

Lampič, Barbara

AGRICULTURAL POLLUTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT IN SLOVENIA FROM THE ASPECT OF ENERGY AND NITRATE CONSUMPTION

Level of agricultural pollution of environment, in Slovenia reflected mostly in pollution of underground water with nitrates and pesticides, is presented in the article. Analysis of agricultural pollution of four main landscape types (gravel plains, tertiary hilly areas, mountains areas, karst areas), as well as of Slovenia as a whole, is presented with determination of energetic intensity of agriculture with surpluses of nitrogen.

Michálek, A. - Podolák, P.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC SITUATION AS FACTOR OF CHANGES IN DEMOGRAPHIC DEVELOPMENT: CASE STUDY SLOVAKIA

Deterioration of socio-economic situation and growth of poverty, which have stricken an important part of the Slovak population also caused, besides other, changes in the demographic characteristics of the country. As the majority of population adapted to hard conditions it affected their demographic behaviour and led to a dramatic turn in demographic development of Slovakia. The study tries to analyze and explain the above mentioned changes in a broader context of socio-economic development of society. The results seem to suggest that the economic threat to family is a significant and determining element of the present demographic development inducing rapid and pronounced changes in the values of fertility, marriage and divorce rates

Špes, M. - Smrekar, A. - Lampič, B.

INFLUENCE OF PHYSICAL AND SOCIAL FACTORS ON THE QUALITY OF URBAN ENVIRONMENT IN LJUBLJANA

Interests of numerous users of space in Ljubljana that clash, oppose one another, and coincide are the topic that we wish to present by means of the selected indicators of the quality of dwelling environment. Air pollution, transport load, noise pollution, use of urban public transport, drinking water supply and waste-waters' treatment, as well as the accessibility of green areas to the residents are presented in more detail.

Eberhardt, P.

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS OF POLAND IN THE 20 TH CENTURY

The paper presents political and administrative changes which were taking place in Poland in seven periods of XX century. The analysis begins from discussing the political dissociations occurring before World War I, next the administrative division of Poland in the years 1921 – 1939. After presentation of the situation in Poland during the German and Soviet occupation, administrative changes in years 1946-1999 are shown.

Mikulík, O. - Kolibová, B. - Havrlant, M.

POSSIBILITIES OF TRANS-BOUNDARY COOPERATION BETWEEN MUNICIPALITIES IN AN INDUSTRIAL AGGLOMERATION SEPARATED BY THE FRONTIER: THE BORDERLAND AREA OF NORTHERN MORAVIA AND UPPER SILESIA AS AN EXAMPLE

The paper summarizes present results from the research of transboundary cooperation between Czech and Polish towns in the Ostrava-Katowice region. Research objectives were given by the project INTERREG-G-II whose part we solved for the Institut für Länderkunde Leipzig. A considerable portion of field research was public inquiry addressed to representatives of the Czech towns Ostrava, Karviná, Opava, Český Těšín, and those of the Polish towns Katowice, Jastrzębie Zdrój, Racibórz, Cieszyn and Bielsko-Biała. The structure of the public inquiry consisted of three groups of questions as follows: (1) specific features of the regions with emphasis on politic, economic and social changes after the year 1989/1990; (2) status and prospects of transboundary relations and cooperation; (3) evaluation of transboundary cooperation. Although the town representatives on the Czech side of the border approached the given theme with responsibility, the personal concern of their Polish counterparts was markedly greater. Tighter mutual links and interest in cooperation were more pronounced in towns with the closer geographical location.

In order to precise the pre-requisites and conditions for the development of neighbourhood, social and economic relations, we made a retrospective summary of the history of the development of border, landscape, environment, society and economy. Summarized were specific features of the 1990s and a

selection was made of pros and cons as a basis of conditions and instigations for the development of Czecho-Polish relations in this region.

The solution of a number of problems calls for coordination and joint solutions. The two countries should be prepared to remove obstacles to the further development of transboundary relations. A lot of activities are hampered due to different norms and legislations. The entry of the two countries into the European Union would resolve the present problems which make the implementation of efforts and activities between the towns impossible.

Vaishar, A. et al.

GEOGRAPHY OF SMALL MORAVIAN TOWNS: CASE STUDY BUČOVICE

The paper turns attention to the geography of small towns. As compared with large cities on one hand and very small rural seats on the other hand, small towns represent alternative environment for the life of certain population groups. The study employed methods of regional geography and included research of twelve towns in the historical territory of Moravia with less than 15 thousand inhabitants. A representative town chosen was Bučovice as the smallest of four polyfunctionally developed towns in the set with an important rural hinterland. Assessment was made of natural, historical, social and economic aspects of town development. Territorially, Bučovice represents a small town with the historical core, gradually developing housing parts without extreme neighbourhoods of pre-fabricated blocks of flats and with a pronounced industrial zone linked up with the railway. Main environmental problem is the passage of main road from Brno to Uherské Hradiště and further on to Slovakia through the whole town including the historical square. Town surroundings are typical of intensive agriculture in a fertile floodplain, the consequence of which is low ecological stability of the landscape. Prospects of Bučovice are being connected particularly with services to the rural hinterland, with the diversification of economy after wind-up of the formerly decisive timber-processing enterprise, with the transition function on an important road and with the development of tourism based on a well-known Renaissance chateau of high architectonic and artistic value. In terms of economic and communal indicators, Bučovice represents a middle among all other small towns which were subjected to the research.

REPORTS

Mikulík, O.-Mariot, P.: THE 5TH SLOVAKO-CZECH ACADEMIC SEMINAR IN GEOGRAPHY

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REVIEW

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