

Mirela Mazilu\*

## THE ECOLOGICAL COMPONENT OF THE LASTING DEVELOPMENT

### *Motto*

*In the present library of the sentences there is no a more depressed and more decisive expression than the uneconomical. If an activity is uneconomical it is not about to put in danger its life right but it has already lost it? You can say about something it is bad, exhausting, hurts man, attacks world peace or welfare of the future generations - although, if you did not succeed to prove that it is uneconomical, you did not questioned its right to exist, grow and progress".*

*" Not to treat the planet like a exploiting mine, but a fond to be managed in the spirit of a good householder"*

*(Bertrand de Jouvenel — Progresul in om, Ed. Politica, Bucuresti, 1983, p. 218)*

**Abstract:** We think that a careful and objective examination of the events, of the phenomena and of the processes from nature and society, show two axiomatical truth, that determine the change of the conceptions and of the mentalities according to the economical development increasing, to the general progress, to the living level and aspirations and interests.

It is known that the society or social system represent a dependent part of the mother-nature (ecosystem) with a minor impact to the human existence and conscience. One of the actual major preoccupations is to place the man in the center of the lasting development, to integrate him into systems which the populate them.

**Key words:** ecological, sustainable, environment, pollution, biodiversity.

For many hundreds and thousands, people seemed to be remained in the same bed "Nothing new under the sun" were the words of those who thought of tomorrow like today. Nowadays, knowledge technology and society evolve in a rhythm warns us redefine our options and identity.

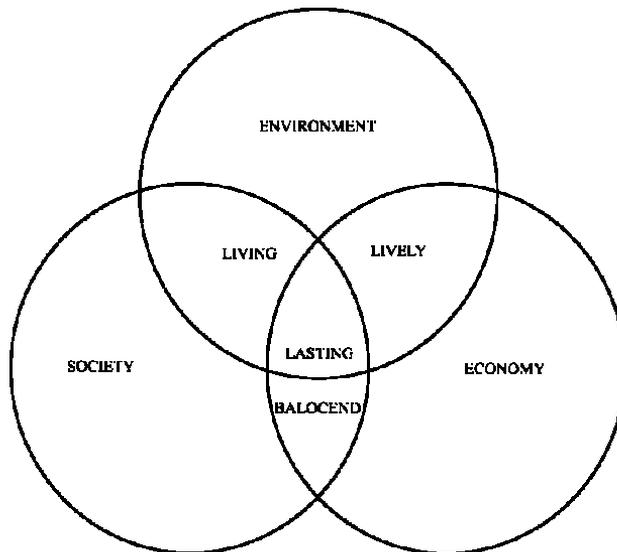
Earth becomes warmer, natural resources diminish, soil and waters are polluted, disappear in a fast rhythm and a lot of plants and animals - these are warning signs at major evil made by our civilization caught into a development that ignore all basic conditions of the existence. It's not enough the action of noticing the "epidemic". A proved thing is **that prophylaxis is more efficient and less painful than therapy**. There are a lot of options, solutions that human species not share the fate of million disappeared species.

---

\* Ph.D Lecturer Mirela Mazilu, University of Craiova – Universitary Center of Drobeta Turnu Severin, Email: mirelamazilu2004@yahoo.com

One of the saving options of the planet is the **acceptance of the philosophy of the lasting development** (requested by the previous models of economical increasing that have a lot of limits).

Thus, the three sphere of interaction and interdependence of the lasting development make a circle and we hope not to the virtual if we are based on only the vivid statements of the ecologists.



**Fig.1.** The three spheres of the lasting development (Mancebo Fr., *Le développement durable*, Armand Cohn, Paris, 2006).

Most the specialists (economists, sociologists, ecologists) consider (on contrary of the lock of the three systems: economical, ecological and social) that the ecological system is very complex because of:

❶ a double dimension of the ecological system: global + earthly (the negative effects of the phenomenon can be sent into other geographical areas than those the causes have been set, not taking account of the conventional borders;

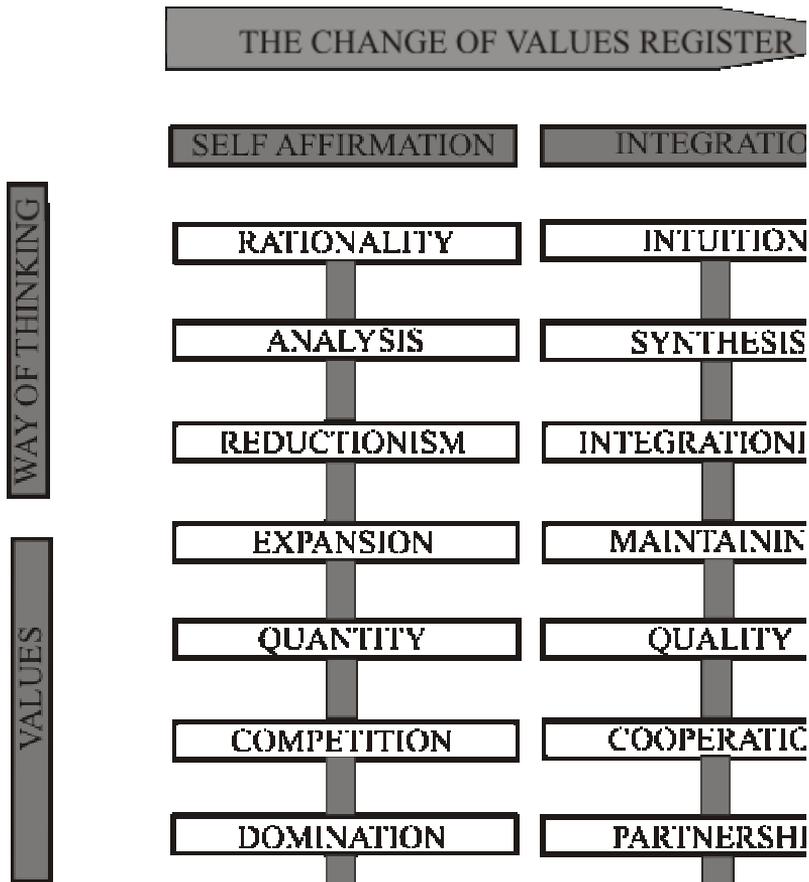
❷ its existence before man's appearance on the Earth (in comparison to the economical system that appeared in a certain time of the human evolution);

❸ the ecological system includes through its biotical the man existence, too (since then, the necessity of adaptation of an ecological behavior inside the existing a lot of impediments — informal, socio-cultural ones, and those having responsibilities, of non-getting the consequences of an ecological careful behavior, a reformulation of holistical or ecological ideology paradigm.

❹ working of all economical processes based on natural resources of the ecological system;

⑤ dependency of the man on the diversity of natural resources of the ecological system;

⑥ taking of all indefinite “exists” of the other two subsystems (economical — pollution uncontrolled and excessive use of natural resources and the social one — the unchecked demographical increasing etc.



(Adaptation by Fritjof Capra, *Wendzeit Bausteine, für em neues Weitbild*, Munchen, 1991, p. XI-XII)

The ecological component of the lasting development — ecodevelopment established by the UICM Statement (The International Union for the Nature Preserving) on occasion of the habitat from 1976, the lasting ecodevelopment it not only an operational concept, but a real target that supposes the redefining of the development in all countries rich or poor. This supposes a rational administration and exploiting areas, taking care of legitimate interests of man.

In the complex of the notion of the lasting economical development, the human development is the **objective** and economical increasing of the economy dependent on the natural environment is the means.

The general principle of the lasting development considered by ecologists supposes and imposes compatibility and a partnership between economy and the environment made by interaction, with effects some of them remaining unknown unfortunately.

Starting from the general function of the environment as a life support and from the economical functions of:

- provider of national resources,
- receptor of residues,
- provider of utilities for society or individual,

Lasting ecodevelopment (EDD) supposes according of special attentions to the fundamental medium component or the natural capital).

The relationship between environment and the national economical system is seen according to the circle model: the natural resources – production – consumption – environment (initially being abridged linear models).

The lasting ecodevelopment analyzed the angle of the relational economy - environment (natural capital) is based on the fundamental criteria):

- the consumption of un-regenerable resources should be divided in time in order to be realized;
- the store of regenerable resources (solar, wind, hydro-energy must diminish in time, on conditions of assuring of living level of the population that register visible rises;
- science and progress operate on a direction of saving of regenerable resources or un-regenerable, and of a substitute of them;
- making of some programs of actions, measures and policies (economical, social, technological, health ones) that answer to the lasting ecodevelopment objectives.

As a conclusion, the lasting ecodevelopment supposes the existence of compatibility and a dynamic balance between resources and their consumption, between ecological technological, economical systems between use installment and natural installment of regeneration of the resources between pollutants quantity and the level of the assimilative capacity of the environment, of sustaining, and supportability, too.

According to this, the right criteria for a high level living standard should be assured taking account of the diminishing of the natural resources connected to the notions of increasing of the demography and the efficiency of the use of the resources, which means introducing of new “negation” and “compromise” elements between resources and life quality.

A great importance have insure + protection + preservation of the “capital” of the natural environment together the maintaining of the functional biogeochemical medium that the “survival” of the mankind depends on.

Proving the interdependence of the economical system and natural systems, contradictions and continuous reducing of the phenomena and the processes, changing quantity into quality and denying the negation” in the process of the transition to a market economy, the researches of the economy of natural protection as those ecological, protection of the environment to a vivid, lasting ecodevelopment.

On this new vision, the economist-ecologist will fight against superficial economist, limited, without the perspective of a “furious” time, and as a consequence, injurious to the society to the society and to the abusive ecologism, that reduces everything to preservation an absolute one that forgets that the protection of the nature which we are interested in the point of view of the man’s protection of the human ecology, of the continuous existence of the mankind.

Thus ecologists imply more and more in the involvement of the development projects with the governments point to the protection of the air and the quality of the air, to the preservation of the natural resources and supporting of the economical development applying an efficient management of the environment.

“The challenge for ecology consists of a better measurement and prediction of the happens to the natural system or to the ecosystem implied in the development process”.

Even for the beginning the preoccupations of the lasting development have been health and the local level population, this having new dimensions (global and regional) ecologists’ tray and they really succeeded to make a new conscience of the development, in their strategy having three main components:

- harmony and integration of the ecological problem with development economical policies;
- application in the developed projects of the anticipation annual preventive strategies;
- conscious of the positive effect of the ecological policies to the development that promotes the development to prevent it.

As a conclusion, it is necessary a partnership among ecologist-economists, on the purpose of estimation of the damages costs made to the ecosystems as the economical benefits of the preservation of these systems.

The words “people before all” recognize the role of the people as direct, social actors of the listings built and analyzed under the three components: economic, ecological and social.

### **Bibliography**

Cohen D, (1998). *The Wealth of the World, the Poverty of the Nation.*, Bucuresti: Ed. Euro-Song,

King A., Schneider B.. *The First Global Revolution*, Bucuresti: Ed. Tehnica

Mancebo Fr. (2006). *Le développement durable*, Paris: Ed. Armand Cohn  
Mazilu M., *Ecology and the Protection of the Environment*, Timisoara: Ed. Mirton,

Mitroi M. (2000). *Ecodevelopment — an Imperative of Third Milleniu.*, Bucuresti.:  
Tribuna Economica

Popescu I., Bondrea A., Constantinescu M., *The Lasting Development — a Romanian Perspective* (p. 96). Bucuresti: Ed. Economica, ,