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Proecological Environmental Management of Life in the Region*

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Proecological environmental management of human life in our region is a very important issue but at the same time it is considered as difficult, wide and complex one. The basic concepts: life quality, life environment, proecological influence are not clearly defined. Their essence is not only conditioned historically and culturally - depends on the development stage - but spaciously and politically as well. The above mentioned problem can be considered in traditional or alternative ways. If a traditional approach is taken into consideration - in generally accepted convetion - then the attention is put to the state of environmental degradation in our region and the need to its improvement, that is to:

- level of soil, air and water contamination,
- their structure (dusts, gases, noise, vibration, radioactive contaminations, electromagnetic field and wave smog where a man lives, chemical and organic contamination of sewages and heavy metals in air, sewages, soil and the state of soil acidity which increas activates assimilation of heavy metals by plants,
- physical effects which are damages connected with degradation of particular elements of environment,
- economical losses caused in nature and antropogenic environment,
- and further on - main reasons and main emitants of these contaminations
- clean environment is postulated as a component of life quality which every inhabitant deserves but at the same time, basic limits of its realization because of the lack of means are pointed out.

Alternative (strategic) approach to proecological environmental management should include answers to questions which arise while analyzing the developmental program for the region. While taking into consideration such an approach the following basic problems arise:

- in what dimensions a man lives and how to understand environment of a man's life, whether in determining strategy of a regional development one can treat life and then environment of life partially, as nature or e.g. as an addition to a region development,
- what a relationship between a vision of a life quality and environment in a region should be towards other strategic activities leading to a region development,
- what should be a range of a proecological shaping of environment and what tools should be used,
- what are the basic reasons and mechanisms of discrepancy between the wealth of modern society and the quality of environment and the fulfilment of needs of future generations - which is connected with a lack of nature resources - and how to maintain the development nowadays and in future.

An argument for an alternative approach is a limited scale of the effects obtained in practice due to traditional activities but it doesn't that they are unnecessary.

The basic theses of the presentation are as following:

- Man has rights for clean environment during his life both in bodily and spiritual dimensions.
- There are mutual relationships between quality of life and environment of human life
- Theme and tools of proecological effect on life environment are described by a definition "human life".
- In the process of development quality of life and environment of life function superior to all developmental undertakings and restructurizational ones as well.
- Ecodevelopment is not an addition to socio-economical development of a region (and to restructurizational processes) because its principal role is to create quality of life and ecologically clean environment of life of contemporary and future generations. It should be done by widely understood protection of nature resources.

The aim of the preEconomical Growth and Proecological Formation of Environment of

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Human Life

The feature of contemporary reality is the lack in economy which is regarded as a common feature of each economic process taking place in conditions of limited availibility to resources and at unlimited needs of people. However such limit is not taken into consideration.

The lack in contemporary reality is due to functioning of given mechanisms and accepted aims of activity (maximum profit at any rate). Nobody should be convinced about such lack. It appears both in communities and regions. It is enough to compare all the tasks that should be fulfilled by communities with means they get for their activity. Perhaps, the lack functioning in the period of central planning received a new dimension - local one.

This lack in economy understood in such way is not noticed and very often neglected in economical considerations. The work presented by J. Kornai "Deficiency in economy" [1] is an exception. This deficiency has got a different structure. The parameters accompanying such deficiency are: poverty and underdevelopment in which many people live, fear and sadness, pain and suffering, differentiation in food distribution, hygiene, health, ecological conditions, working conditions, life expactancy, lack of flats, unemployment, limit of working places, indebtedness, limit of earnings, improper investment structure and lack of technology. Besides there is a lack of rights for man and endanger of his own safety (it is due to the fact that in democracy everyone is allowed to do whatever he wants) and there are cultural differences in the system of values between single people and groups. All the above mentioned factors increase the lack in economy. This lack is differentiated in space and time. The theory of economical growth and forms of its practical realisation are the answers of economic sciences and economical policy to the phenomenon of the lack in economy. "Flywheel " and "anti-crisis locomotives" in the program of regional policy worked out for our district [2] were a regional adaptation of this theory.

It should be underlined that protection of environment plays a very important part in the strategy of economical growth. Its lack is interpreted as a source of barriers and limitations for the continuation of economic growth and not as endanger for life and environment quality of a man's living in the region. This little difference has a significant meaning. It should matter what becomes the subject of proecological interaction:

- If it is infrastructure understood in narrow sense which functions lead to removing in time barrier endangers and increase of environment capacity.
- If it is creation of new qualities.

Not questioning the need of development of ecological infrastructure - in a short period of time - it should be underlined from a strategical point of view that such approach is only of a sector character and it is not satisfactory. Proecological forming of environment of man s life goes far beyond area recultivation, waste water treatment plants and filters on factory chimneys.

Living of a Man and Proecological Forming of Life in Environment

A man lives not only in biological and material dimension but there is spiritual life of a man with its transcendental aspect as well. This theorem needn't be proved.

At present there are two new types of endangers for biological environment of man's life which can be defined as following:

- antiecological consumption
- antiecological spiritual coercion of a man

If one wants to be credible while presenting the strategy of development of a region one cannot neglect these antiecological trends degradating quality of living and environment in a man's life in the region.

Numerous faces of lack in economy and in social sphere a contemporery man confronts with proper models of consumption - advised for different nations - in a didactic- educational process in mass culture, mass media, presented patterns and ways of behaviour as well as in economical - lawful mechanisms. This visible discrepancy causes that a man in his environment starts to function or has already functioned according to the rule: "you deserve ... but you cannot reach" [4,1-2]. Then a man does not accept his environment . It is impossible to discuss all such attitudes because they are very different.

They are antiecological and disturb quality of living and environment of a human living.

Such situation cannot be accepted from strategical point of view in the process of regional development. Its casts exceed advantages which are of over regional dimension. Created and preserved bad social - economic structures on the basis of such attitudes and tendencies are regarded as barries for development.

The second trend - called antiecological spiritual coercion, comprises development of so called ecological philosophy with all its negative aspects - such as formation of ecological sects, pantheism, adaptation of eastern religions and so called ecological fasism. I am not going to discuss all these trends. However, we cannot pretend that they exist. The theorem that within democracy everything is permitted and brings positive effects cannot be accepted from a strategical point of view. One should be aware of the fact that these trends would influence the formation of both quality of living and environment of human life. They will also question

our cultural subjectivity and identity and man's attitude to his own environment and society living there.

Sociotechnical methods of influencing consciousness and subconsciousness of a human being are of great importance in antiecological spiritual coercion. They make use of some principles:

- approvement and identification with so called lesser evil treated as good (the phenomena which appear not only in brutal films but in economy as well)
- negation of the truth by contradictory truth which reaches emotional sphere and causes appearances of coercion connected with the approval of given truth.

It can be said that such complex and deep outlook at development and environment of a human being's living goes beyond the strategy of a regional development. Then, however, one should realise that each strategy of a regional development will be in danger. Analysis of regional programmes worked out for our district within 1970 - 1996 proves the thesis that working out programmes could be strategy.

The conclusion is clear: human being has got right for unpolluted environment not only in biological sense but in all senses in which he lives - spiritual as well.

Quality of Living and Environment of Living and Other Strategical Activities

It can be said theoretically that strategy of formation of proecological environment of living in a region should play the most important role and it should be coordinated with other strategical undertakings. We know that different political, economical and even personal preferences cause that in practice the rules of proecological strategy meet difficulties. At present it can be postulated that regional gevernment should have rights to determine proecological preferences of environment and changing its quality must cost. On the other hand money obtained because of changing living qualities and ecological parameters of a man's living should be left in the place where such changes appeared.

A postulate presented in one of the restructurization concepts concerning the capital import together with dirty technologies to our region could be an example of a suggestion interfering with ecological parameters of living in such environment. The authors of this concept claim that these technologies should be further exported to countries weaker than we are [3]. Such suggestions cannot be accepted from the point of view of the above presented assumptions. It should be added that when we take into consideration the union with UE such solutions are not always presented. Environment should be protected against negative results of economic activity e.g. a deposit should be paid which will be later repaid under conditions of liquidating all negative effects for environment after closing any economic activity.

Range of Proecological Formation of Living Quality and Environment of a Human Being's Living

This range should be very wide and concern all aspects of human living. It should be determined by:

- correct construction of a definition concerning living quality and environment of man's living;
- diagnosis and valorization prepared in a proper way
- priorities rankings

On the other hand a man should be prepared for making proecological choices in all senses. It means that proecological formation of living quality and living environment should be understood as an educational process beyond such slogans as "keep off the grass", "look after animals". The essence of this process cannot be determined by a person or an organisation that will donate money.

It is characteristic that our local governments ask western experts for help in solving their ecological problems. These reports are correct as far as sector environment protection (nature, infrastructure) is concerned. There is a question if these reports will be forming environment of a human being's living in a proecological way in all aspects.

It should be pointed out that living quality and living environment of a man are characterised by different measurements which often change and they are so called "imported measurements". Continuation of such activity seems to destroy strategical activities. It should be remembered that "imported measurements" can bear foreign strategies and visions of living qualities and environment of man's living. Local governments should answer a question *if they are going to continue a strategy of a blind adaptation calling it regional policy or they will choose their own strategy taking into consideration living quality and environment of man's living.*

Formation of Living Quality and Environment of Man s Living and Assurance of a Permanent Development

The causes and discrepancy between living qualities of a modern society and future generations are of basic importance which should be solved in strategical planning for the maintenance of a permanent development. This problem is very complex. Our analysis and empirical studies seem to show that the cause of discrepancy between environment formation for today and in far future is a tempo of changes in a process of

management. This fast tempo in comparison to possibilities:

- eliminates a man from a process of management
- causes rapid growth of wastes in environment,
- creates bad structures which interfere socio-economical harmony and become barriers of development.

It is worth noticing that Japaneses when making a choice between two options: keeping high disproportions in the level of work efficiency in return for social peace or making these levels equal but with higher unemployment and pathologies connected with it - they decided to choose the first option [4].

Showing this cause and mechanism is not being against development and technique. It is only reflection if human needs should be fulfilled "on the basis of the highest technique" and the highest economical effects and what consequences it may cause for living quality in the region. Carring on this discussion on a region one should ask if there is high unemployment cleaning the town should be done by a computerized machine with all side effects or with a brush, a spade and a wheelbarrow.

The need for verification of a speed in changes in restructurizational processes - on the basis of Polish mining - has been proved in the works concerning "Żory", "Siemianowice "and "Pstrowski" mines[5]. It has been shown that closing down these mines gradually is cheaper if the costs of liquidation are estimated in economical, ecological and social dimension, in this way comprising all environment of a man's living. However, this statement was not accepted by the former Management responsible for mining, nowadays restructurizational processes are of evolutional character[7]. Evolutional solution of restructurizational problems and evolutional, strategical actions in our region will be of significant importance for creating living qualities and environment of living and for the maintenance of contstant development of the region.

In order to realize all the presented postulates local governments should have power to govern in all aspects of their activity.

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