

ЗАТУЛІВІТЕР

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THE ECOLOGICAL FACTOR IN THE FORMATION OF MODELS OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

ЭКОЛОГИЧЕСКИЙ ФАКТОР В СИСТЕМЕ ФОРМИРОВАНИЯ МОДЕЛЕЙ ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОГО РАЗВИТИЯ

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The paper studies historical aspect in the selection of the environmental component of sustainable economic development. Theories and concepts that combine economy and environment with limited resources have been considered. The basic idea of forming views about environmental factors in economic theory has been described.

Статья посвящена исследованию исторического аспекта выделения экологической составляющей в концепции экономического развития. Рассмотрены теории и концепции, которые объединяют экономику и природное окружение в условиях ограниченных ресурсов. Выделены основные идеи формирования взглядов на экологические факторы в экономической теории.

Keywords: environmental factors, ecological system, sustainable economic development, natural resources, economic well-being

Ключевые слова: экологические факторы; экологическая система; устойчивое экономическое развитие; природные ресурсы; экономическое благосостояние

INTRODUCTION

World population is growing and therefore increasing and its needs are modifying. Society, trying to meet their challenges, constantly broadens production scale. Current production in the transformation of natural resources, consumer goods, it's take detrimental effect on the environment and on people. These changes are a significant determinant of economic development. Original cause which is a violation of the stability of the biosphere, is a planetary ecological system, serves as a source of natural resources' for the economy. The reduction of resources, primarily due to depleted land ecological systems (ecosystems), leads to disruption of the macroeconomic equilibrium.

PURPOSE OF THE ARTICLE

is to determine the period during which formed views on the consideration of environmental factors in the models of economic development

METHODOLOGY

The basis of research are general scientific theoretical methods used for the disclosure of opinions about environmental factors and their impact on the economy. In particular, the logical synthesis – to outline the historical aspect of environmental factors in the assessment of the economy.

RESULTS

At the time of domination of classical economic thought environmental restrictions were ignored. In theories of economists relationship «nature-economy» studied in terms of impact on the nature of economic activity and economic growth. Pessimistic views on the environmental and economic problems were inherent

classical economists, including Adam Smith, T. Malthus, David Ricardo, John. Mill. They believe that environmental restrictions is to limit the growth of high quality agricultural land, leading to a decrease in agricultural production. Classical economists interested only land they considered «free gift of nature», a special factor of production which is different from those created by man. From our point of view, it should be noted that in the writings of classical economists traced the origin of the concept of sustainable development. In particular, John. Mill draws attention to the stable economy as «steady state» zero population growth and physical capital reserves in continuous technical improvement. During the 19th century classic traditional views about land, nature of rent, etc., have been changes by Marxism and neo-classicism. In particular Marxist idea, capitalist society must inevitably be destroyed in the process of class struggle (class of employees against the capitalist class), and power, which depends on control over economic resources, which will go into the hands of the people. According to the theory of Karl Marx, the capitalist system is not sustainable, it's theft and destruction of the environment and as a result a source of instability. The desire to maximize profits leads capitalists to the implementation technical and technological innovations that increase productivity, reduce production costs and increase revenue. The fact these innovations in the long run cause degradation of the environment, including by increasing the quantity and toxicity of waste [3].

A. Marshall argued that the area has a full right to be a special production factor, since it characteristics of durable goods. In addition, the increased supply of land by drainage or irrigation for the deserts populated country

is costly or impossible. Thus, the supply area for economic activity is less elastic than the offer of production. In the long static equilibrium total product comes to wages and interest as payment for labor and capital (third production factor is not). We believe that when the limiting economic growth stands surviving natural capital, it's cannot be ignored [4].

Since land was interested all economists mentioned above, each of them had its own view of the nature of rent. In general, rents an additional income that is fixed at the time. It occurs as a result of limitation of the best for the natural properties of natural objects. So there was the differentiation of production costs in various natural objects in nature-production sector. It should be noted that the main drawback of representatives of economic thought in the study of relations «nature-society-economy» was the interpretation of natural wealth as «free gifts of nature». The consequence of this attitude to natural resources that remained for a long time, is the over-exploitation and exhaustion that observed today. Also can be traced interest in the influence of natural factors only on economic growth. In our opinion it is advisable to highlight the positive aspects of doctrines the classical economists:

- thorough study of rent;
- prediction problem of limited natural resources;
- presence of environmental factors in the model of economic development.

Unlike classical, neoclassical economic theory begins with a non-physical parameters, exploring how to adjust the physical variables to suit equilibrium (balanced or growth rate) determined by these non-physical parameters. This «adjustment» in the neoclassical theory is almost always aimed at economic growth. Representatives from the scope of the neoclassical school rejected their research problem the relationship between economic processes and phenomena with changes in the environment caused by them, as they focused on the problem of achieving a sustainable equilibrium in the long run. Such ignoring creates significant problems. Reducing supply of natural resources for the economy and the environment is different, because the good prices depend on supply and demand only consumers. In the formation of prices for natural good, except these factors into account environmental feasibility or economic choices that primarily aims to preserve the environment. Consequently it can be argued that the transition neoclassical school does not examine the relationship conditions to achieve balance economic equilibrium and balance of the environment. It is also worth noting the failure of the neoclassical theory of market equilibrium react to short-term fluctuations of economic dependency dynamic process of natural change. The primary objective is the desire for economic welfare, accompanied by «externalities.» The environmental factor is considered a given, and therefore was not tied up to changes in the environment. One of the major mistakes of neoclassical theory was the assumption of the almost complete interchangeability of natural and traditional forms of capital. It can be concluded that neoclassical economics is based on anthropocentrism and mechanical world view, which led to «fiasco» in solving the

problems of environmentally sustainable economic development.

In the early 60 years of XX century. through inadequate attention to environmental factors neoclassical theory began to criticize. According to Yu Odum living organisms and their non-living environment, inseparably linked with each other, constantly interacting and co-operating in this sector so that energy flow creates a clearly defined structure and biological cycling of matter between living and nonliving parts are environmental system - ecosystem. Any ecosystem is an open system, meaning it must receive and give energy [2].

It is necessary to highlight the thought of Nicholas Georgescu-Rogen. His significant contribution is to introduce a biophysical principles to standard economics. Natural resources organized in a state more suitable for economic use, because they have a lower energy cost. The Georgescu-Rogen flow model interprets capital and labor as foundations or factors that transform the flow of natural resources in the flow of products. However, industrial capital does not create resources, it is not recycled, and materials made through him. A disciple Nicholas Georgescu-Rogen was Herman J. Daley. He studied the problem of coordination exhaustion of natural resources and the need to ensure economic progress. Daley was sure that the only right way is environmentally sustainable development. In his book «Beyond growth. Economics of Sustainable Development» special section devoted to proposing concrete proposals to the World Bank with the introduction recent actions to promote environmentally sustainable development. Herman J. Daley criticized conceptual models of economic processes described in most books. He explained that the pursuit of economic growth is not possible physically. An alternative scientist believed the economy stable condition that would preserve natural resources through control energy and matter in the birth rate. Such control Daley believes inevitable.

The most attention deserves the report of the Club of Rome, which was proposed in 1992, and as a continuation of the report – a new concept D. Meadows «Beyond Growth». The pessimistic conclusions were presented in this concept, justify the need to go to zero growth, ie the construction of production and consumption to the simple reproduction [5]. In the same year in Rio de Janeiro was held UN conference on the issue of environment and development, which adopted the «Agenda for the XXI century», which announced a new concept of development that takes into consideration economic, environmental and social problems of mankind, that the concept of sustainable development. Under this concept of economic growth should be achieved by using less material and energy intensive technologies distribution of global wealth should occur more fairly, and the environmental situation should not deteriorate [6].

CONCLUSION

Strengthening economic impact of humanity on the planetary ecosystem is the cause of the current global environmental crisis, which reduces the level of organization of the biosphere. Irrational nature only strengthens violation of its self-regulatory capability.

Therefore we must abandon antroposenetrychno consumer relationship of humanity to nature and to continue to seek ways to harmonize.

A retrospective review of the views of representatives of world economic thought on the use of natural resources and the isolation of the environmental component of the economy, shows their study start of the achievements of science and environmental issues as based on anthropocentrism and examined only prerequisites for achieving economic equilibrium in the economic system. It should be noting that the main drawback of classical economists in the study of relations «nature-society-economy» is the interpretation of natural wealth as «free gifts of nature».

Our view that the merit of Keynesian and neo-Keynesian economic schools is the rationale for government intervention in the economy to eliminate the «drawbacks» of the market, particularly in solving environmental and economic problems.

Under conditions of deepening of economic crisis in Ukraine, the environmental component requiring primary attention. However, in terms of ruthless exploitation of natural capital and quality of the environment, the environmental component takes a secondary place. This is why studies in the direction of economic research should focus on the fact that what «environmental cost» been paid for these studies. In this context, environmental sustainable development should be the main principle of economic development.

In addition, to score balanced economic development should be diversified statistical information base. This will enable to assess the limitations of nature for natural capital and ensure an effective system of environmental monitoring.

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