



KAHRAMANMARAŞ BÖLGESİNDE EKOLOJİK MODERNİZASYON: EKONOMİK GELİŞME İLE BİRLİKTE YABAN HAYATININ VE SULAK ALANLARIN SÜRDÜRÜLEBİLİRLİĞİNİN SAĞLANMASI

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ÖZET

Günümüzde, ekonomistler arasında, çevrenin korunması ile ekonomik büyümenin yan yana gelebileceğini ileri süren, çevreciler arasında da çevrecilik yaklaşımlarının temelinde sadece çevreyi ön plana aldığı ve ekonomik büyümeye antipatik yaklaşan “ecocentrist” yaklaşımlar görülmekte iken, bunun yanında ekonomik gelişmenin çevre koruma ile çok yakından ilişkili olduğunu ileri süren; ekolojik modernizasyon, proaktif çevre stratejileri çevresel partnerlikler (yeşil ittifaklar), çevreci girişimcilik gibi, daha çok çevresel problemlere teknik çözümler öneren; çevre yönetimi ve kontrolü için daha etkin ilişkiler oluşturmayı amaçlayan “technocentrist” yaklaşımlar geliştirilmiştir. Bu çalışmada “technocentrist” özellik gösteren yaklaşımlardan ekolojik modernizasyon konusu ele alınmıştır.

Ekolojik modernizasyonun amacı kantitatif gelişmeden kalitatif gelişmeye geçişi sağlamaktır. Makro planda ekolojik modernizasyon enerji ve kaynak kullanımlı endüstrilerden hizmet ve bilgi kullanımlı endüstrilere geçişi amaçlarken mikro planda yeni, temiz teknolojilerin ve üretim yöntemlerinin kullanılmasını amaçlamaktadır. Bunun yanında ekolojik modernizasyon üretilen ürünlerin daha verimli bir şekilde ve daha az enerji ile üretilmesini amaçlamaktadır.

Türkiye, Dünya'nın önemli kuş göç alanları üzerinde yer almaktadır. Kahramanmaraş Gavur Gölü de bu göç yolları üzerinde önemli bir yer tutmaktadır. Ancak Gavur gölünün, Amik ve Emen ovaları örneğinde olduğu gibi, tarım alanları elde edilmesi amacıyla kurutulmaya çalışılması kuşlar ve sulak alanlar yaban hayatı açısından olumsuz etki yaratmaktadır. Diğer yandan Aksu nehrinin sularının ve Kahramanmaraş yöresindeki mevcut barajların, çevrede bulunan sanayi tesislerinin artıklarıyla kirletilmesi sonucu, akuatik yaşam ortadan kalkma tehlikesi ile karşı karşıyadır.

Kahramanmaraş bölgesinde ekolojik modernizasyon'un gerçekleştirilmesi için; kentin çevresel bütünlüğünün bozulmasını önlemeye, toplumun ekonomik ve sosyal düzeyinin artışının sağlanmasına yönelik olarak, sivil toplum kuruluşları ve kamu kuruluşlarının bir araya gelerek katılımlı politikalar oluşturmaları sağlanmalıdır. Yörede ekonomik faaliyet gösteren işletmelerin çevreye karşı duyarlı olmaları ve AB'ne giriş sürecinde olan

ülkemizde, AB ülkelerinde geçerli olan EMAS ve Dünya'da çevre korumada önemli bir standart haline gelen ISO 14000 standartlarına uygun bir şekilde faaliyet göstermeleri rekabet üstünlüğü oluşturacaktır. Ekonomi ve çevre faktörlerinin işbirliği içerisinde entegrasyonunu içeren ekolojik modernizasyon bu çerçevede yaban hayatı ve sulak alanların sürdürülebilirliğinde etkili olacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: *Ekolojik Modernizasyon, Kahramanmaraş, Sulak Alanlar, Yaban Hayatı*

ECOLOGICAL MODERNISATION IN KAHRAMANMARAŞ DISTRICT: PROVIDING THE SUSTAINABILITY OF WILDLIFE AND WETLANDS ALONG WITH ECONOMICAL DEVELOPMENT

ABSTRACT

Today, while there have been ecocentrist approaches that they assert not be able to come together environment protection with economical development among the economists and also they basically take only environment to the front and antipathetic to the economical development among the environmentalists, however, two other approaches have been developed, one of them was called ecological modernisation approach that asserts economical development has good relation with environment protection, the other was called technocentrist approach that proposes proactive environment strategies, environmental partnerships (green alliances), environmental challenging and many technical solutions to the environmental catastrophes. In this study, ecological modernisation of the approaches have been carrying technocentric attributes was investigated.

The aim of the ecological modernisation is to prove the transition from quantitative development to the qualitative development. In macroplan, while ecological modernisation aims to the transition from the industries that energy and source based to the industries that service and information based, in microplan, it aims using clean technology and also production ways. However, it aims more productivity and less energy for the production of assets.

Turkey takes place on the location of the important bird migration ways. Kahramanmaraş-Gavur Lake is also onto important bird migration ways. But as shown in the examples of the Amik Lake and Emen Plains, drying of the Gavur Lake for getting farming field creates negative impact from the point of birds and wildlife of wetlands. On the other hand, in the result of the pollution by the wastes of industry around the Aksu River and dams that are available in Kahramanmaraş location, acuatic life suffers survive.

To realize the ecological modernisation around Kahramanmaraş district; nongovernmental organizations and state must come into consensus and must be created participatory policies for the getting up economical and social level of the public and measuring environmental wholeness of the province. The companies that are active in the area must be sensitive to the environment, and while preparing for the entrance to the EU, they must work in the concordant to EMAS and ISO 14000 for the perfect competition that have been valid in EU. In the concept of integration of economics and environmental factors, ecological modernisation will have influence on sustainability of wildlife and wetlands.

Keywords: *Ecological Modernisation, Kahramanmaraş, Wetlands, Wildlife*

1. Introduction

Recently in the area of environmentally academic research, technocentrist approaches that rationalist and technocratic, and concerned with the better ordering and regulation of the environment was developed. In these terms ecological modernisation is technocentrist [1]. Ecological modernisation rest upon a new vision of the relationship between the environment and economy [2] “and involves a restructuring of the economy along more environmentally sound principles, but it does not require any radical change to the current economic or political system [3]”.

Ecological modernisation approach possible win-win solutions [4]. Instead of win-lose approach that takes only environment or economy to the front stage, ecological modernisation takes win-win approach that executes sustainability both of them.

The basic argument is that the central institutions of modern society can be transformed in order to avoid the ecological crisis [5], but ecological modernisation rather than seeing environmental protection as a brake on growth, it promotes the application of new forms of environmental policy as a positive influence on economic development [6]. For example Japan has been described as having “broadly adopted an ecological modernisation position”[7].

2. MATERIAL AND METHOD

In this research, ecological modernisation approach was investigated. This approach contains win-win method that aims environment protection with economical development. Increased environmental sensibilities and the expectations related to economical progress by human being augment the interest being to ecological modernisation. In this study, the references on the ecological modernisation are viewed and then some of suggestions are made according to findings to realize the ecological modernisation in Kahramanmaraş region.

3. FINDINGS

Environmentalism as an area of academic interest focuses on the interface of two largely abutting ideologies that influence decision making in natural resource management. They are the technocentric and ecocentric ideologies. Natural resource managers who operate largely within the technocentric realm are profoundly optimistic about humans’ ability and ingenuity to continually solve problems of natural resource scarcity and the ongoing problem of environmental degradation. In contrast, ecocentrists are much more pessimistic about the potential of human inventiveness. Their thinking and behaviour are tempered largely by the belief that all things are constrained by natural limits, and moving beyond these limits has a dire consequences in the long term for humankind by upsetting the natural balance of ecological processes [8].

Ecological modernisation [9], proactive environmental strategies [10], green alliances [11], enviropreneurship [12] as “suggest technical solutions to environmental problems supra; make more effective relations for environment management and control [1]” technocentrist

approaches are being more important. Ecological modernisation that is one of the technocentrist approaches is tackled with below.

3.1. Historical Development And Various Meanings Of Ecological Modernisation

The ecological modernisation theory was first developed during the early 1980s by a small group of environmental social scientists in Western Europe, notably Netherlands (e.g., Mol, Spaargaren, Hajer), Germany (e.g., Janicke, Simonis) and the United Kingdom (e.g., Huber, Cohen, Weale) [7].

Since the Brundtland Report (1987) and the UNCED conference in Rio, 1992, the discourse of ecological modernisation has clearly dominated the environmental debate and environmental policy making in all major industrialised countries [13].

“While ecological modernisation is generally presented as a conceptual framework for understanding the potential of economy environment integration, as a concept it has been interpreted and applied in three main ways. First it has been used to describe the ways in which modern society is responding to its increased awareness of, and anxiety about, the ecological risks associated with industrialism. Second it has been used to describe and analyse emerging discourses in the debate on the environment and industrialism. Third it has been used to a prescriptive way as a concept to guide programmes of policy reform [6]”.

Ecological modernisation is characterized by the themes of partnership between industry, environmentalists and government to solve problems. It is therefore a problem-solving paradigm which regards economic growth and environmental protection as compatible [3]. But solving of the problem is being arrived by preventive approaches not by a responsive approach.

Ecological modernisation is often used as a synonym for strategic environmental management, industrial ecology, eco-restructuring, and so on [14].

Proponents of ecological modernisation maintain that environmental issues have become institutionalized within corporate decision making processes. Furthermore, they believe that new technological innovations are allowing firms to deal more effectively with tensions between economic growth and environmental sustainability [15].

“One basic tenet of ecological modernisation is that it will be supported by business as it involves financial advantage –it responds to environmental issues through notions of profitable enterprise-. This comes about through five forms [5]”:

- First, through reduced pollution and waste production resulting in greater business efficiency
- Second, through avoiding future financial liabilities, such as the potential future cost of clearing up contaminated land
- Third, creating a better environment has benefits for, and attractions to, a company’s workforce
- Fourth, through the sale of ‘environmentally-friendly’ products and services

- Fifth, through the sale of pollution prevention abatement technology

In the new thinking, competitiveness arises from increasing productivity in the use of resources. Productivity improvements must be never ending. Seen in this light, virtually all forms of corporate pollution are manifestations of economic waste. Improving environmental performance through better technology and methods, then, will often increase productivity and offset or partially offset the cost of the improvements. Corporations should see environmental improvement not as a regulatory matter but as an essential part of improving productivity and competitiveness [16].

Ecological modernisation has been institutionalized in the industrial standards known as ISO 14000, which specify a series of practices a firm must follow to protect the environment [17].

The companies that are active in the area must be sensitive to the environment, and while preparing for the entrance to the EU, “they must work in the concordant to EMAS and ISO 14000 for the perfect competition that have been valid in EU [18]”.

ISO 14001:2004 version includes that environmental policy, legal and other requirements, objectives, targets and programmes, resources, roles, responsibility and authority, competence, training and awareness, communication, documentation, control of documents, monitoring and measurement, evaluations of compliance, corrective action and preventive action, control of records, internal audit and management review [19].

3.2. Ecological Modernisation from Point of the Affairs Among Environment, Economy and Technology View

Ecological modernisation theorists refute calls by earlier environmentalists for a reduction in technology -dematerialization- as a strategy for preserving ecosystems. Instead, ecological modernisationists call for more advanced technological innovation – superindustrialization- which will lead to ecologically sustainable forms of production and consumption [15].

Ecological modernisation is in essence, that the correlation between economic activity and environmental quality can be described by a U- shaped curve (Figure 1). The early stages of economic growth produce a net loss of environmental quality but once society reaches a certain per capita income the relationship reverses and further growth produces improvement in environmental quality. The thinking behind the model is that people in poor countries cannot afford to , and are not inclined to, save the planet: they are too preoccupied with their own survival. Once however, basic needs are met, individuals find the time, money and inclination to think again about nature [20].

As seen in the situation of technology level at low level, human being transforms the think structure from nature protection to sustainability of life challenge.

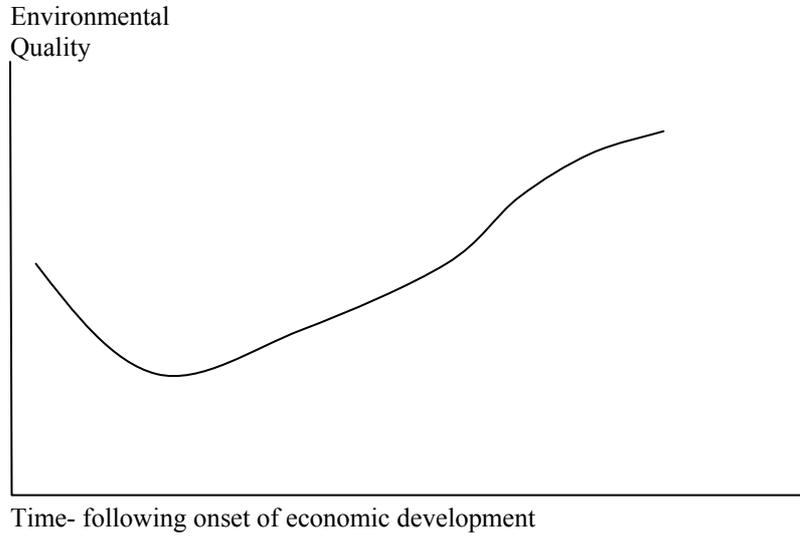


Figure1. The Correlation Between Economic Activity and Environmental Quality[20]

The EU's sixth environment action programme covering the period 2000-10, which is implicitly adopting an approach based on ecological modernisation principles:

- What we have to achieve is a de-coupling of the negative impacts on the environment and the consumption of natural resources from economic growth while keeping the environment intact by a more efficient use of resources and higher environmental standards. By enhancing the eco-efficiency of our patterns of production and consumption, we will reduce the footprint of our society on this planet. "European Commission, 1999:22" [5].

3.3. Assumptions, Characteristics, and Goal's of Ecological Modernisation

Ecological modernisation theory includes a set of assumptions [13]:

- The established economic and political order is, in principle, fully capable of incorporating ecological goals
- A sound physical environment is not irrelevant for the economy, but actually an important precondition for sustained economic growth and prosperity
- Science and technology are not necessarily hostile the ecological principles, but can make a major contribution to environmental reform
- Environmental policy can benefit substantially from using economic instruments and market forces

- Bureaucratic top-down approaches have to be replaced by processes of consensus formation and the involvement of social movements and the wider public at the national and international level
- Anticipation, prevention and an integrated approach to environmental protection are both ecologically more effective and economically more viable than end-of-pipe solutions and attempts at *post hoc* damage limitation

Strong ecological modernisation consists of these characteristics [5]:

- Broad changes to institutional and economic structure of society incorporating ecological concerns
- Open, democratic decision making with participation and involvement
- Concerned with the international dimensions of the environment and development
- A more open-ended approach with no single view, but multiple possibilities with ecological modernisation providing orientation

Ecological modernisation aims to turn quantitative growth into qualitative growth. At the macro-economic level, it seeks to shift the emphasis away from energy-and resource-intensive industries towards service-and knowledge- intensive industries. At the micro-economic level, it aims for an efficiency revolution through the intelligent implementation of new, clean technologies and production methods [13].

Through the use of new production technologies, ecological modernisation is projected to bring about cleaner production processes, higher recycling rates, and lower emissions of pollutants [17]. The ecological modernisation case is that we could be producing goods more efficiently with less energy. In addition to ecological modernisation is an attractive option for governments as it does not entail a break with existing policies on the economy and society but instead allows government to use its powers to steer the economy in a more sustainable direction [21].

4. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

Ecological modernisation to understand the implementation of environmental policy at the local scale and its integration with economic development activities [5].

While setting up local environmental policies, “first stage peculiarities as: instead of ‘command and control’- *ad hoc*, fragmented and bureaucratic approach to environmental regulation; react-and-cure strategy using end-of-pipe technological solutions, second stage peculiarities as: ecological modernisation-attempt to integrate environmental concerns into overall policy; pollution prevention; adoption of the precautionary principle and an emphasis on changing production processes to prevent pollution rather than clean it up [2]” applying this approach will provide economical development and also provide protection of environment pollution, so provide important contribution to sustainability of wildlife and wetlands in the region.

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When ecological modernisation would be applied in rural region as in “Rehabilitation Project of Eastern Anatolia Watersheds”, two aims can be realized. These are [22]:

- Protecting of natural resource destruction
 - Decreasing of rural poverty”
- described as well.

However this Project decided to make some actions related to watershed improving as below [22]:

- To decide the problems having by rural people who have been living in the watersheds and to find a solutions
- To apply the plans that are going to decrease the using of natural resources
- To protect the soil by using vegetative applications
- To encourage the production of silage on the both of dry and arable lands for the pasture wealthy

When looking at the actions of the Project that is planning to carry out some aims, environment protection and economical development will be simultaneously realized. This means the basic peculiarity of ecological modernisation approach.

According to research carried out by Ketmen [22] in Kahramanmaraş region, the rural people who have been living in watersheds as in Çağlayancerit, Beşenli, Kozludere-Peynirdere, Kazanlıpınar-Kuzucak say that this Project in the future will prevent 27 % of flood and overflow, protect 25.49 % of water resources, create 24.18 % new employment possibility and take profit 17.65 % agricultural production. However, plantations in the project area with forest trees will prevent 5 % of avalanche and supply fuelwood and timber and also provide new hunting areas.

These results occured are very important from the point of sustainability of wildlife and wetlands view. So, positive approaches for the future on the environment will be protected as economical development will be taken in rural region as.

But the realization of these positive expectations depends on the applying of ecological modernisation.

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