

EDUCATION – ESSENTIAL ELEMENT IN HUMANITY DEVELOPMENT

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Abstract: *An instrument more energetic than the technical norms is represented by the interdictions and limitations establishing when an activity, a product or a procedure presents the risk of causing a prejudice to the environment. If the probability of the risk achieving is too high, the interdiction of using the product or the procedure may be applied.*

One of the modern techniques used currently in order to prevent or limit the harms caused to the environment is given by the obligation of getting a special authorization to develop some certain activities or to use the products and services with ecological risk. This way, the public authorities as the representative in charge with the environment protection general interest, check the previous fulfilment of certain placement conditions, establish a series of technical-ecological parameters of working, set up a control on the activity and the respecting of the norms that refer to the environment protection. From historical point of view, with regard to the European continent, the principle of previous authorization finds the origin in a Napoleon's decree from 1810, which aimed to protect the immediate neighbouring of an establishment. Later, the administrative authorization system of economic and social activities with negative impact on the environment quality expanded gradually, becoming general after 1970.

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1. Introduction

Education is a particular type of human action, an intervention or a directing, a fundamental category of pedagogy.

Education differs from a historical period to another function on the material and spiritual conditions of the society. Education is a social phenomenon, human-specific, that occurs at the same time with the society occurrence, out of a certain necessity specific to the latest – that of the man evolvement as a human being, workforce and social being. At the same time with the historical epoch succession

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the ideal, mechanisms, contents, and finalities of education have changed, evolved and perfected. Education is thus submitted to the historical changes, it appeared along with the primitive commune society.

Platon defined education as being „the art of developing the good skills or of developing the native abilities for virtue of those who owe them”. Aristotle, in his work entitled „Politics”, considered that „education has to be an object of public surveillance, and not of the particular one”.

Education is a term comprising teaching and learning some specific abilities, or, something less tangible, but more profound: the knowledge, thinking and wisdom distribution. Education has a fundamental purpose, that of transmitting the culture from a generation to another.

The word education is of Latin origin, it derives from the noun „educatio”, which means growing, feeding, cultivation.

Education is a culture of character, a habit against the nature, but it is also the only one thing that destroys people. It is an art which makes the awareness migrate to the subconscious, it is a fact provided by school, by the virtue each of us has.

Johann Amos Comenius, in his work “Didactica magna” considered that at birth, the nature endeavour the little baby only with “the science, morality and religion seeds”, they become a good of every person only through education. It results that in his conception, education is an activity that stimulates these “seeds” and, implicitly, an activity of administrating the humanizing process, man “cannot become man if not educated”.

When he enterprises a deed, the man first sees it with his mind eyes, judges the results, tries to understand not only if it is of any uses but also if it causes any harm to anybody and then, he starts doing it. This means that man is a being endowed with judgment, a being who appreciates the quality of words and facts according to reason and consciousness.

The social life development and the human experience enrichment, complicate the process of transmitting the accumulated experience, the educational process. The adult generations transmit to the younger ones not only the work experience, but also the language and the behavioural rules. This intentional process of melding the young generations is exactly what we understand by the education in the primitive commune.

2. Ecological Education

Ecological Education (environment protection) is an essential component of the educational strategy of each civilized people, it is an essential component of the effort made in different countries in order to impose a higher efficacy to the education and in order to transform it into a national education factor.

The actual period crossed by humankind is one of adjustments to the forever changing conditions of the social, political and economical life. Within this context, Romania is at a turning point, that of becoming member of North Atlantic organization and of European Union. These desires involve great efforts with regard to the harmonizing its inner mechanisms with those of these organizations, but also the active participation at the international division of work under the circumstances of globalization tends of the economy.

The efforts done at macro level have undoubtedly correspondence in efforts done at microeconomical level, respectively the efforts of bigger or smaller enterprises to conform to the concurential economy requirements. No enterprises would succeed in coping with the laws of the free movement without a clear managerial politics, without strategies established on the basis of some clear analysis of the external economical environment, but also of the inner organizational one.

On analyzing the possibility of building a sustainable global economy from environmental point of view, we notice both obstacles and trumps. One of these trumps is the fact that we already know how does such an economy have to look like. We know how to build an economic system able to meet our needs, without destroying the future of the next generations. The some global trends, which are already heading to the right direction, are the foundation we can build such an economy on.

In a sustainable economy, the mortality and natality rates are in equilibrium, the soil erosion does not exceed the natural rate of the new soil forming, the deforestation does not exceed the planting of new trees, the fish capture does not exceed their regeneration capacity, and the water pumping does not exceed the annual rate of filling the watery basins. The number of plants and animals that are extincted is not superior to the evolution speed of the new species.

These were the objectives admitted for the proposed theme 10 years ago, by the participants at the “Earth Summit” in Rio de Janeiro.

Putting into practice of these objectives in the last decade was, however, completely insufficient. Ten years later the image is totally different. More and more people feel unsecure, threatened by forced beyond their power, excluded from the prosperity the **globalization** is assumed to bring along, alienated from their politicians and political process.

The task the leaders of the world had to cope with at Johannesburg was the understanding of the way used in reaching the millennium development targets:

- poverty eradication;
- standards of living improvement based on the sustainable development models of consume and production;
- make sure that the globalization benefits will be known by everybody

In order to reach these three objectives, EU fought for quantifiable targets, with monitoring programs and mechanisms, in plan implementation.

On globalization, the summit at Johannesburg agreed on concrete actions in intensifying the role of sustainable development products commerce, for example, by encouraging the green organic products commerce from the developing countries and, by meeting the international action for the common responsibility.

Beyond the arrangements reflected in the official documents of the summit, Johannesburg got to increase the awareness and to summon up a great number of participants, including the ONG, authorities, businessmen, consumers and local administrations. The development of a strategy to support the achievement of the proposed objectives is being tried.

The strategic management, in different authors' opinions, is generally considered "an assembly of decisions and actions leading to the development of a strategy that supports the enterprise objective achievement".

Strategic management represents the way in which the strategies (those dealing with this aspect) determine objectives and make strategically decisions. The strategy is the way used to reach objectives. Strategy is not a certain plan. Strategy is a plan concerning all sides of an enterprise. "A strategy is dynamic: it covers all major aspects of an enterprise; a strategy is integrated" (Jauch Lawrence R and Glueck William F, 1988).

"The process of simulated examining of present and future environment, of forming the organization's objectives and of adopting implementation and controlling decisions focused on these objectives in the present and future environment" (Higgins, 1983).

"The science and art to mobilize, combine and engage resources with the view to increase efficiency and reduce uncertainty" (Koenig Gerard, 1991).

Delimiting and redefining the limits between the public and private interest, as well as the politics efficiency on the environment protection will depend at a great extend on the way an equilibrium between the two fundamental categories of interests will be achieved. The ownership right and its attributes, along with the corresponding duties, must be clearly defined, so that the owners to keep on playing their traditional role, knowing that their patrimony is protected on long term. In this direction, a clear and previous allowance could avert the eventual abuses and manipulations done behind and on behalf of the ecologic public interest.

Interdictions and limitations are present as reglementation techniques of the environment protection and in international and communitarian law.

3. The impact of environment quality on the population health

The environment where the humans live is first defined by the quality of water, air, soil, dwellings, food ingested, as well as the quality of the environment where they develop activities. The population health is in a tight connection with these factors, is influenced or determined immediately or later by them.

In being taken ill prevention determined by the population explosion to some atmospheric pollutants, of a great importance is the prophylaxis. In this regard, it is taken into the view the maintenance of the toxic substances concentration below the level of maximum admitted concentration (MAC) from standards.

The Agency for Environment Protection Dambovita, through the Monitoring, Synthesis and Coordination Bureau achieves the environment quality monitoring in order to maintain the atmospheric concentrations in accordance with the norms in force.

The action of the environmental factors upon human health is very diverse. When the intensity of pollution is higher, its action on the organisms is immediate. Yet, most frequently, the action of the environmental factors is of low intensity, determining a chronically action, in a long time, the quantification of the effect being hard to achieve. The atmosphere polluting produces diseases of respiratory, digestive, osteo-muscle, nervous and olfactive systems.

Conclusions

The modifying effects the man exercises on environment, have been more obvious as intensity and widely spread lately, because of the industry development. This is the main polluting source of the environment through the increase of technological process, which generates large quantities of impurities which are released into the air, water or are deposited on soil.

Air polluting is a serious issue, with implications and effects on short, medium and long term. The air, as an environmental factor is submitted to an intense local polluting, especially in the urban area, because of the industrial production increase, of the traffic intensification and of the waste material burning. The effects of the air polluting can be direct, affecting the inhabitants health, and indirect, on fauna, vegetation and building materials.

The objectives and measures with the view to the improvement of the environmental air quality, in accordance with the quality standards, look for reducing the impact of the traffic upon the air quality in town, for decreasing the emissions coming from the individual heating systems, for assuring the control of emissions at the industrial sources and installing depolluting equipments at all sources with major impact.

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