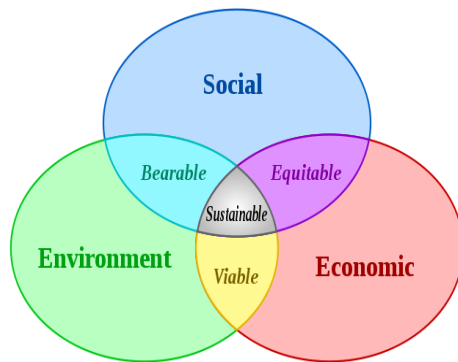


THE SUSTAINABILITY OF ECOLOGICAL ECONOMICS AND POLICY MANAGEMENT IN DODOMA REGION, TANZANIA

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Ecological economic is a transdisciplinary field of academic research that aims to address the inter dependence and co-evolution of human economies and natural ecosystems over time, nature and space. It is distinguished from environmental economics, which is the mainstream of economic analysis of the environment by its treatment of the economy as a subsystem of the ecosystem and its emphasis upon preserve natural resource, long-term outcomes, and sustainable development.



Ecological economics includes the study of the metabolism of society, that is, the study of the flows of energy and materials that enter and exit the economic system. This subfield may also be referred to as biophysical economics, bioeconomics, and has links with the applied science of industrial symbiosis.

Ecological economics is based on a conceptual model of the economy connected to, and sustained by, a flow of energy, materials, and ecosystem services. Analysts from a variety of disciplines have conducted research on the economy-environment relationship, with concern for energy and material flows and sustainability, environmental quality, and economic development.

Nature and Ecology: A simple circular flow of income diagram is replaced in ecological economics by a more complex flow diagram reflecting the input of solar energy, which sustains natural inputs and environmental services which are then used as units of production. Once consumed, natural inputs pass out of the economy as pollution and waste. The potential of an environment to provide services and materials is referred to as an "environment's source function", and this function is depleted as resources which consumed or pollution contaminates the resources.

Policy and Regulatory framework for Dodoma environment.

Environment and natural resources management have been mainstreamed in the Tanzanian National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (NSGRP). 14% of the targets in the strategy relate to environment and natural resources management and there are a considerable number of environmental interventions under non-environment targets.

Over the past 45 years, Tanzania environmental policy careers have tracked the environmental movement generally. Early efforts were targeted at conservation and preservation, which then grew into the pollution regulation and mitigation focus of the 1970's through the mid-1990's. Today's environmental managers and policy makers are focused on pollution prevention and integration of environmental considerations into economic and social decision-making.

Population and economic growth pressures are creating complex environmental problems that directly impact all aspects of human society. Sustainable development, once the cutting edge of environmental issues, is now expanding to incorporate education, governance and democracy, poverty reduction, public health, security, and economic strategy along with traditional environmental fields of agriculture, natural resource management, pollution abatement and conservation.

For example, waste management cannot be addressed with simply landfill policies, but must incorporate smart growth, recycling, emission capture, and creation of markets to turn waste into a useful commodity.

Challenges for today's international environmental policy analysts include: controlling global climate change, considering environmental regulations in treaties and trade agreements, creating environmentally and economically sustainable development, and helping the private sector find ways to incorporate environmental concerns into business planning. In much of the world, basic environmental management such as water resources, wetlands protection and restoration, and environmental health are also very important developments as economic progress puts stress on existing systems.

Career-related activities within this field include Dodma policy and scientific research, environmental education and advocacy, regulatory and legislative design, technical assistance to government agencies for planning and management, regulatory compliance and enforcement, and entrepreneurial development in environmental products and service.

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Mainstream economics has attempted to become a value-free 'hard science', but ecological economists argue that value-free economics is generally not realistic. Ecological economics is more willing to entertain alternative conceptions of utility, efficiency, and cost-benefits such as positional analysis or multi-criteria analysis. Ecological economics is typically viewed as economic for sustainable development, and may have goals similar to green politics.



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Methodology - A primary objective of ecological economics (EE) is to ground economic thinking and practice in physical reality, especially in the laws of physics (particularly the laws of thermodynamics) and in knowledge of biological systems. It accepts as a goal the improvement of human well-being through development, and seeks to ensure achievement of this through planning for the sustainable development of