

SOCIAL ECONOMIC ASPECTS OF THE GEOGRAPHIC RESEARCH OF THE ENVIRONMENT

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Complicated process of political, economic and social changes is rushing in our countries. The come-back of the democratic system and the market economy is its goal. We passed through the period, when all belongs to everybody and nobody was responsible for anything. This ideology stifled thoughtful relation of man to his environment. All was allowed in the interest to the "interest of the society". Soil, air, water had no price. It evoked non-effective relation of man to the natural and subsequently social environment. Great technical works were built in spirit of the motto "We command to the air and rain". Many of this works raised conflicts in the landscape from beginning of their existence. The less developed country, the bigger presumptions for bad quality of environment. Developing countries like smoking staks of factories. This was a symbol of livelihood of population also in our country. A developed state is interested in effects of smoking staks: What does go from staks up, where do the emissions descend, which consequences for the landscape and environment are to be expected.

The solution of environmental question "ex ante" is at the very beginning in our country. Unfortunately, the approach "ex post" is still dominant. Our twenty years investigation in this field contains following constituent parts:

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- geographic characteristic of elements and main interactions in the environmental system,
- evaluation of negative environmental impacts,
- geographic differentiation of environment,
- selection of landscape segments, asking for special care,
- synthetic geographic evaluation of environment,
- territorial prognosis of environmental trends.

The environment was understood as a system of abiotic, biotic and social-economic elements with which the man is in contact, which are remodeled by the man and which are used for a satisfaction of his demands. The environmental system was studied as a subsystem of natural and a subsystem of socio-economic environment.

The natural environment was comprehended as a continuously changing base for creation of living conditions of the man and society in their historical development according to demands of the determined period. But the man needs the nature not only for his economic activities, but he needs ecologic communication with nature for healthy biologic and social life. Natural subsystem consists of elements relief, soils, water, air and biota.

Economic and non-economic activities of the man are concentrated in the socio-economic environment. Productive and non-productive activities satisfy the realization of needs of the people, create conditions for next development but by the same time, has a negative backfoot to environment. This subsystem is characterized with elements of population, settlements, forestry, water management, agriculture, industry, transport and recreation.

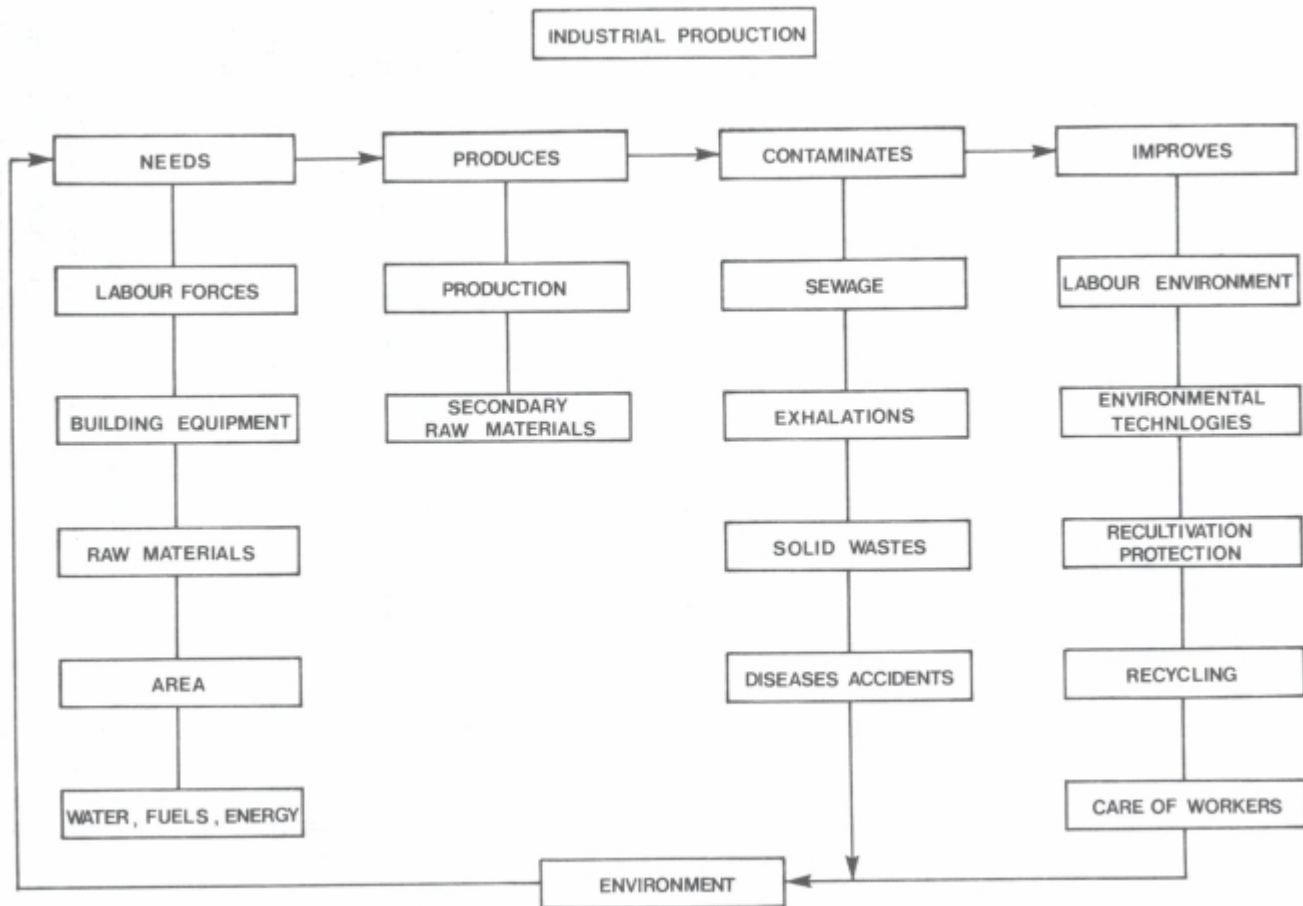
Basic informational inputs in the subsystem of natural environment characterized the carrying capacity of the landscape. The inputs in the socio-economic subsystem presented a survey about main sources and localities of negativ environmental impacts of the activities of the man. Based on this information, interactions in the environmental system were assessed.

Common principles for evaluation of the level of the negative impacts is possible to define as follows:

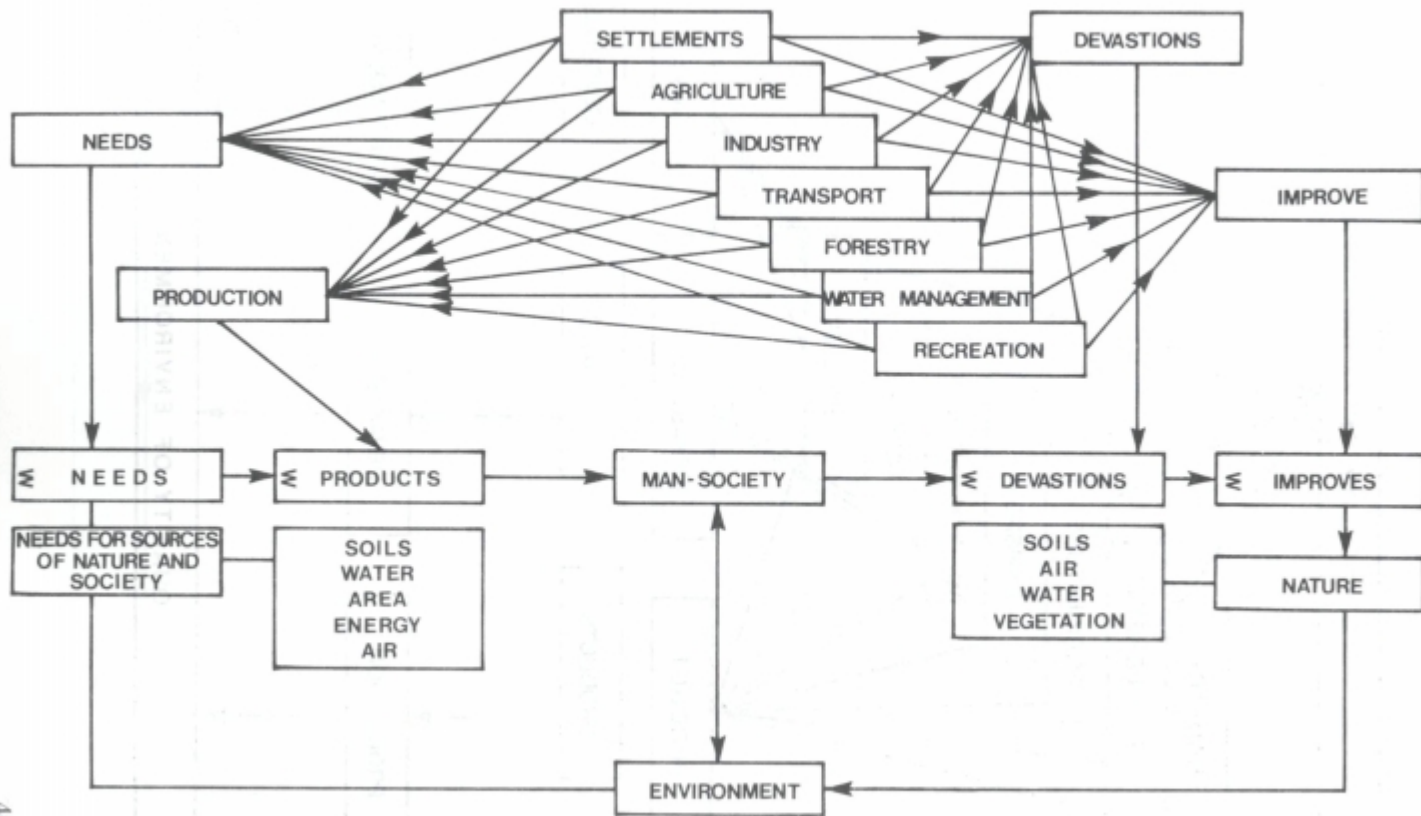
level	influence on the element	influence on the environmental system	intensity and regional extent of the influence
0	neglective	harmless in the model region	under the recommended standard, occurrence sporadic, local
1	mild	damages neglective to small in the model region	replying to the standard without standing effects, only a small extent
2	middle	middly harmful	up to the average of the country, mild intensity in the larger part of the model region, higher intensity in localities
3	strong	strongly harmful in the season, middly harmful permanently	over the average of the country, not over the extreme limit of the standard in the larger part of the model region, middle, sporadically strong influence
4	very strong	permanently harmful, sometime a crash	often over the extreme limit of the standard, permanently bad conditions of the element in larger part of the region, in localities very strong influence or crashes

Model of individual elements of the socio-economic subsystem were constructed. They specify demands of individual branches and activities. They show exploitation of the nature and expected effect of the activity. On the other hand, devastations, contaminations and destructions of the environment as well as eliminations of negative impacts is taken into account. The model of industry is brought out as an example. By the same approach, settlements, agriculture, transport, water management, forestry and recreation are elaborated.

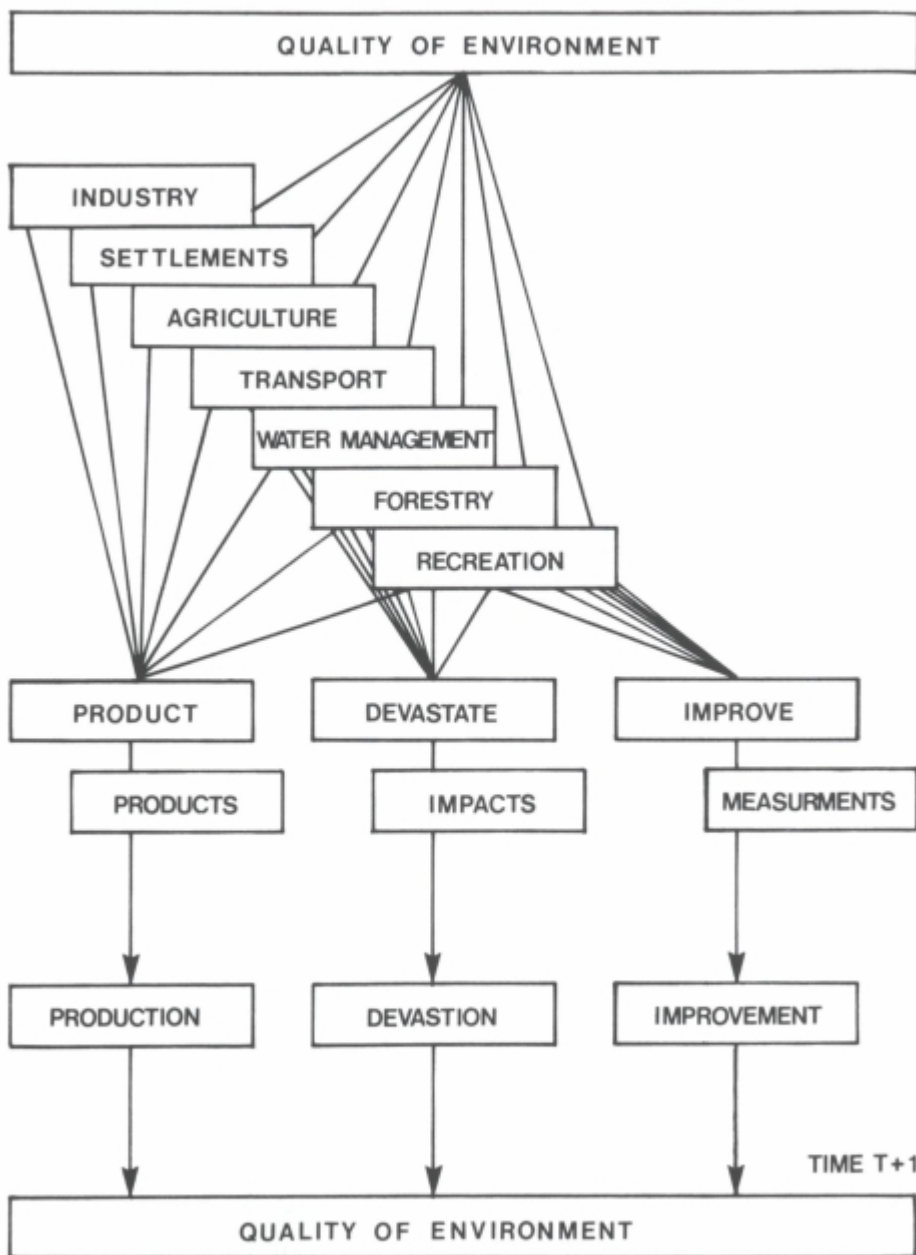
Common demand, extend of productions, devastations and eliminations are summarized in the summary model. The summary model of the environmental dynamic shows the succession of changes under the impact of economic and social activities. Its content is possible to detail or to generalize.



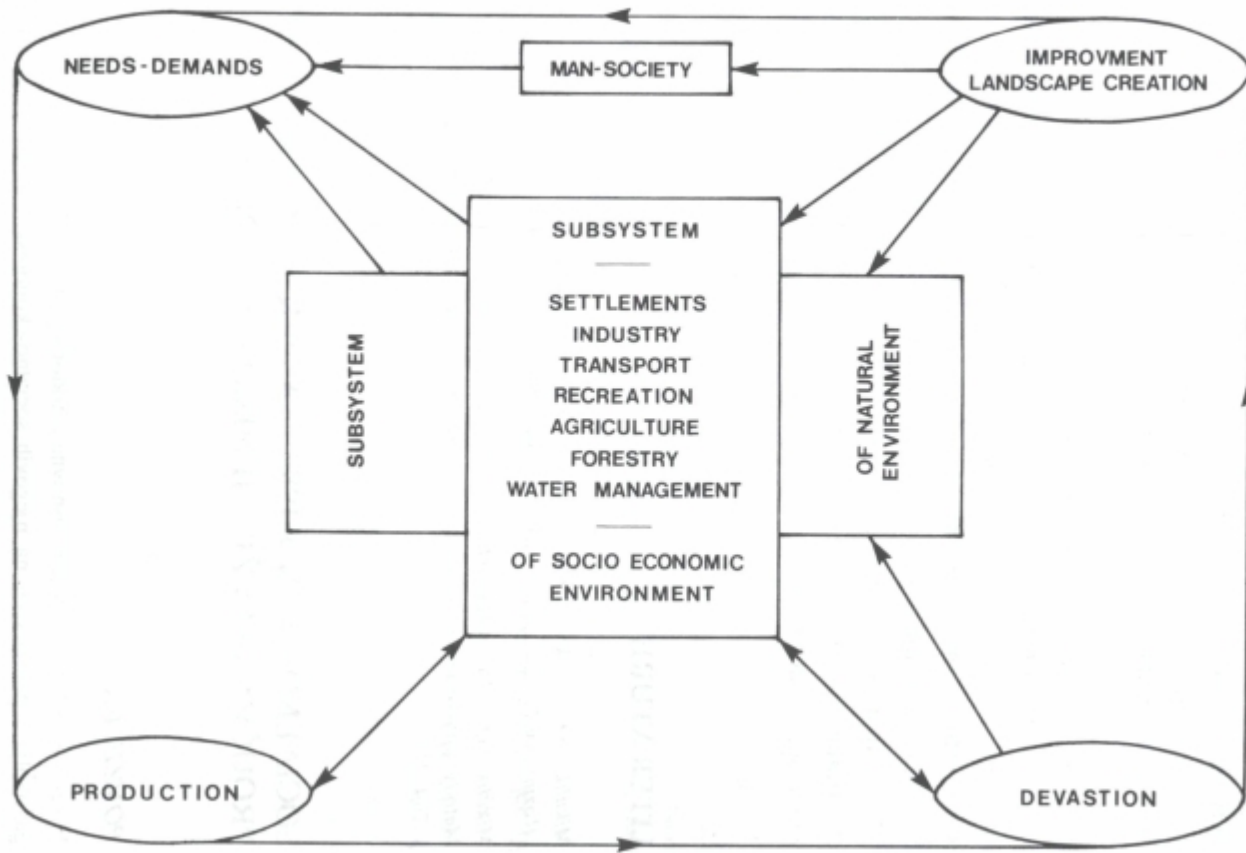
SUMMARY MODEL OF ENVIRONMENT



TIME T



MODEL OF ENVIRONMENTAL SYSTEM



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The time differences between devastations and their improvement increased because an intensive care of environment did not enter into the foreground of interest before the second half of twentieth century, Deficiency in the environmental quality is the consequence.

It follows from this fact that not only an evaluation of present quality and a suggestion of measurements for improvement but middle-time and long-time prognoses are the task of environmental investigation. The goal is to project improvements intime and to minimalize the time period between devastation and improvement. The most suitable but till this time selten applicated are methods of elimination any origin of negative environmental impacts.Establishment of the whole legilstive system which would not admit to exceptions is one of necessary presumptions of it.

LITERATURE

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SOCIALNO-EKONOMSKI ASPEKTI GEOGRASKEGA PROUČEVANJA ŽIVLJENJSKEGA OKOLJA

POVZETEK

V referatu so predstavljena osnovna izhodišča geografskih proučevanj življenjskega okolja s poudarkom na njegovih socialno-ekonomskih aspektih. Metodologija proučevanja temelji na naslednjih izhodiščih:

- geografske značilnosti pokrajnotvornih elementov in glavne interakcije v siste-

- mu življenjskega okolja,
- vrednotenje negativnih vplivov človekovih dejavnosti na življenjsko okolje,
- geografska diferenciacija stanja življenjskega okolja,
- izbor in predlog pokrajinskih enot, kjer je potreben poostren nadzor in varovanje,
- kompleksno vrednotenje stanja življenjskega okolja(sinteza),
- prostorsko diferencirana prognoza razvoja življenjskega okolja.

Življenjsko okolje pojmuemo kot sistem abiotičnih, biotičnih in družbeno-ekonomskih elementov, ki jih človek spreminja ter uporablja za zadovoljevanje svojih potreb in je z njimi v stiku. Pri proučevanju sistema življenjskega okolja smo upoštevali oba subsistema naravnega in socialno-ekonomskega.

Predstavljamo splošne poglede na vrednotenje posameznih negativnih interakcij in njihovo vrednotenje v sistemu življenjskega okolja. Kot primer iz socialno-ekonomskega subsistema pa predstavljamo model industrije, kamor smo vključili tako porabo, obseg proizvodnje, vpliv spremljajočih naprav, kot tudi njeno degradacijsko vlogo. Ta kompleksni model dinamike življenjskega okolja nam ponazarja stopnjo sprememb, ki nastajajo pod vplivom gospodarskih dejavnosti.

Prikazani model življenjskega okolja predstavlja okvirno podlago za projekcijo razvojne spirale sprememb življenjskega okolja, ki jih povzročajo posamezne človekove dejavnosti in družba z zadovoljevanjem njenih potreb in zahtev. To spiralo tvori vrsta točk, ki definirajo kvaliteto življenjskega okolja v nekem trenutku. V predstavljenem prispevku gre torej za poizkus ponazoritve teoretičnega okvira proučevanj, kjer smo upoštevali večletne raziskovalne izkušnje na tem tem področju.



The Region of Ostrava - coalmines, iron-mills and barren grounds
Ostravska pokrajina - premogovniki, železarniški odpadki, železarne