

CONFLICTS BETWEEN ECONOMIC GROWTH AND ENVIRONMENT

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Protection of the environment has become exceedingly important, and promises to be more important for the benefit of the world and for future generations. The process involves rules of international cooperation, sanction, or both, so that some government actions to enhance environmental protection will not be undermined by the actions of other governments or its own action. Will the world be able to sustain economic growth indefinitely without running into resource constraints or despoiling the environment beyond repair? Are there trades-offs between the goals of achieving high and sustainable rates of economic growth and attaining high standards of environmental quality?

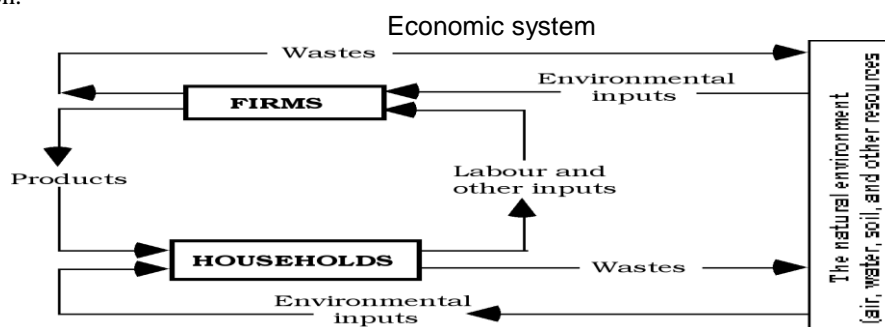
Economic growth refers to a rise in national or per capita income and product. If a production of goods and services in a country rises, along with its average income increases, the country has achieved economic growth. Economic growth can be either positive or negative. Negative growth can be referred to by saying that the economy is shrinking, and is associated with economic recession and depression. Economic growth defined the increase in the value of goods and services produced by every sector of the economy like industrial sectors which are major source of environmental destruction. It is usually expressed in terms of the gross domestic product or GDP of the country. While environment is the sum total of all surroundings of a living organism and non living organism, including natural forces and other living things, which provide conditions for development and growth as well as of danger and damage.

Unfortunately, we live in the real world and in the real world, there are often trade-offs to be made between economic growth and environmental protection and it is very wrong to eliminate the concept that there is no conflicts between this two activities, environmental conflicts are not constrained to a region, town or country. In contrast they are global problem of first importance when government remains apathetic to meet its people demand.

The conflicts of economic growth versus environmental conservation can also be seen as developed countries vs developing ones. Industrial countries such as the USA and Germany have depended upon polluting industries for their wealth. Now they fear that uncontrolled economic development in the Third World will lead to environmental disaster. They point out that massive clearing of tropical rainforest for farming threatens biodiversity and may affect the global climate. At the same time relying upon heavy industry adds more pollution to the air, soil and water sources, while a richer population demands more energy, often produced from burning dirty fossil fuels such as coal. Developing countries such as China, Iran and Brazil point out that they must make industrialization and economic development a priority because they have to support their growing populations. Developing countries cannot afford to worry about the distant future and limit their own growth to solve these problems.

Clearly, the natural environment is an important component of the economic system to attained economic growth, and without the natural environment the economic system would not be able to function. Sustainability of economic growth requires materials drawn directly and indirectly from the environment which are, ultimately, returned to the environment as waste products. As such, the economy (i.e., production and distribution, or industrial activities, and consumption, or final demand activities) cannot ignore its linkages to the environment. As shown the diagram below

In conclusion economic growth and protecting environment is a pair of contradiction because of environment worsens with a high speed economy increasing. The choice of the industrial structure is a factor affecting the environmental pollution. Generally speaking by agricultural and light and heavy industry pollution level, technology also is an important indicator to affect the environment. The country using low technology consumes more resources and more pollution.



Ecologically and economic growth sustainable development must maintain ecosystem resilience the continued ability of ecosystems to provide future generations with services in spite of natural and human-driven disturbances. Many current ecosystem management strategies are unsustainable, focusing on a single service such as the production of food, fuel, or fiber to the neglect of others. Such strategies can reduce biodiversity and ecosystem resilience by eliminating native species, introducing new and harmful species, converting and simplifying habitat, and polluting the surrounding environment.

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