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VISION OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT SOCIETY

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Summary

Two radically different approaches dominate assessments of today's global situation. In a rather generally accepted view world society's development is and will be driven by the ongoing rapid economic growth of many heretofore backward societies, notably China and India. In addition, this growth will – as it is doing now – take place in a socio-Darwinistic global rivalry, in other words, according to a „growth at the cost of the environment (social and/or natural) policy. And without proper knowledge about this policy's complex effects.

The second approach – which i share – sees the world in global crisis. Evident proof of this lies in the continuously progressing and ruthless depreciation of the life-supporting natural environment and the increasing use of accessible natural resources at a faster pace than their alternatives can be found. Moreover, access to these valuable resources is fast becoming the object of battle (even if fought with modern-day means).

In the light of my systems research this crisis is the result of world society's till adjustment to life in State of Change and Risk, in other words in a qualitatively new situation mainly created by the rapid development of science and technology.

In the State of Change and Risk (SCR) Obsolete (Moral) Destruction (life-forms not adapted to new life-conditions) is the Main Life Destruction Factor.

To eliminate, in SCR, negative obsolete (moral) destruction effects – feed forward control system and more and more wisdom creative activity is essential.

In order to overcome global crisis world society will have to achieve sustainable development – development without cyclically returning disasters and the shortsighted construction of new forms of social and economic life on the ruins of former life-forms. Development – which in sustained way combines social development with economic growth and environmental protection.

This will require human coexistence models that are qualitatively different from the present ones. The emergence of these new social models will be pre-condition of the transformation of the rapid economic and civilization growth of societies – like China and India – which until recently were behind in their development into a driving force of world society's sustainable development.

Of prime importance in overcoming global crisis is the rejection of today's dominating selfishness and individualism in favour of eco-humanism.

Eco-humanism means partnership-based cooperation for the common good of all people (rich and poor, from countries highly developed and behind in development), their descendants, and natural environment - commonly supported by science and high technology.

Partnership-based cooperation along „development together with the environment (social and/or natural)“ principles will require universal access to knowledge about the complex effects of human activity, including those which take place over time and space.

Eco-humanism is a condition for building an information basis for sustainable development policy and economy. Such a basis will allow the formation of a qualitatively new economy guided by common good – common interest, in their broadest sense. Such an economy must be founded on a complex benefit-cost account embracing its social and environmental aspects, it should also show preference to ecosocially useful creativity.

The eco-humanistic reconstruction of the global economic system will also be necessary for the replacement of today's ecosocially highly costly globalization (Pernicious Globalization) by an eco-humanistic globalization (Inclusive Globalization, fair globalization. globalization with human face (Merkel 2007)) model. Such a new, common-good-oriented form of globalization will be crucial for overcoming the global crisis and creating world society's sustainable development.

Thus, in reshaping the global economic system, eco-humanism will allow world society's strongest players to cease securing access to rare resources (fuel, natural, environmental, intellectual) through the physical elimination of rivals to these resources. In place of the social-Darwinistic deprivation of weaker societies of vital resources, access to them will be ensured by the partnership-based cooperation of an adequately educated world society aided by science and information technology.

Building a sustainable development economy will also be crucial for eliminating the defensive terrorism practiced by societies endangered by the present pathological globalization model, and for global demographic control.

Above mentioned proposal is generally opposed for pathological “zero growth” method for overcoming global crisis.