2. URBANIZATION IN RAUTAVAARA

Urbanization means a big change that happens in society when people are moving from small towns to big city centers.¹⁸ Historically, urbanization has been closely connected with industrialization. Factories provided employment for people and that attracted them to move bigger cities.¹⁹ Rautavaara lacked industries and in 1951 there were not even a dairy or a mill. The reason why Rautavaara lacked industry is said to be that Rautavaara was a distant place, it lacked of electricity and wealth and transportation was poor.²⁰ Lack of industry in the beginning of the 20th century has still a strong influence in life in Rautavaara today.

In 1959, Rautavaara had only one village and that was the centre of the municipal.²¹ Between the years 1950- 1974, city centre had grown but the side areas were depopulated.²² That is a strong sign of urbanization.

According to my interview with Sakari Tikkanen, Rautavaara was more uninhabited in 1990's than it was 1950's. He said that for example in the village of Saarmäki in the 1950's lived 150 people and in the 1990's the number of inhabitants was only 3-4. The youngest child who was born in Saarmäki is nowadays in her thirties. Saarmäki can be seen in Appendix 1.

3. RAUTAVAARA'S BUDGETS

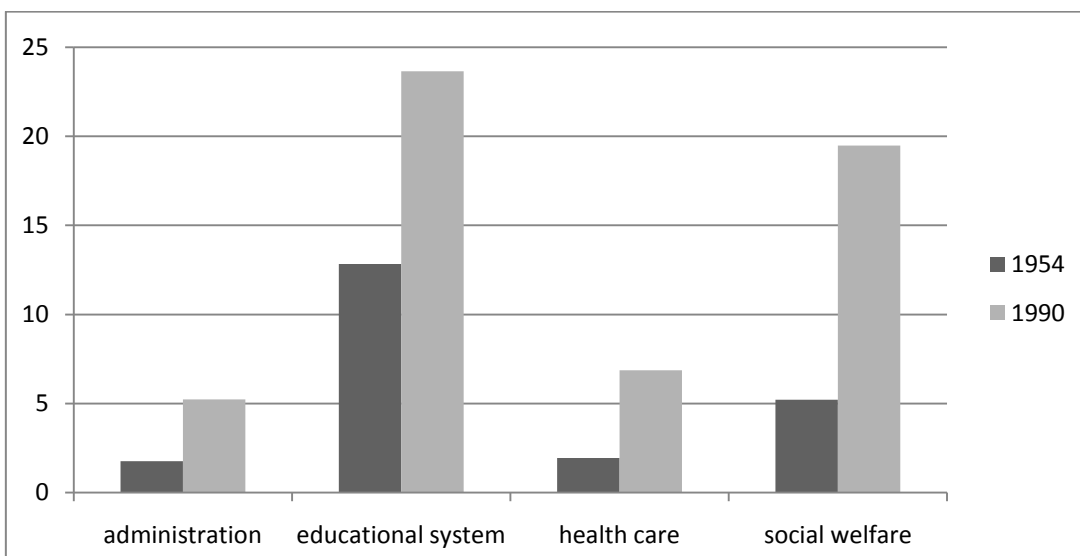
3.1. IN 1954²³

1954	finnish marks	% of the total
administration	4426868,00	1,77
common society works	195652259,00	78,24
educational system	32109019,00	12,84
health care	4811835,00	1,94
social welfare	13058268,00	5,22
total	250058249	100,00

3.2. IN 1990²⁴

1990	finnish marks	% of the total
administration	4906280,49	5,23
order	1906942,54	2,03
health care	6436427,68	6,86
social welfare	18271415,29	19,47
educational system	22190033,13	23,64
business and service transaction	821414,84	0,88
others(real properties,finance,city planning)	39320613,41	41,89
total	93653127,3	100,00

3.3. COMPARISON OF BUDGETS IN 1954 AND 1990 BY 4 DIFFERENT CATEGORIES²⁵



There is an increase in every category but the increase is proportionally almost the same between those four categories. The biggest increase has happened in social welfare costs.

4. MUNICIPAL LAWS

4.1. THE MUNICIPAL LAW IN THE 1950'S

New municipal law came in 1948²⁶ which stated that municipal had to take care of common economy, order and other things that do not belong to any other organ²⁷. Municipal have to take care of fire department, health care, town planning (roads), child benefit and organize governmental elections²⁸. Municipals might also held schools with other municipals²⁹ but trade is prohibited³⁰. Municipals have a right to give some service to be organized by private sector³¹.

4.2. THE MUNICIPAL LAW IN THE 1990'S

New municipal law came in 1977 which overturned the municipal law given in 1948³². It didn't change significantly but it clarified the sentence 'municipal had to take care of common economy, order and other things that do not belong to any other organ³³' from the old municipal law given in 1948. That sentence is vague and does not give any clear meaning. The new municipal law states that the interpretation of this sentence depends on the community's situation and other laws. If laws do not give some service to any other organ, then municipals had to take care of that³⁴. The new municipal law did not assess new services that municipals had to provide to its inhabitants.

5. SERVICES PROVIDED BY THE MUNICIPAL OF RAUTAVAARA

5.1. EDUCATION

5.1.1. SCHOOLS

Urbanization can be seen in the decrease of pupils in schools. In 1953 there were 915 pupils in schools³⁵ and in 1991 the amount of pupils had decreased to 387³⁶.

In 1953 Rautavaara had 14 schools and in the autumn period the school's had altogether 38 teachers.³⁷ From those 38 teachers 19 had sufficient education to work as a teacher and 19 didn't have³⁸. In 1991 Rautavaara had 8 elementary schools (for children aged 7-12) and 1 junior high school (for children aged 13-15). Rautavaara had also one high school and it had 16 student places in vocational schools in various cities in Savo region because Rautavaara didn't have own vocational school³⁹. In 1991 Northern Savo's vocational schools' cooperation presented to start training programme for pilots and airplane mechanics in Rautavaara⁴⁰.

Only Rautaharju School was a school which didn't exist in 1953 from those eight schools which were still working in 1991⁴¹.

In 1953 Rautavaara offered voluntarily home economy studies for girl pupils and in some schools also boys have been taken part to that.⁴²

Big changes were coming to schools in 1959. School board presented to connect school districts Lapinmäki and Mustola to city center's region. That would mean a decrease in school costs. They also presented to hire one new teacher to Höylä's school, to build extra building to Kangaslahti's school and to hire a helper in pupil's rooming house.⁴³ From all of those things can be seen that the peak in the amount of inhabitants was coming. Villages can be seen in Appendix 1.

Lack of students in the schools in 1991 made the decision makers to think to finish some schools in the country side because it wasn't profitable to hold a school with only 15 pupils⁴⁴. Luckily, school board made a decision to keep all schools in the country side if the government's subsidy stays the same.⁴⁵

Recession at the beginning of the 90's affected to Rautavaara. Luckily schools were not 'attacked' by that; in 1996 comprehensive schools, high school and library got new computers with Internet⁴⁶.

In 1959 schools had two rooming houses for their pupils who lived far from the school.⁴⁷ In 1990's there were no need to held rooming houses for students.

In 1990's municipal of Rautavaara had community college whose intention was to offer skills and knowledge about things that are necessary in life for Rautavaara's inhabitants⁴⁸. Community college was actually popular among the inhabitants, the amount of students was 707 which was 23 percent of the population. Community college students were mainly middle-aged (50-59 years)⁴⁹.

5.1.2. LIBRARIES

In 1953 Rautavaara had one main library and 3 smaller in villages in Siikajärvi, Tiilikka and Ala- Luosta (can be seen in Appendix 1)⁵⁰. Each one of those villages had also a school that was working⁵¹. In 1992 Rautavaara had a common library with the municipal of Valtimo⁵². For the first time in 1992 library introduced a payment if the book was delayed.⁵³ In 1991 Rautavaara had also so called a library bus which was very useful in the country side⁵⁴.

Maybe lack of customers affected to the deterioration of library services. In 1991 24 300 people visited in library and in 'library bus' which was 14 300 less than last year⁵⁵.

5.2. HEALTH CARE

In 1953 municipal of Rautavaara obeyed the law of health care which was reinforced by Kuopio's provincial government in 23.5.1952⁵⁶. Rautavaara offered only maternity and children clinic in Rautavaara. All other health care services were offered in other cities. For tuberculosis patients Rautavaara had bought places in Kontioniemi and Siilinjärvi altogether for 4 patients. For mental patients Rautavaara had altogether 13 places in Siilinjärvi and Paihola. From the new central hospital which was located in Kuopio Rautavaara had reserved 7 places for its inhabitants.⁵⁷ Rautavaara had also an agreement with the city of Kuopio to use maternity department when it was necessary.⁵⁸

In the 1950's Rautavaara had only one doctor called A.A. Lyytinen. Sakari Tikkanen recalls how the doctor came by bike to their house from the city center because there were no roads available. The distance between their home and the city center was 5 kilometers.

In 1991 Rautavaara and city of Nilsinä had a federalization with the municipalities to offer health care services to their citizens together. Rautavaara had its own health care center and the municipal did its best to organize consulting hours so loosely that it was easy to get to meet the doctor. Municipal of Rautavaara also offered home nursing mainly for elderly. In the health care center Rautavaara had 55 places and from those 35 was in Nilsinä and 20 in Rautavaara. New ward was build in 1991. Majority of the places in the health care centers were taken by long-term patients⁵⁹.

5.3. SOCIAL WELFARE

5.3.1. INCOME SUPPORT

In 1953 municipal of Rautavaara gave aid for 467 people. In 1953 it was called 'poor care' which was mentioned to help poorer inhabitants in their lives. Schools gave to their poorest students food help that they wouldn't be malnourished. That could also belong to this category⁶⁰.

In 1990's the system had changed and municipal had to give more many-sided help to its inhabitants. The income support was given to the people who were unemployed⁶¹.

As mentioned, in 1953 income support was given to 467 people. From those money had been given to 261 people (including all family members) and others had been given a place in institution home⁶². In 1991 income support had been given to 88 families altogether to 157 people. In 1991 income support was money that was given to the family⁶³. In 1953 inhabitation of Rautavaara was 5273 and in 1991 it was 2973 hence its inhabitation had decreased by 56% between the years 1953-1991. The amount of people who got income support in 1953 is relatively more than in 1991 which could mean that people in Rautavaara were better-off in 1991 than in 1953.

5.3.2. CHILD WELFARE

In 1953 there were three children living in private homes and six children living in children's homes. All of those children had been taken away from their parents because their parents were not capable to take care of them, they disrespected schoolwork or they had committed a crime⁶⁴.

New law about child welfare came in 1984, what highlighted preventive work. Rautavaara had followed that law and municipal's social worker cooperated with schools, child health centre and day-care centers. In 1991 there were 3 children that were taken away from their parents in that year. They were living in either private homes or Vaajakoski's children's home⁶⁵.

5.3.3. MATERNITY AID AND CHILD BENEFIT

In 1959 maternity aid was accorded from 129 children, altogether 580 500 Finnish marks⁶⁶. In 1991 maternity aid was given to 28 applicants⁶⁷.

The amount of child benefits paid for the families had decreased a lot. In 1953 child benefit was paid from 2 121 children⁶⁸ and in 1991 it was only paid from 631 children⁶⁹. Child benefit is paid from children who are under 17 years old to their parents.

5.3.4. OTHER SUPPORTS

In 1953 Rautavaara gave supports which well reflected the world in 1950's. Rautavaara gave aid for war orphans, gave student allowance to 20 people and soldier allowance to 59 people. Rautavaara also accorded so called 'home establishment loans' to 14 applicants⁷⁰. Not one of those supports existed in 1990's or they were paid by the state not by the municipal.

In 1991 Rautavaara gave help in law cases. It is meant for persons who cannot get sufficient help from other places. Rautavaara had its own counsel until November when she was moved to Juankoski. After that Rautavaara made an arrangement with municipals Juankoski and Kaavi to use their counsel when it was needed. In 1992 the counsel from Juankoski was once in two weeks holding a consultation in Rautavaara⁷¹.

5.3.5. DAY-CARE CENTERS

In the 1950's Rautavaara didn't have any day-care centers because every child was taken care of their family. Because of that Rautavaara helped them by other ways. Rautavaara gave home aid for families who needed (altogether for 103 families in 1959)⁷².

In 1991 Rautavaara had a day-care center Metsola for 20 children and 7 families who offered day-care services. Rautavaara also offered playground activities in the countryside what attracted 68 children⁷³. In 1994 every child got a day-care place⁷⁴.

5.3.6. OLD PEOPLE'S HOME AND OTHER SOCIAL SERVICES FOR ELDERLY

In 1953 Rautavaara had one old people's home for 30 elderly (20 in common ward and 10 in illness ward)⁷⁵. In 1991 Rautavaara had 18-placed old people's home Lepola. Elder who needs hospital care is placed in Rautavaara's health care center⁷⁶.

In 1984 Rautavaara bought safety phones for elderly, altogether 8 phones. That means the elder get help faster because they could make the alert by themselves. Municipal of Rautavaara started to offer activities for elderly in 1991. Activity days were Tuesday and Friday and then the elders were allowed to do all kinds of activities and they had a possibility to go to sauna, visit their homes or visit at town. These activities were led by 2 workers⁷⁷.

5.4. OTHER SERVICES PROVIDED

5.4.1. ROADS

In 1950's Rautavaara had to take care of its roads and also build new roads when it was necessary. Local account from the year 1959 tells that roads demanded lots of money but road conditions are now better than earlier. Municipal of Rautavaara had to also take care of cleaning the streets of snow during the winter time⁷⁸.

In 1991 municipal of Rautavaara had only 8.0 kilometers of road to take care of compared to 62.2 kilometers in 1959. In 1991 the job of clearing the streets during winter was now given to a private contractor⁷⁹.

5.4.2. WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE

Rautavaara started to organize its water supply and sewerage not until 1961. Before that Rautavaara didn't have running water and the water needed was taken from wells⁸⁰.

In 1991 water supply and sewerage were well organized and investments to those services were all together 277 000 Finnish marks in 1991. Rautavaara had to increase the payments of use of water in 1991⁸¹.

5.4.3. FIRE DEPARTMENT

In 1959 municipal of Rautavaara had to take care of fire services. Rautavaara took care of the fire engines, it arranged fire-safety inspections and chimneysweeps for its inhabitants⁸².

Still in the 90's Rautavaara took care of the same fire services than in 1959. Rautavaara had one chimneysweeper and fire-safety inspections were made to 342 houses⁸³.

6. SUMMARY

I divided the services that municipal of Rautavaara provided to its inhabitants into 5 different categories. From those categories it was easy to see how the services had changed but also how the life had changed between 1950 and 1990. Laws prescribing the services that municipal had to provide to its inhabitants had changed between my investigation years and that made a few changes, although the changes were not significant.

One of the biggest changes was in the amount of schools in Rautavaara. In 1953 there were 14 schools and in 1990 it had decreased to 8. Abolishing schools in the country side means longer school ways to some children and longer days spent in school.

Abolishing libraries also affected to people living there in the country side. If all services are gone, who wants to live there in the country side?

In 1950's The Second World War had just ended, and it affected the aids that Rautavaara gave to its inhabitants. For example aid for war orphans was given but also food help for poor children. In 1990's there were no need to give that kind of aids.

In 1950's families in Rautavaara usually hold a farm where they could take care of their children by themselves. The world changed and people moved away from the country-side. Women started to work outside home and they couldn't take care of their children. Then the parents of children had to go to work somewhere else what caused a need for children's day-care centers. Rautavaara was good at offering a day-care places for children, every child got a place in day-care center in 1991.

Services for elderly persons were good in the 1950's but also in the 1990's. Old-people's home was already working in 1927 and it offered help for elders who needed it. The safety phones that municipal of Rautavaara bought in 1984 meant that elderly people could live longer in their own homes before going to old-people's home. Also the activities that municipal of Rautavaara started to offer to elderly gave positive variation in elderly people's lives.

Many of the services were organized together with another town. That made possible to offer for example a library to the citizens.

All these factors tell that the services had changed between my investigation years. The average age of the inhabitants is old, the municipal have to focus on elderly services more than services for younger people. Of course that does not attract young people to move to Rautavaara or not even to stay there. When municipal does not get much revenue it has to abolish services. Rautavaara has survived although the signs have not been always promising. It could have offered services to its inhabitants but not without cuts.

7. ENDNOTES

- ¹ Rautavaara's local account from the year 1951
- ² Rautavaara's local account from the year 1951
- ³ Rautavaara's local account from the year 1991
- ⁴ Rautavaara's local account from the year 1991
- ⁵ Rautavaara's local accounts between the years 1951-1998
- ⁶ Korhonen, Rautavaaran kuntaa 100 vuotta 1974, p.6
- ⁷ Rautavaara's local account from the year 1991
- ⁸ Rautavaara's local account from the year 1951
- ⁹ Rautavaara's local account from the year 1951
- ¹⁰ Rautavaara's local account from the year 1994
- ¹¹ Rautavaara's local accounts between the years 1951-1998
- ¹² Rautavaara's local account from the year 1954
- ¹³ Rautavaara's local account from the year 1959
- ¹⁴ <http://www.metsa.fi/sivustot/metsa/fi/Konserni/Metsahallituslyhyesti/Historia/Metsatalous> (25.8.2010)
- ¹⁵ Ahvenainen, Pihkala, Rasila, Suomen talous historia 2 Teollistuva Suomi, p.403
- ¹⁶ Ahvenainen, Pihkala, Rasila, p.497
- ¹⁷ Ahvenainen, Pihkala, Rasila, p. 497
- ¹⁸ <http://www02.oph.fi/etalukio/maantiede/kurssi3/kaupungistuminen.html> (27.6.2010)
- ¹⁹ <http://www.faculty.fairfield.edu/faculty/hodgson/Courses/so11/population/urbanization.htm> (27.6.2010)
- ²⁰ Rautavaara's local account from the year 1951
- ²¹ Rautavaara's local account from the year 1959
- ²² Korhonen, p.6
- ²³ Rautavaara's financial statement 1954
- ²⁴ Rautavaara's financial statement 1990
- ²⁵ Rautavaara's financial statements 1954 and 1990
- ²⁶ Kuuskoski, Kunnallislaki, 1960, preface
- ²⁷ Kuuskoski, p.28
- ²⁸ Kuuskoski p.32
- ²⁹ Kuuskoski, p.38
- ³⁰ Kuuskoski, p.39
- ³¹ Kuuskoski, p.43
- ³² Hannus, Uusi kunnallislaki,1981,preface
- ³³ Kuuskoski,p.28
- ³⁴ Hannus,p.68-69
- ³⁵ Rautavaara's local account from the year 1953
- ³⁶ Rautavaara's local account from the year 1991
- ³⁷ Rautavaara's local account from the year 1953
- ³⁸ Rautavaara's local account from the year 1953
- ³⁹ Rautavaara's local account from the year 1991
- ⁴⁰ Rautavaara's local account from the year 1991
- ⁴¹ Rautavaara's local account from the year 1953 and 1991
- ⁴² Rautavaara's local account from the year 1953
- ⁴³ Rautavaara's local account from the year 1959
- ⁴⁴ Rautavaara's local account from the year 1991
- ⁴⁵ Rautavaara's local account from the year 1991
- ⁴⁶ Rautavaara's local account from the year 1996
- ⁴⁷ Rautavaara's local account from the year 1959
- ⁴⁸ Rautavaara's local account from the year 1991
- ⁴⁹ Rautavaara's local account from the year 1991
- ⁵⁰ Rautavaara's local account from the year 1953
- ⁵¹ Rautavaara's local account from the year 1953
- ⁵² Rautavaara's local account from the year 1992

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- ⁵³ Rautavaara's local account from the year 1992
⁵⁴ Rautavaara's local account from the year 1991
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⁷² Rautavaara's local account from the year 1959
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⁷⁶ Rautavaara's local account from the year 1991
⁷⁷ Rautavaara's local account from the year 1991
⁷⁸ Rautavaara's local account from the year 1959
⁷⁹ Rautavaara's local account from the year 1991
⁸⁰ Korhonen, p.6
⁸¹ Rautavaara's local account from the year 1991
⁸² Rautavaara's local account from the year 1959
⁸³ Rautavaara's local account from the year 1991

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Rautavaara's financial statement 1954

Rautavaara's financial statement 1990

Websites

<http://www.faculty.fairfield.edu/faculty/hodgson/Courses/so11/population/urbanization.htm> (27.6.2010)

<http://www02.oph.fi/etalukio/maantiede/kurssi3/kaupungistuminen.html> (27.6.2010)

<http://www.metsa.fi/sivustot/metsa/fi/Konserni/Metsahallituslyhyesti/Historia/Metsatalous> (25.8.2010)

Interview

Sakari Tikkanen

Questions:

1. What was it like to live in Rautavaara in the 1950's? Is there any difference if you compare the life in Rautavaara in 1990's?
2. What did inhabitants think about Rautavaara in the 1950's and 1990's?
3. Is there any difference between the quality of the services in the 1950's and 1990's?
4. Why and when did you move away from Rautavaara?
5. Do you have any examples of desolation of villages in Rautavaara?
6. Why did people move away from Rautavaara? Who stayed?
7. What was your family's source of livelihood?
8. What is your education? How long way to school did you have?
9. Where did you live?
10. The inhabitants in Rautavaara, were they rich or poor? Young or old?