

PARADIGMS OF GROWTH SEEN IN SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

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***Abstract.** The interdependence between globalization and growth, could bring storm clouds at human development, clearly established itself, an analysis of program models and strategies that led to imbalances.*

In this framework would need to find the kind of economic development that has as a finality Human Development, a development based on values, on respect towards the neighboring nations, on mutual assistance in relation to the poor macroeconomic better on increasing desire of each.

Faith in Science and confident hope is that coexist and succeed, which is allow certain macroeconomic results, encouraging growth processes.

***Keywords:** sustainable development, globalization, progress, hope, economic growth.*

1. Introduction

Globalization of the economy focuses on bringing to the fore the idea of what humans of us try to understand as part of sub-life: the whole paradigm of growth on its component parts.

Under the dictate and limit the uncertainties, the economy is developing a mechanism to increase its role in national markets and ensure regional and global equilibrium conditions of submission.

Increase welfare but also can support individual fulfillment, but also a serious shift reflects globalization phenomena: poverty amidst plenty, environmental degradation, the loss of trust in institutions, inflation, unemployment etc. [1].

Growth focuses on the quantitative aspect of economic development, the production of goods and services: but wasted scarce resources becoming a growth that impoverishes, dispersing unreasonable in terms of production possibilities frontier. Struggle with the uncertainties of life creates a bridge to the complexity of the concept of globalization that sends

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a message to mankind: a “new life movement divided and their externalities, positive and negative, transnational territorial Compound [2].

2. Global Growth

Globalization of life and human spirit derives from the need to explain the uncertainty that is “the sum of all the potential dangers around us, perceived or not” [3]. Certainty instead wants to be a sign of the anniversary, a sign of distinction, a sign of growth to move towards equilibrium mirage advance, thus constituting a planetary scale factor of progress.

Ultimate Wealth but absolute misery brings us a world of certainties positive or negative, brings wealth of us humans to want an unreal world, a world dominated by a Hyperion of unfulfilled desire, a world in which we have certainty of life, throw dirt on the human race into chaos, of which some come out winners, and some bends in the uncertainties of life.

Increasing significance of international trade, value added network and the scope and intensity of development, make globalization a subordinate of the World Cup, but also an innovative success by changing mindsets and adapt to the demands imposed by the “global village site”.

“Globalization, by removing barriers to free trade and integration of national economies may be a welfare and has the potential to bring wealth to all, especially the poor, but if that's the case, how to carry out the process of globalization, including agreements international trade has played a leading role in removing those barriers and policies imposed on developing countries in this process must be radically rethought” [4].

Contemporary economic growth is uneven, growth is ill, based on those unhappy with us. World Trade Organization has extended a helping hand all industrialized states that have not bought from developing states, when they needed a lifeline, but instead forced the latter to become a market outlet for them. Agriculture subsidies by developed countries is again a factor to weigh strong states perpetual wealth at the expense of poor countries could not compete.

Exchange ratio is unequal, it is uncertain, making a sick man-made environment, the space environment. So poor countries after the Uruguay Round in 1995 receive lower prices on goods exported, but are paying for expensive imported goods, thus contributing to bringing “perpetual wealth” of developed countries. But what we do with the need to give to

our neighbors? International organizations must continue efforts to help poor countries or developing countries, where it will not help develop the phenomenon that is still underway: one in which poor countries are poor and rich countries that are strong and will increase further, throwing us as the “Pact for Faust where we can sell any certainty” [5].

Globalization of the struggle for growth, according to re-create time and space, between positive and negative externalities of natural and social environments, such “externalities phase relationship between economic expansion and recession phases of the development cycle, the a time horizon equal to the lifetime of a generation of growth that enriches human development and celebrates individual and social welfare and growth and development that impoverishes deepens inequalities in wealth, development of positive externalities and negative externalities of a process – in particular – pollution and poverty, the negative externalities of mental epidemics, nationally and regionally – transnational and even global and negative externalities of natural disasters etc.” [6].

Opening borders to create the rise of globalization developed countries, global production increases, GDP growth / place, determine the acquisition of superior scientific knowledge based on a society that encourages development. Encourage the development can not actually make its effects by omitting: population growth and quality of life, unemployment, environmental degradation etc. But the overall system by circulating capital, goods, people can move and dangers that threaten the stability of everyday life and therefore in poor countries is higher crime rates, higher drug use but also economic terrorism – financially more developed.

Benefits of growth and also of development are not shared, not necessarily equally fair and just that the gap between the *North* and *South* deepens more and more.

One of the most serious problems that uncontrolled growth is in addition to the environmental situation, poverty, so every minute 15 people die of hunger, one in ten people suffer from malnutrition, one in five people has no access to water resources [7].

3. Economic Reality

Positivity is overshadowed by the fierce reality of globalization, we belong to all and rich and poor, so no lack of food causes hunger but lack

of resources, not lack of schools creates uneducated phenomenon but need money to cover (the world is more than one billion illiterate people can be educated more than 1% of global arms expenditure).

Environmental issues, again creating problems, not the rich but also poor, which for lack of funds can not master the effects of ecological imbalance, such Third World countries who expect aid from international organizations implement decisions taken by powerful states, decisions taken advantage of the rich also in pursuing their own interests, unable to fight, for lack of funds against the facts of their nation by streamlining the flow of goods in a world increasingly without conventional boundaries.

Economic growth does not guarantee and increase the living conditions of children for example India was raised as an economic force to be considered worthy world is the last place to link economic growth with the infant mortality rate; and in Canada Notes from a study done, that population health is not good in rich countries, but those revenues are distributed in accordance with the principle of social equity (see Fig. 1) [8]. In 1820 the ratio of rich and poor countries was 3 to 1, while in 1992 this ratio became 72 rich countries for every poor country.

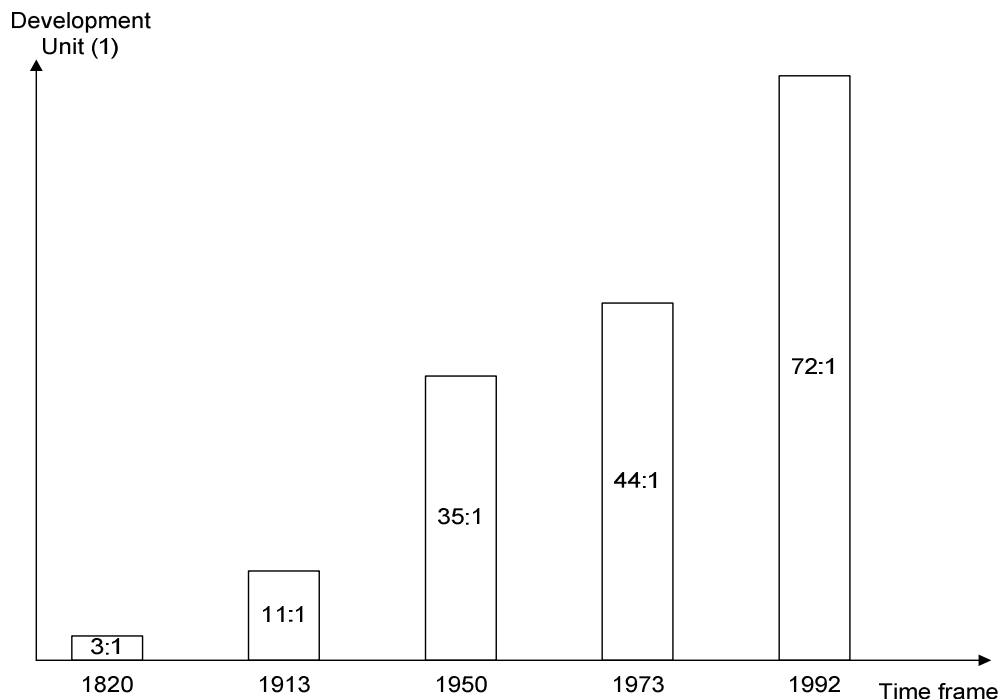


Figure 1. Approximations of the rich and poor countries.

A quarter of world states, about 48 poor countries have very low gross domestic product as against the three richest states: so that one sixth of the population of rich countries have an income of more than 70 times higher than one sixth in populations of poor countries.

Streamline the flow of goods and services as part of the globalization process may adjust the balance even periodic gaps in global wealth.

Would be an important process, but not enough as the USA, for instance, the richest, representing a percent of the population profits equal to 40% profits from the poor. In the last decade is observed that the trend is to increase the wealth of rich and lowering of living standards for the poor. All these major differences can not only threaten the balance of peace and human welfare and giving rise to antisocial behavior.

People, when they have nothing to lose, they resort to extreme gestures. Inequalities are painful, they running up there that is threatening the human species and therefore the risks and uncertainties should be controlled to the safety of life uncertain.

Understanding globalization and its motivation is strictly related to individual and social fulfillment of human welfare through the development, motivation is determined by integrating our world a better world generally universal, a world very close to the world of Eden.

A crisis emerges naturally – human development to result in growth and causes must be sought in countries which set world standards of wasteful extravagance that dominate global policies that go planet to self – destruction and not in poor countries [9].

Knowledge of human behavior that bring errors to destabilize and threaten economic growth mode to produce and consume goods are made in a period of 500 years.

Increased economic power that could not be controlled is a real danger to humanity. Protecting the global economic system using rule, foreign aid dependence of poor countries creates serious conceptual differences but the man ignores not only growth strategy through lack of social purpose.

These errors increase the opportunity costs of the advance balance, balance unbalanced nature of progress at the expense of the surrounding environment and equality between generations to come. These blocks of the human species evolution, making it even threatening.

But the common future prospects of humanity must be based on (see Fig. 2) [10]:

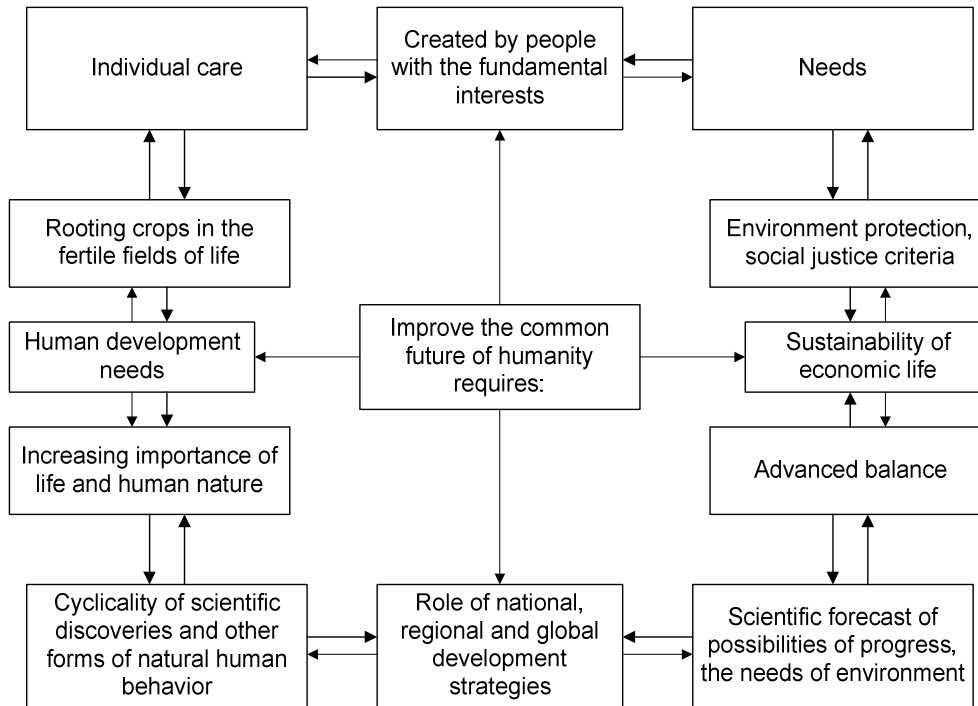


Figure 2. Common future prospects.

Human activity seen in the light of economic development is fully consistent activity that can register exponential growth, but also decreases the time that can lead to denial of the idea of “making and selling” of economic behavior. Economic change but also change the power poles bring to the fore some serious phenomena such as poverty, job insecurity, environmental degradation, inflation, unemployment etc. Universality idea actually increase should reflect economic equality of opportunity, a rationality of generations and hope coexist in time of what is not meant to be a linear economic development.

Support individual development while maintaining reasonable balance and especially the generation of competitive alternatives may be based primarily on the idea that growth can generate more attribute. A first attribute is the existence of production goods, without which an economy can not survive, but could exist. The second attribute is actually generating knowledge resources that can be realized at the human survivors and can be taken up to the point limit: one can make the difference between sacred and profane. The last attribute that can get the economy from collapse is seen as an imperative of the rationality of hope.

Hope for better. Animator growth is actually hoping that success but also waste of resources out of Pandora's box once become stranded. Awareness of human society, entail economic conditions regenerating the mind but also triggers local and global mechanisms incorporated in the development of natural and human complexity.

“Economic growth that enriches human development and individual and social welfare reaches” [11] may have several axes of development (Fig. 3). Such concepts are distinguished more growth.

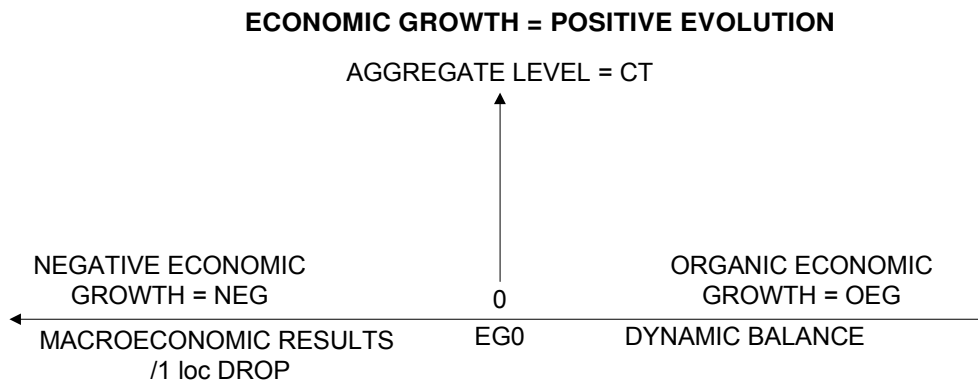


Figure 3. Aspects of economic growth.

But the upward trend of national economies and various international super-systems world, not excluding cyclical fluctuations in economic growth highlights the dynamic like a living organism, the couple who are constantly being limited recovery time.

Time is rational, he was the one that delimits the two realms: creating hope rationality and equal chance at true value human generations. Increasing poverty is a growing self-destructive generation “polarized growth in exports would damage the poor nations to such an extent that their terms of trade they would arrive to find a worse situation than that which would have had no growth.

Economists characterize this situation as the growth that impoverishes” [12].

4. Dimensions of economic development

Economic life seen in all its aspects, to develop a world scale quantitative aspects, qualitative and structural economic trends, but also the ecological balance. Quantitative Aspects of Economic Development focuses on the production of goods and services when the economy changes, which relate to lifestyle changes, living standards and economic development emphasizes people's thinking.

Regarded worldwide economic development is multidimensional. There are several stages of development (see Fig. 4):

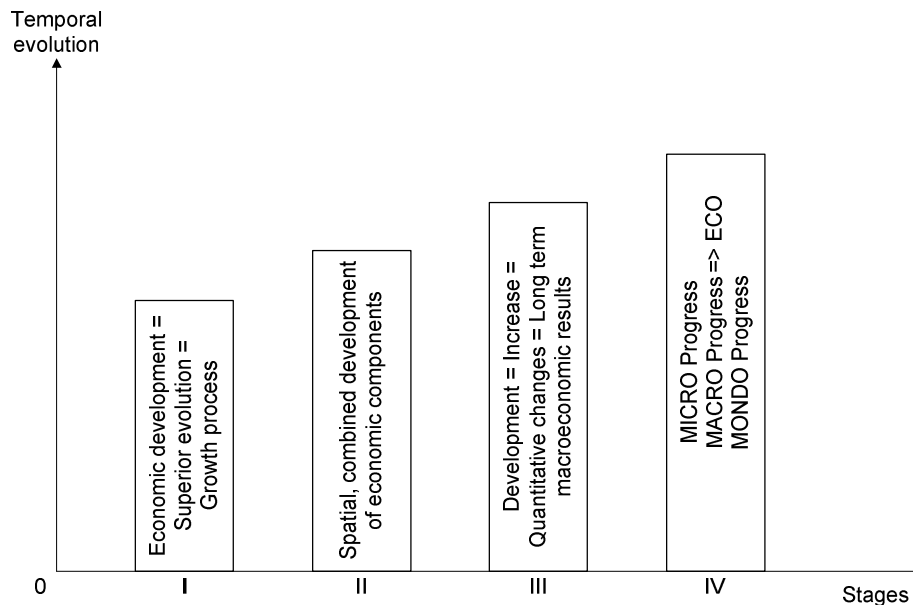


Figure 4. Temporal stages of economic development.

Progress of humanity is actually in progress and growth of us. In evolution, man is the rational being who wants to master the uncertainties about the power of freedom to overcome good sense in view of achieving progress and realization of the imperatives of life in which the human spirit to Ascension.

Regeneration and development creates an unbreakable interdependence manifested by a juxtaposition of growth over the effects of humanization and development of life on a world scale naturalization.

Inevitably common characteristics lies in the resultant vector and development company to a certain moment of time, lies in the mechanisms of national economic structure but also the purpose of raising people's living. Until today there were some countries with a share of population under a third of that world where the growth is seen as a demiurge that shines in the sky hope human welfare. In other countries where two thirds of the total population is affected by economic disparities and serious disorders of economic progress, human life parameters welfare act against poverty is not only physical but also the spirit of the individual.

Humanization and naturalization is life and increasing global macro-economic indicators, due to changes and progress as an expression of global responsibility and the implementation of national economic strategies. The

two considerations which impoverishes growth and assimilate the idea of growth that enhances the sustainable growth over a period of time.

Quality assurance in the context of sustainable economic growth Brownian scattering seen as a means of human or seen as an end in itself has some interference and extended reproduction process. Regarded as economic increase is a concept the development of eco-friendly is at the limit of being a binomial plurivalent macro.

Started new economic foundations is done primarily based on the idea of new life neofactorii showing complexity, lines of globalization, but common policies and strategies to counter negative externalities of development worldwide.

5. Interests paradigm

Current period is characterized by a change of interests which crystallize new nervous centers of power, among whom will always reign poliarhic matrix constant irrespective of the planet: Vatican perceived differently over time and economic power but also political power.

A new development is characterized by limitations and based on the hope that awareness of the illusions that spring from faith in progress, of confidence in the idea behind the emergence of better governance worldwide take start. The emergence and recession of the world's largest emerging economies: Brazil, Russia, India and China, aims to highlight global economic power of the quadrilateral. BRICs can compete, and change than most advanced economies in the world. Acronym of the four nations 'emerging' BRIC states that the imperative of our time is based on building a democratic system in which respect international law and multilateral diplomacy is seen as part of a democratic government.

The figures show interesting BRICs: 25% of the planet, 40% of the population, 20% of global GDP and 13% of global transactions. Although economic figures may seem small, essential for these countries is dynamic: it develops quickly. So fast that it has led analysts to believe that in 2050 it will be the global economic pole.

BRICs countries will take over the global economy, since few years will become stronger economically than the G7 group of most developed countries. Together, the BRICs account for about 15% of the global economy of 60.700 billion, while domestic product (GDP) of China even increased despite the recession that hit western states.

Today, Brazil, Russia, India and China (so-called BRIC countries) together hold about 31% of bonds issued in foreign markets for U.S. government. Only the total amount of bonds amounting to 806 billion dollars. Tomorrow if their governments do not buy bonds issued by the

U.S. government, the U.S. financial system will collapse within hours. Within days, the U.S. dollar will no longer exist as a reference currency widely recognized. Each week, the U.S. Treasury to sell off portions of U.S. government bonds with values between 1 and 10 billion dollars. Obama's plan to stimulate the economy requires massive debt both domestically and internationally.

Taking into account bonds issued by U.S. and Japanese government owned, the situation is even more dramatic. Japan holds around 24% of U.S. government bonds issued in nominal value of 628 billion dollars. BRIC countries together with the total amount of the bonds would amount to \$ 1,434,000,000 and the percentage of holding external debt at 55%.

In the past 12 months, believed that China's GDP will be higher than the U.S. by 2027, is less than 20 years, which means a GDP of BRICs greater than the G7. But according to Jim O'Neill, director of economic research at Goldman Sachs, who created the acronym BRIC, the growth of these countries was faster than estimated.

Brazil is one of the four whose economy has not developed to the level expected, but its growth rate is positive, even during the crisis.

A real advantage of "the 4" was a crisis that had more lenient than the highly developed states. Most important is that as countries most populous, China and India seem to enjoy the crisis. For example, India estimated a growth of almost six percent in 2009 and 2010, double the rate of previous years, only three percent. In addition, Indians voted recently for a government formed a coalition seeking to implement reforms for growth.

The crisis has been good for China, is quite shocking that the authorities realize that the period in which they could rely only on past exports. By applying social reforms and by providing massive financial stimulus package, China seems determined to enter an era of development based on local market demand.

Thus, despite falling exports, China's economy will be able to increase by eight percent this year, and local demand will increase by 12%, allowing GDP growth by 10% the previous year. Both India and China have the potential to increase 10% over the next few years.

Russia is considered the weakest of the four being too dependent on oil. But given that oil prices rose again, Russia's economy will resume growth rate.

In 2009 and 2010 global economic development will depend on these four countries. Already, they account for 15 percent of global gross domestic product. China has surpassed Germany and is about to exceed and Japan, probably next year. The other three are very close to become more important in economic terms, than Canada.

Seeking by bringing these countries at the forefront of the global economy and the establishment of G 20 involvement in economic life but the International Monetary Fund and World Bank.

I have high growth potential and Indonesia, Iran, Nigeria, Turkey and Mexico. Iran has the best chance, given the population of 80 million inhabitants and relatively high level of education. Thus, if management would change and become a more open country, would be a bright spot in the Middle East landscape.

6. Conclusions

Economic development expressed in its substance, which takes concrete form potential to enhance a country's real economic life, but human condition set in advance certainty sign of hope. This is heady necessary to produce a shift of consciousness that brings into focus a new orientation and a new world order pertaining to the development of the individual, able to use both rational processes and the non rational to us cause to know the process of casuistry which belongs to the microcosm of our world, the decisive quality of the experience of eating sentient things beauties natural and spiritual that surround us, not destroy them irreversible. "mutation of consciousness is not only fast and deep challenging, is paradigmatic, which represents a fundamental change brings into question our entire global optical and all conscious and unconscious assumptions underlying this global vision" [13].

Extensively and intensity of economic growth differ from relativity direct contribution factors make to achieve GDP growth per capita in a given time determination.

Extensively take the quantitative contribution of direct factors in the formation of per capita GNP growth rate characteristic of nations with the lowest economic level, unable to ensure aggregate demand of the market and protect resources [14].

Innovation is crucial, because growth is limited by resources. Productive infrastructure to be the mechanism that supports growth and promote quality vector propagation effects in an integrated and competitive economy.

Self-regulating the intensity and complexity is accelerating the positive effects of reverse connection [15].

Complexity growth is very positive evolution, ascending national economy, without excluding cyclical fluctuations and even some temporary regression. Currently growth is conducted using an extensive process of forming a new production technically, outlined the type of growth with strong ties with predominantly intensive quality of life [16].

Economic change simultaneously capture quantitative aspects, qualitative and structural in close correlation with demographic and general problems of human and ecological balance but. Change, structural shift in the economy, economic system behavior, the relationship between human activities and environment surprising development [17].

Multidimensionality economic development involves increasing long-term macroeconomic outcomes, economic growth has some interference and extended reproduction process. The essential difference between the processes of growth and development is that it shows an enlarged reproduction involving only resume production on a larger scale through capital accumulation, while increasing the show and factors used for this purpose, combining and input substitution.

Development requires growth, but not all growth and development results.

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