

functional and methodological implications. Utopias are not only a literary form of expression, a product of fantasy or negligence of potential opportunities. In fact, as some global visions of the world, utopias can play an important inspiration of historical consciousness. Oscar Wilde assured that <...> *a map of the world which does not include utopia is not worth even glancing at, for it leaves out the country at which Humanity is always landing.*¹¹ Discovery of America for Europeans become “the Earth of unlimited possibilities”. It was a dreamlike place where better counter-world might be possible. In fact, American democracy has been an inspirational pattern for many political thinkers living in Europe since now.

Sustainable development as the idea of exceeding *status quo*

The reflection on the principle of sustainable development within the context of utopian consciousness plays a meaningful role for the previous attempts of implementation as well as planning the new ways of understanding the integrated order of social, economical and environmental spheres. Appealing different neoliberal apologists and representatives of the neoliberal free market economy to the universal rhetoric of human rights, human dignity, or ecological sustainability not always correspond with their practical tendency of supporting, and in many cases even creating from its beginning the class power. The evident example of such a practice is a deepening poverty in many regions of the globe or worldwide disintegration of ecosystems. The pursuit of the new and better solutions to the existing social order seems the indispensable challenge. It can turn out the negative tendencies and brake through the occurring difficulties in building sustainable economy supported by pro-ecological and pro-social activity.

Literature

1. Hull Z., *Wartości ekonomiczne dla zrównoważonego rozwoju*, [w:] A. Pawłowski (ed.), *Filozoficzne i społeczne uwarunkowania zrównoważonego rozwoju*, Monografie Komitetu Inżynierii Środowiska PAN, Vol. 16, Lublin 2003.
2. C. Kościelniak, *Utopia, antyutopia, kontr utopia. Przyczynek do analizy metodologicznej*, [w:] K. Brzechczyn, *Ścieżki transformacji. Ujęcie teoretyczne i opisy empiryczne*, Poznańskie studia z Filozofii i Humanistyki, t. 19, Wydawnictwo Zysk i S-ka, Poznań 1997
3. *Our Common Future. The World Commission on Environment*, Oxford University Press, Oxford 1991.

Monika GUZEWICZ

The John Paul II Catholic University of Lublin

SOCIOLOGICAL SITUATION OF STILLBIRTH IN POPULATION OF POLAND

The situation of the women who experienced a child loss before giving actual birth is an important subject, as unsuccessful termination of pregnancy is a problem for many women and their families. The situation is even more difficult, as even pregnancy prophylaxis does not guarantee successful termination of pregnancy. Despite the development of medicine and prenatal diagnosis, the state health care does not make it widely available to pregnant women. Very often the decision whether to start or discontinue prenatal testing is based on economic factors. Prenatal tests in Poland are expensive and not refunded by government. What is more, a situation when a woman loses her child before its birth is still a taboo subject in Polish society, which does not help the parents to deal with their loss. The terminology concerning stillbirths varies depending on the branch describing it. In sociological understanding, according to the Demographic Yearbook of Poland (2012), the issue of births and deaths is regulated as follows: “according to the definitions of terms concerning duration of pregnancy, miscarriages, stillbirths and live births, the following rules apply: stillbirth (death of fetus) is a complete expulsion of the fetus from the body system of the

¹¹ Quoted after: Z. Bauman, *Socialism – the Active Utopia*, George Allen & Unwin Ltd, London 1976, p. 4.

mother, either naturally or by external forces, after twenty-second week of pregnancy; after the removal, the fetus does not breathe nor show other signs of life (such as cardiac function, pulsation of the umbilical cord, or noticeable muscles contractions dependent on the will)". Vital statistics. Birth. Demographic Yearbook, pg. 18 This definition of birth and death of newborns, recommended by the World Health Organization, in Poland came to life in 1994. The method of calculation is as follows: until 1993, the number of stillbirths was calculated based on the Reths' rule; quotient of the number of deaths of newborns in given year and a proportion of live births in given year. Since 1994 to present era, infant mortality rate and dead births is calculated as quotient of the total number of deaths of newborns and total number of live births registered in given year. For statistical purposes, medical documentation concerning perinatal period should include all liveborn newborns, but also fetuses (born dead) "weighing at least five hundred grams in the moment of birth; and if birth weight is unknown – fetuses born after at least twenty-two weeks of pregnancy or measuring twenty-five centimeters in body length (from the top of the skull to the heel)". Premature birth is a complex problem. The overall perinatal mortality affects up to seventy percent of newborns. Medically, premature birth is characterized as completing pregnancy between twenty-second and the end of thirty-seventh week of its duration (Dudenhausen, Pschyrembel, 2002, p. 89; Marianowski, Cyganek, 2002, p. 357). Premature birth itself is defined as giving birth to a dead fetus who weights more than five hundred grams or a live newborn, regardless of its birth weight or gestational age. The birth weight and gestational age are the criteria used in defining prematurity in birth. In Poland, the incidence of preterm birth is within the range of six to eight percent. The aetiology is multifactorial. It is connected with socio-economic factors, experiencing stillborns during earlier procreating efforts and risk factors for failing current pregnancy. Although in many cases it is often impossible to determine the specific cause, it is possible to observe simultaneous occurrence of several factors. At any time during pregnancy intrauterine death of fetus, in Latin called graviditas obsoleta, can occur. Assistant professor Stefan Jaworski defines it as fetal death before the fetus' complete expulsion or removal from the body system of the mother, irrespective of the duration of pregnancy. Fetus is declared dead if it does not breathe or show any other sign of life, such as heart rate, pulsation of the umbilical cord or muscle contractions dependent on the will. Jaworski distinguishes:

- early fetus death (less than twenty weeks of gestation),
- intermediate fetus death (between twentieth and twenty-seventh week),
- late fetus death (more than twenty-seven weeks of gestation).

On the basis of demographic data, a decrease in the number of stillbirths in Poland can be observed. In 2009-2012 it decreased by eight point forty-one percent. The percentage of stillbirths in urban population decreased by ten point thirty-five percent, while in rural areas – by five point eighty-one percent. This is due to the availability of the medical care and improving its quality, which includes prenatal testing and possibility of carrying out the operation of fetus during pregnancy. The discrepancies observed in dead births between cities and rural areas can be explained with migration of young people to larger cities and the fact that patients with pregnancy risk are directed to the departments of pathology of pregnancy, which are located in cities, hence higher proportion of stillbirths in cities.

Slawomira HAJDUK
Bialystok University of Technology

CURRENT PROBLEMS OF SYSTEM SPACE0 MANAGEMENT – SELECTION OF PROBLEMS

Introduction. Inefficient space management system in Poland became a barrier to the social and economy development of communes. The lack of town and country planning regulating the space development issues in the form of a legal act is a serious problem. Due to it local self-