

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT

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Abstract

The concept of sustainable development means all forms and methods of socio-economic development, whose foundation is primarily to ensure a balance between these socio-economic systems and the natural capital. Sustainable development is development that aims to satisfy the needs of present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs, definition given by the World Commission on Environment and Development.

Key words: The concept, sustainable development, socio-economic development, natural capital.

INTRODUCTION

Human role in transforming the environment was intuit over a century ago by Al. Von Humboldt, was reaffirmed by S. Mehedinți, G. Vâlsan, George P., G. Bertrand, Ed Bonnefous and others who make a distinction between natural and humanized environment, anthropogenic or enlighten.

Always human activities can cause changes much more complex and larger scale than natural phenomena (soil erosion, warping white, deforestation and forest vegetation grassy, changing areas species of flora and fauna or even disappearance of some of them. The concept of sustainable development means all forms and methods of socio-economic development, whose foundation is primarily to ensure a balance between these socio-economic systems and the natural capital. Sustainable development is development that aims to satisfy the needs of present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs, definition given by the World Commission on Environment and Development.

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At the UN Conference in Rio de Janeiro, 1992, report entitled "Our Common Future", sustainable economic development and sustainable growth is "a new path of development to support human progress not only in a few places and for several years, but for the entire planet for a long future. The man, the environment and the economy formed a unitary system to

balance the need to ensure the entire human society. As a result, new concepts have the complex relations man-economy-environment and seek to prevent the negative effects resulting from the recovery of resources for economic, allowing a balanced development of socio-economic systems and environmental order to ensure that there are not only the present generation But also the future.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The strategy of sustainable development requires a correlation between economic, technological and human type, on the one hand, and those type of environment, on the other.

There are two categories of factors with a role in sustainable development: - basic factors that are features with a role states, and include elements of the natural environment (geographical position, climate, relief, geological structure, water, vegetation, fauna, land and resources dependent on these items) and social components of the main role which returns to labor.

- factors "peak" that their companies are highly developed and are represented through improved technologies, personnel with high level scientific research so well organized. Sustainable development for three distinct dimensions:

- an ecological dimension, to ensure compatibility of man-nature;
- a social and human dimension, to help revive the current and future generations;
- a territorial dimension (national, regional and global) determined trends increasingly exacerbated by globalization or globalization, integration multipolaritate.

Economic development in contemporary society, characterized by an increasingly obvious trend of globalization, generates, unfortunately, the hue and phenomena of crisis, which is felt both in the purchase of raw materials and energy resources, agricultural resources and water, as and the demographic, social and cultural. Ultimately, excessive consumption of natural resources, in terms of growth Demographics of uncurbed, the cause of ecological crisis which negatively affects economic development. The need to address in an environmental perspective, the policies of economic development, according to the concept of "capacity building" was reaffirmed at the conference in Rio de Janeiro, from 1992 to the Kyoto in 1997, and was resumed recently when Summit the Earth in Johannesburg in 2002.

Sustainable economic development, as defined by the BRUNTLAND since 1998, is not only "the development which corresponds to the current needs of society without compromising the ability to meet the

needs of future generations. In this context, the state of the economy, on any scale-local, regional or global 'can not be isolated state environment, the ability sustentation it.

For a long time, until the latter by about 20 years, give priority to economic growth, excluding the issues of environmental protection. Serious manifestation of the deteriorating environment components are required to change this mentality. Certainly the prospect that economic growth before environmental protection is possible. It may support such a strategy by the fact that a stable economy and generate funds allow an intensive social work in the field of environmental protection. This applies in particular for developing countries. It promotes environmental damage and health consequences for present and future generations. It also asked the problem is not the need of participation of all countries in solving global problems of environmental protection (climate change, the ozone layer, desertification, etc.). Countries, especially those in developing countries are faced with serious environmental problems locally; none have cash, especially materials, to contribute to solving the global.

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Table 1

Criteria of sustainable development and areas of coverage		
Main categories	The basic criterion	Scope
A	Biosystems protection and their components	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conservation of biodiversity - Protection of air, water, forests and soils - protection of human health and animals
B	Effectiveness of the natural, material and human	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - soil productivity - Energy Inputs - The renewable / non - - Labor Productivity
C	Equity (among states in regional and local)	<p>Among states:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Phenomena global pollution <p>In the region:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Transboundary Pollution - Water Pollution border - Pollution major river basins - degree of exhaustion of resources - distribution of the social costs of environmental protection <p>Local:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - renewable resources - The population and size Member - environmental behavior of human communities

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Both the economy and ecology, does dependence law of balanced ecosystems and social systems, the volume of resources (material, energy, information) that development. Through excessive exploitation and use of them, over the regeneration or support, natural systems, which are part of the resources taken, may become unstable at the external factors.

Ground operation offers the best example of this. By applying the chemicals fertilizers, agricultural production has increased considerably, as a first step,

because then the increase achieved in this way is still small. Deforestation of forests leads to restrictions on forest areas by up to 20-25 million hectares per year. To link economic development with environmental structures, in a regional framework, the basic strategy of defining the concept of Ecological Development.

Designed ago with only a few decades, this concept should be, more significantly, both in policies to protect the environment and the configuration of economic structures.

Both the economy and in the process of transformation of the area geographically, there are cyclical fluctuations that can be classified into four types:

- cycle logistics, long, with the phases of expansion and crisis (1100-1300 phase, with the expansion of population growth and territorial settlement of the Middle Ages, 1300-1450 phase corresponds crisis feudalism, 1450-1600 phase marks the transition to capitalism mercantilist, with business and trade. The next phase was to open industrial etc.).

- Climate cycles, large-scale, as was that between 1870-1900, have generated the economic decline of some countries such as Britain and others, with others rising as the U.S., France, Germany, Russia;

- Kondratiev cycles, with the average duration of 20 years, are fluctuations of prices, with falls, rises and inflationary spirals. They are caused by lack of new technologies;

- They are added Kuznets cycles that show and more prominent structures, economic instability and ecological balances.

Ecological Development conceived as economic development in the ecological context, involves a good knowledge of natural law underlying functionality geosystems, which depend on ecosystem balances, but the correlation with social structures, with specific Civilizations in each geographic region.

After the manner in which it was addressed ecodesvoltarea and man-nature relationships resulting in long conceptions 4 different:

- Geocentric conception exclude human intervention on the natural environment. The concept, nature must retain the purity untouched;

- Design biocentrism promote human role in protecting all forms of life. It emphasizes the ecological concerns of human society;

- Design anthropocentric located the man at the center of economic concerns that all resources must be subordinated to the needs of its growing;

- Generalization design is based on the principle of reconciliation with human nature and maintaining an ecological balance that would ensure economic development and progress of human society.

Environment should not be regarded as a static, but is in a constant evolution, with major geofluctuating affecting all components geosistemice: climate, soils, water resources, biodiversity, etc.

Such a move conditional on a direct bioproductivity and the entire complex process of physical, chemical and biological which depends on security of mankind, not only agricultural products but also with energy, raw materials. Fluctuations geosistemice conditions in equal measure, population dynamics, both in structure, in its natural movement and the territorial allocation. Such phenomena have occurred in the past, that they can repeat the conditions of the new trend to establish a balance between population growth and resources available to human society in decline.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Optimum level that corresponds to the long-term developments that can be resizing growth, in view of a fairer distribution of resources and enhancing the quality side of the solution:

- eliminated poverty in terms of satisfying the basic needs for a job, food, energy, water, housing and health;
- ensuring growth Demographics of the population at an acceptable level (controlled population growth);
- conservation and enhancement of natural resources, preserve the diversity of ecosystems, monitoring the impact of economic activities on the environment;
- diversion technologies and approach control risks;
- decentralization forms of governance, increasing participation in environmental decision-making and development nationally and internationally;

The environment is, before anything, an overall territorial or geographical area in which human life is conducted. From this perspective, the man should be regarded as "the essence environment." Study the relationship between man and nature or bodies are based on systems theory involving a continuous intake of substance, energy and information from the outside, transforming them into the sociogeosystems and development or production we use goods and residues from the recovery of human resources taken from nature.

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Often, human activities can cause changes much more complex and larger scale than natural phenomena (soil erosion, warping white, deforestation and forest vegetation grassy, changing areas species of flora and fauna or even disappearance of some of them. Hence the need for knowledge man-nature relationships and decryption processes that contribute to the organization and operation of geographic systems that they retain the ability self.

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In this regard, to reorient education in the perspective of sustainable development, it is necessary to act boldly to the interface of disciplines covered by the plans of education at secondary level, but especially education, in order to ensure understanding of the complexities of the contemporary world issues. Traditional objects of study can no longer remain isolated from one another, educational programs will be aimed at training and public awareness in support of sustainable development. Or, at present, educational programs tend to reproduce a new system of knowledge, with economic and environmental amplified in place to provide youth, the general public the opportunity to use their own resources to solve existing problems.

Formal education meets the needs of youth to select rigorous and initiate effective action in the direction of their participation in social activities, protect and conserve the heritage economic, cultural and natural, to investigate and develop strategies whose implementation depends on the

sustainable development of local communities and which can contribute to the achievement of national and global.

Referring to our strict environmental field, the current plans for education are far from target education to sustainable development. The study natural sciences, traditionally held in the context apolitical, should be associated with the study of social sciences, which offers the possibility of knowledge interdependencies between ecological processes, materials and cultural values of different specific communities, mechanisms of market economy, all viewed from the perspective of the impact of human society in the first row of economy, the environment.

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