

PROTECTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT IN DURABLE DEVELOPMENT

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Abstract:

The durable development takes into account the mechanization of the net benefits of development, correlated with maintaining in time the services and qualities of resources. The economic durable development signifies the utilization of natural resources, regenerated at small rates than their capacity of regeneration and utilization of the non-regenerated resources with an optimal efficiency, taking into account their substitution through the technical progress and the protection of the environment countersigns the totality of the actions predestined to confer the conservation of the natural resources and the protection of the quality of the environmental components.

Key words: *durable development, protection of the environment, economic progress, economy of the environment, rationality*

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If we define the durable development as a satisfaction of the necessities of the future generations, there must be taken into consideration the fact that these necessities are different intime if om a country to another.

It is of a crucial importance shifting the attention from the measurement of the fluxes from the economic activity, the gross internal product at the stock of natural resources, produced goods and human resources. The process of durable development is fundamentally a creation, keeping and administration process of the national wealth. The national wealth, through its elements, represents an essential factor of the economic growth, being a resultant of these.

The measure of the national wealth is motivated by the preoccupations related to the durable development and of that development which preserves and increases the opportunities.

The developing nation has at its disposal type of resources, the natural resources work and the social capital which is the result of the cultural traditions and of the accumulated historical experience, the accumulation of produced capital goods and the human capital.

The potential based on natural resources can be a source of financial development when they are correspondency administrated, they correlate with the economies of the households and of the institutions and the net external economy is created in a financial framework of development. The role of the administration is to establish a stimulating framework in which to be realized both the private economies and the investments. It must not be diminished the role of the governmental investments in the infrastructure domain of education and he international structures in which the social capital can develop.

The investments in the produced capital goods represent a necessary part of the potential of development; the simultaneous investments in the human capital are compulsory and represent a major objective for public and private investments.

The fundamental problem that is put for the future is how the economy can be administered so that the wealth realized by the anterior generations is able to increase or preserved in order to be transmitted to the future generations.

The measurement, the economic and social progress in the vision of the durable development presupposes criteria and indicators which take into consideration the fact that the PIB/ inhabitant is not going to express alone the human well-being because the market appreciates only the efficiency, it does not have organisms in order to hear, feel and smell neither the righteousness nor the viability.

The durable development moots for the first time the problem of the fundamental value units that define the types of our transition through life and the means of touching them with a minimum of error in the allocation of financed resources. The homogeneity between rationality and hope represents the key to accomplish the durable development.

The danger of efficient change on globe and the loss of food security are two risks of the development so far which determine the conception of new strategies of durable development through the raising people's cultural and civilization level. The durable development must stay at the base of the constitution of a viable society which satisfies the current needs without putting in danger the perspectives of the current needs, without putting into danger the future generations' perspectives, being about the placement at the base of the durable development of a profound moral concept, the equity of the intergeneration.

The values on which the durable development is based are those of the rationality, determined by the limitation of the resources available in relation to the concrete needs in ascension and the hope arose from the morality of the generations' equality of chances that consist and succeed in life.

In the virtue of the durable development, the foundation market of the energetic systems will be the solar energy, the efficiency of human activities will have to be looked at all the senses that life asks, the reuse and recycling of materials will have to become a widely substitute of the combustible of development, the restoration of the biological base will represent the essential condition in order to touch the future generations' protection. The new era in which the humanity will have to enter is going to have a common denominator, a single fundamental idea: the satisfaction of the actual generations' needs without compromising the future generations' potential to satisfy their needs.

The durable development presupposes a new set of values that are going to be realized in a general process of traditions towards a viable society in which people can be attracted by the new modes of arranging life and in the same measure driven by the knowledge of what might happen if they do not modify the lifestyle.

Passing to the ecological era of the durable development will also mean the recycling of materials, the reduction of wastes, the change of products and of people's reactions, the renunciation of the society of thriftlessness as component elements of the easy strategy, approaching to the final aim of insurance of life, maximum of well-being with minimum of consumption.

Against the background of some common elements, the strategy of durable development becomes operational through national politics in order to favor the compatibility of the systems that interrelate in time and space, the collaboration and cooperation with regional, international and world character.

In this context, although the objective being that of the durable strategy, if it is the same for all countries, the concrete problems that are going to be solved, the necessary financial sources and the mobilities of realization, the differences that are going to appear, the population's position towards the objectives of a long term process and the

costs that will have to be sustained, the stages that are going to be run through and the duration of touching the proposed aims are going to be different from a state to another.

The new vision of the durable development will also have to mean new strategies of balanced distribution of the incomes and riches at the level of -world countries, a superior social order which is interested of the future generations' life as much as that of the present generations and which focuses more on planet's and people's health than over the material accumulation.

The economy of the environment represents a challenge for the theory of durable development in the measure in which it also tries the tendency to humanize and to make ecologic the economy, confronting with a problem, that of the integration of the environment and its problems in the structure of the economic theory.

The protection of the environment contains the actions designed to confer the conservation of natural resources and the protection of the quality of the components of the environment.

We live in a Europe in which the European Union proposes itself a series of politics, objectives, activities and standards which represent levels of reference that have to be attracted and maintained by all member states and which refer to the realization of a social-economic cohesion, constant promotion of an environmental politics, encouragement of the technical and scientific research, seconding the ecological programs through techniques and financial instruments, the global approach of the environmental problems, the control of radioactivity and of other dangerous substances, changing the management of wastes.

The process of the economic growth has certain interferences with the process of the expended reproduction. The essential difference among these processes consists in the fact that expended reproduction points out only the taking again of this on a bigger scale, through the accumulation of capital, while the economic growth also highlights used factors, the continuation and substitution of production factors.

From the content analysis of the process of economic growth and of its interferences with other social economic processes results the specificity of the economic growth concept, its theoretical and applicable problematic relatively homogenous in the general economic theory.

The durable development takes into consideration the maximization of the net benefits of the development, correlated with maintaining the services and qualities of the resources in time and the economic durable development signifies the use of the regenerated natural resources at small rates than their capacity of regeneration and the use of their non-regenerated resources with an optimal efficiency, being taken into account their substitution through technical progress. In this way, the process of economic development contributes to the improvement of human conditions of the quality of life and like this the economic progress is in the same time a social progress.

The tendency to confer to the urban space different dynamics is being registered in the sense of theoretical formulations of the spatial, equilibrium which expresses an integral development of the urban functional areas.

The urban space is an economic space which presents the biggest densities of investments and equipments on the surface unit,, reuniting the available capitals, it concentrates a considerable volume of transformation activities of raw materials in material goods, generating entrances and emergences, being more variable and complex.

Through the daily offers and demands, the urban space is constituted in the workforce market. Each economic activity and enterprise has its recreation form depending on the possibility to movement and wages offered. This part of the work permits a real professional mobility and social permeability.

The concept of durable development has appeared in a moment in which the problems related to the environment were in the forefront of the public debates.

The durable economic development presupposes a new attitude towards the environment, the modifications of the relations between man and nature in the sense to establish a new partnership between the two entities, of the equilibrium and harmony between them. The durable economic development cannot be limited to the economic growth and outlining the qualities of the environment, but it must also comprise the growth of the favorable setting for the solving of social problems that the individual and the collectivity confront.

The durable development is conceived in the reconciliation vision between the economy and the environment, as a new way of development that sustains the human progress not only in a few places and for a few years, but for the entire planet and for a long time future.

The durable development represents a world desideratum. The acceptance of the doctrine of durable development and its insertion in the national strategies is not a possible voluntary option between others or opposable to any certain type of development. This type of development is the only realistic, responsible way and in the advantage of all nations, being in accordance with the demands of the international collaborations.

The analysis of durable development implies a symmetric approach of the economic, social and ecological triad. Another one is joined to these three subsystems: the technological one, both from the perspective of the efficient growth of using the resources and from that of the production of technologies and equipments for the protection of the environment.

In the mentioned triad there is not a more important system than a priority order. The three systems are equally important, the solving of problems of a system cannot be made in the detriment of other or alternating the chances of the future generations.

The durable development recognizing the interdependencies between the three systems and taking into account the necessity of scientific understanding of the ecosystems working implies a profound change of mentality at the level of the social system.

The durable development keeps in balance the satisfaction of the present human needs and those of the future generations which represents the central followed objective.

It is about equilibrium of the growth that regards both each component in part, and the relations between these components, a real knowledge process from which result new significations, the accent being put on man's progress and of the environment in which this lives.

The promoters of durable development are realized to those that consider that the solving modality of the rarity law cannot be made only through the appeal at efficiency, being essential that the satisfaction grade of needs is optimal.

The durable development is a strategy through which tire communities search for economic development ways, benefiting from the local environment or which brings benefits to the quality of life. It became an important guide for many communities which have discovered that the traditional interpretation ways of planning and development creates environmental or social problems. Where the traditional interpretations can lead to agglomeration, extension, pollution and excessive consumption of resources, the durable development offers real and durable solutions which consolidate a future.

For a community to be durable, it must adopt an approach in three directions that take into consideration the economic and cultural resources of the environment. The

committees must take into consideration these needs not only in short term, but also in long term.

The concentration point and following the efforts of durableness depend on the local conditions, the political, individual actions and the remarkable features of the community.

The durable development offers a frame through which the communities can use in an efficient way the resources, can create efficient infrastructures, can protect and improve the qualities of life, can create new commercial activities to consolidate them.

The defining economic dimensions of the human existence have been and will be undoubtedly those of being and of having, of living better and better and more through the transformation of nature, of the environment in general.

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