

## PREDGOVOR

Pričujoča številka Geographice Slovenice nam tokrat v povsem novi obliki predstavlja rezultate večletnih raziskav Inštituta za geografijo Univerze E. Kardelja v Ljubljani. Prikaz nekaterih geografskih značilnosti treh slovenskih pokrajin temelji na rezultatih novejših raziskav, ki so večinoma sestavni del usmerjenih raziskovalnih projektov: Usmerjanje družbenega in ekonomskega razvoja SR Slovenije in SFRJ in Usmerjanje družbeno razvojnih procesov v prostoru in manj razvitih območij v SR Sloveniji.

Na izbor oziroma predstavitev nekaterih geografskih značilnosti treh različnih slovenskih pokrajin sta vplivala predvsem stopnja raziskane problematike in tudi aktualnost problemov, ki jim geografska stroka v zadnjih letih posveča več pozornosti. Na vsebinsko zasnovu te publikacije pa so nenazadnje vplivali tudi za geografse pomembni dogodki v letošnjem letu, ko bo v Parizu svetovno srečanje geografov, pri nas pa zborovanje slovenskih geografov na Dolenjskem. V Parizu bo v ospredju razprav alpska pokrajina, na zborovanju slovenskih geografov v Dolenjskih Toplicah pa regionalno-geografski problemi dolenjske regije.

V skladu z omenjenimi vidiki tokrat nekoliko поблиže spoznavamo slovenske Alpe, Severovzhodno Slovenijo in Belo krajino. Tako skupina avtorjev v prvem poglavju obravnava nekatere značilnosti regionalnega razvoja alpskega sveta v Sloveniji. V ospredju so prikazi poselitve in strukture prebivalstva, trgovine in obrti, značilnosti cestnega omrežja, planinskega gospodarstva, počitniških bivališč, turizma in rekreacije. Poleg omenjenih vidikov pokrajinskega razvoja slovenskih Alp sta predstavljena tudi zimski turizem v Julijskih Alpah ter degradacija geografskega okolja v Radovljiški kotlini. V poglavju o Severovzhodni Sloveniji je, glede na njen značaj in pomen v Sloveniji, največ pozornosti namenjene agrarno-geografski problematiki, ob tem pa tudi demografskim in prometnim razmeram ter možnostim za razvoj rekreacije v Prekmurju. Zadnje poglavje pa nam nudi podroben prikaz analize naravnih in socialno-demografskih možnosti ter infrastrukturne opremljenosti za skladnejši razvoj posameznih naselij Bele krajine.

Po svoji obliki in vsebini je pričujoča številka Geographice Slovenice drugačna od prejšnjih, prispevki posameznikov ne stopajo v ospredje, pač pa sinteza rezultatov posameznih raziskav. Temu je podrejena oblika in zlasti citiranje. Naš cilj je bila strnjena predstavitev obsežnega raziskovalnega dela zadnjih let. Zato so na koncu poglavij citirane raziskovalne naloge in ne vsa uporabljena literatura, ki je bila sicer citirana v raziskavah. Le neposredno uporabljena literatura je citirana tudi v tekstu.

Takšen prikaz vsekakor narekuje razvoj geografske stroke in tudi razvoj celotne družbe, ki si prizadeva, da s spoznanji različnih ved usmerja celoten razvoj družbenih dogajanj v prostoru.

Rado Genorio

## FOREWORD

The present number of *Geographica Slovenica*, this time edited in a wholly new form, brings a report of the results emerging from the research-work carried out in the recent years at the Institute of Geography of the University Edvard Kardelj of Ljubljana. The presentation of certain geographical characteristics of the three Slovene areas is based on the results of recent investigations, most of which constitute an integral part of the socially-directed research projects: The Directing of the Social and Economic Development of the S.R. of Slovenia and of S.F.R.Y., and The Directing of Social-Developmental Processes In the Overall Area and the Less Developed Regions of the S.R. of Slovenia.

The selections as well as the presentation of certain geographical characteristics of the three different Slovene areas were determined largely by the extent to which relevant problems had already been investigated and by the current relevance of the problems that have been recently receiving more attention from the geographical science. The selection of the material included in the present publication was likewise influenced by the forthcoming events in the field of geography: the meeting of geographers from all parts of the world - in Paris; and, the meeting of Slovene geographers at Dolenjske Toplice, Slovenia (Yu). The Paris meeting will be dedicated to the geographical problems of the Alpine landscape, the meeting at Dolenjske Toplice to the regional-geographical problems of the Dolenjska region.

With reference to the aspects suggested above, we offer here a somewhat closer presentation of the Slovene Alps, of the North-East Slovenia, and of Bela krajina. The authors contributing to the first Chapter thus discuss certain characteristics of the regional development of the Alpine area in Slovenia. Attention is focused on: settlements and structure of population, trade and handicraft, characteristics of road network, Alpine economy, second homes, tourism, and recreational facilities. In addition to these features of the regional development outlined for the entire area of the Slovene Alps, the Chapter includes also a discussion of the winter tourism in the Julian Alps and the degradation problems of the geographical environment in the Radovljica basin. The Chapter on the North-East Slovenia, taking into consideration its basic features of and its importance in Slovenia, concentrates on agrarian-geographical problems, as well as on such problems as demographic situations, traffic conditions, and perspective recreational facilities in Prekmurje. The final Chapter offers a detailed presentation of the analysis of the geophysical and natural potentials and of the current infrastructure as needed for a more harmonious development of the individual settlements in Bela krajina.

Both in form and in content the present number of *Geographica Slovenica* differs from the preceding numbers: in the foreground are not individual contributions but synthetic accounts of research projects. This has determined both the form and the quoting of references. Our aim has been, as already mentioned, to present a synthetic report of the research-work carried out over

the recent years. Therefore at the end of individual Chapters individual research projects are listed, but not all the references used (quoted already earlier). Only references used directly by individual authors are listed in conjunction with the text.

Such a presentation is clearly based on the needs emerging from the development of the geographical science, no less than from the development of the society as a whole, which is vitally interested to make use of the findings and insights of various disciplines for the purpose of promoting further development.

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