

Razgledi

O REGIONALIZACIJI SLOVENIJE

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Izvleček

Poleg dosedanje, razmeroma ustaljene geografske členitve Slovenije na pet makroregij se je v l. 1997 pojavila še t.i. 'nova regionalizacija', ki deli Slovenijo na samo štiri makroregije. Prispevek prinaša argumente proti takšni členitvi in poudarja nujnost prejšnjega razčiščevanja metodoloških problemov regionalizacije. Navedeni so nekateri argumenti proti združitvi Alpske in Predalpske Slovenije v enotno makroregijo, saj je to v nasprotju tako s splošno in strokovno rabo izrazov Alpe in alpski kot tudi z regionalizacijo drugih alpskih držav.

Ključne besede: geografija, regionalizacija, Slovenija, Alpe.

ON THE REGIONALIZATION OF SLOVENIJA

Abstract

In addition to the existing, well established geographical partition of Slovenia into five macroregions, the so called 'new regionalization' with only four macrounits has emerged in 1997. The article is dealing with some arguments against it, with special regard to the fact, that the open methodological questions should be answered prior to the introduction of new, quite similar regionalizations. The article brings some arguments against the merger of Alpine and Subalpine Slovenia into one macroregion, considering this as inconsistent with the geographical regionalization in other Alpine countries, basic geographical characteristics of Slovenia and, also, with the general and technical meaning of terms Alps and alpine.

Key words: Geography, Regionalization, Slovenia, Alps.

Uvod

Zanimivo in koristno je, da je po razmeroma dolgem obdobju 'sušnih' let ponovno oživelo zanimanje za geografsko razčlenjevanje Slovenije. Med glavnimi razlogi so nedvomno prihod novih, mlajših strokovnjakov, velike spremembe v metodologiji

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Slovene geographers and other scientists, too, have always emphasized the extraordinary diversity of Slovenia, which is not only due to its being part of four large units of the European continent (the Alps, the Dinaric Alps, the Pannonian basin and the Mediterranean), but also the result of intertwining of their diverse physical and sociogeographical characteristics on the contact of these four units. This combination is most evident in the Subalpine Slovenia with the unique combinations of Alpine, Dinaric, Pannonian and Mediterranean factors, which is of great value for the identity of Slovenia and its people in the third millenium Europe.