

Paradigms of sustainable development of Libya

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Abstract- Sustainable development is a complex, more dimensional concept. The concept of sustainable development implies balanced economic, social and cultural development without endangering the environment, which will enable future generations to develop at the same or higher level. It is aimed at preserving and protecting the environment and on the rational use of natural wealth of the state and related to raising the quality of the environment and quality of life. In order to achieve sustainable development, it is necessary to establish new social values that are based on knowledge, creativity and ability of human resources in a word of creating quality management with the tendency to **transform the society so far into the learning society.**

Index Terms- sustainable, economic, environment, management.

I. INTRODUCTION

The concept of sustainable development implies fostering learning and knowledge. Non-rational and irresponsible use of natural resources has caused catastrophic pollution of air, water and land. A large number of pollutants around the world have led to global changes: ozone depletion, climate change, biological disorders, the disappearance of many species of flora and fauna. However, the last decades of the twentieth century marked significant efforts to preserve and improve the rather degraded environment. Many projects and strategies have been designed, in all areas of human activity, as well as in agriculture, which will help reduce environmental pollution to the borders of the norm. Sustainable development, as a complex term, combines three dimensions: environmental sustainability, economic efficiency and social responsibility. This conception of the term is known as the “three pillar model”:

1. The ecological dimension concerns, first and foremost, the conservation of biodiversity, the conservation and rational use of natural resources, the reduction of environmental pollution, the care of endangered species, their habitats, ecosystems and the like.
2. The social dimension refers to social relations, respect for human rights, achievement of social well-being, transparency of social activities, people's involvement in decision-making, and it is monitored through five areas: health, social justice, education, population, security and housing.
3. The economic dimension of sustainable development is based on the principles of alignment of economic development with resources and production capacity.” (Giddings et. al, 2002).

II. CONCEPT OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

The original concept of sustainable development, which rested on three dimensions: economic, social and environmental, Joahim Spangenberg expanded and included the institutional dimension, as the fourth pillar of sustainable development, thus creating the “sustainability prism” model. This model indicates that there must be interconnectedness and coherence between the dimensions of sustainable development, and that the institutional apparatus should support the implementation of activities related to other dimensions of sustainable development (Spangenberg, 2002). In order for the Sustainable Development Goals to be successful, it is necessary to pay equal attention to each of these four aspects and to balance them. This is often a problem, and based on the experience of countries actively pursuing sustainable development policies, it can be observed that the economic dimension of sustainable development often has the best institutional support, while the social and environmental dimensions are less covered by the institutional apparatus (Hafner, 2009).

The concept of sustainable development can be operationalized in different ways. In theory and practice, four approaches are generally recognized in achieving the concept of sustainable development (Sudhir and Sen, 1996):

1. Maintaining unchanged consumption,
2. Maintaining unchanged reserves of natural resources,
3. Establishing a safe minimum standard
4. Application of operational environmental principles.

It is virtually impossible for modern man to avoid environmental impact, but that impact can be minimized (minimized) while adhering to certain principles that make up sustainable development policies. Adherence to these principles enables the development of human society while preserving the environment. First, these principles include:

1. Integrity,
2. Precaution,
3. Resource reproducibility and
4. Preventive action.

The principle of integration, as the most comprehensive principle, refers to political decision-making in all decision-making domains, and is implemented at three levels of care for the living environment, ie. at the level of society, economy or product. At the societal level, this principle is implemented in politics, when making decisions, with limitations through legal means. At

this level, the public or the general population is involved in environmental care, which is achieved by developing public awareness and acquiring adequate knowledge of all aspects of environmental protection. At the economy level, it involves the introduction of legal obligations for legal entities to manage all types of waste responsibly and integrated waste management. At the product level, a legal obligation for the manufacturer to pre-define the environmental impact of the product is created, as a preventive measure, integrally throughout the product life cycle, ie. from raw materials and production to waste.

III. DETERMINANTS OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

If the determinants of sustainable development are well recognized and define, then it is possible to establish an appropriate model (models), sustainable development of Libya. The concept of sustainable development must improve social inequalities and environmental damage, while maintaining a sound economic basis. Preserving natural capital is essential for sustainable economic production and intergenerational equity. From an ecological perspective, both the population and the total demand for resources should be limited in size, and the ecosystem integrity and species diversity should be maintained. Social equity, the fulfillment of basic health and educational needs, and the participatory character of democracy are key elements of development and are linked to environmental sustainability. Taken together, these principles clearly point to new guidelines for process development. One of the ways to contribute to the preservation of natural infections is the ecological system of food production, that is, organic farming. This mode of production works in accordance with the principles of sustainable development. The general hypothesis that if they are well recognized and define the determinants of sustainable development then it is possible to establish the appropriate model (models), sustainable development of Libya. Of course, all actors from the Government of Libya to the local population should be involved. Before that, it is necessary to look at the necessary conditions, which implies the cessation of all types of divisions in Libya. Then it is necessary to analyze the existing situation of all determinants, to make preparations, to take appropriate measures, to implement previously prepared plans, and finally to make decisions that will support sustainable development in Libya at all levels from local to national. In doing so, it is necessary to start from smaller goals because the goals of sustainable development are higher, they are a bigger obstacle for the actors involved in it, and it is more difficult to achieve them.

IV. SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT PARADIGMS

The strong normative nature of the sustainability of the development concept makes analytical analysis difficult. Nonetheless, the three principles outlined above are echoed on a healthy scale level. They meet the earlier criterion for a powerful, easy to understand concept which may have wide applicability. If we were to get closer to achieving this triple goals, the world would be a better place - and equally surely we will often be short on respect for all three goals. It may be easier to identify unsustainability than sustainability - and identifying

unsustainability can motivate us to take the necessary political action. It is instructive to examine the problem from the perspectives of different disciplines. Certainly, the set goals require insights from multiple disciplines. Economists, one might assume, would strive to give greater weight to economic goals, environmentalists to environmental dimensions, and social theorists on social issues. However, before we try to balance these different perspectives, we need to understand them and explore their inner logic. Each of the three areas is commonly referred to as a system: the economic system, the ecological system and the social system have their own logic. This is an impossible task to analyze all these systems at once. We must therefore start by considering each separately, as suggested in the Balaton report on sustainability indicators: "The total system of which human society is a part and on which it depends on support consists of a large number of component systems. The whole cannot function properly and is not sustainable if the individual component systems cannot function properly. Sustainable development is only possible if the component systems, as well as the overall system, are sustainable. Despite the uncertainty about the direction of sustainable development, it is necessary to identify the essential components of the system and define indicators that can provide essential and reliable information on the sustainability of each and the overall system.

This implies that we can use different indicators to measure different dimensions of sustainability. Indicators imply measurement; measurement involves a theoretical definition measurement concepts. Proponents of sustainable development, as we have observed, recognize the social the development component as an essential part of the new paradigm (Holmberg, 1992). In doing so, they confirm the significance of a much older perspective. A "human development" approach that emphasizes issues of necessities and equality, it is well established in the history of economic theory.

V. PARADIGMS OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF LIBYA

One of the main priorities for achieving sustainable development is the protection and improvement of the environment and the rational use of natural resources. The adoption and implementation of the National Strategies for the Sustainable Use of Resources and Commodities will have the effect of reducing the pressure on natural resources. In order to integrate environmental policy into other sectoral policies, especially in the field of spatial and urban planning, capacities for the implementation of strategic environmental impact assessment, policies, plans and programs in line with the law should be strengthened. The development of cleaner technologies, increased energy efficiency and the use of renewable energy sources will certainly have the effect of reducing environmental pollution. The biggest potential for increasing energy efficiency is the reduction of thermal energy consumption (estimated by more than 50%) by improved insulation in buildings and the reduction in the number of households using electricity for heating. There is great potential for improving energy efficiency in the industrial sector as well. Promoting renewable energy sources requires the introduction of incentive measures, which can encourage private investment in the energy sector and strengthen competitiveness in the energy and economy sectors in general. Energy stability and security can be

achieved by saving non-renewable energy sources at the expense of greater use of renewable energy and by saving and rationalizing consumption. Sustainable development means agreeing on the balance of three different processes: economic development, community development and environmental development. The importance of maintaining a balance between these three processes can be demonstrated by the example of any major city. For example, if local water supply is not satisfactory (economic dimension of development), if water is not chemically and bacteriologically correct and not enough (ecological dimension), and if water is not available to all residents (social dimension), then the quality of life and attractiveness of the city will decline. In developing countries, structural transformation is carried out with the effective development of the state. A successful state is one that brings long-term growth and structural transformation as its primary goal and strives to devise policies and institutions that facilitate the evolution of the economic system so that the goals of economic development are achieved. The Libyan state will need to take on not only a development role, but also a broader role of sustainable development for the country to be successful.

Promoting economic development is not the only task. Successful developed countries have a common approach to government. Creating dynamic development and focusing the private sector should be at the heart of policy to promote sustainability by the developing country. The key elements of the Libyan government's strategy should be public investment, private investment, as well as rules in the manufacturing sector, in order to generate a strong private sector response aimed at increasing investment and technological change in the development directions the government wants to achieve. The state of Libya should see the environment as an essential component of its development strategy, so that the state has a leading role in formulating a vision that sets clear goals to change the structure of the economy, include in the relative separation of resource use and environmental impact, as well as increase human well-being. in the short, medium and long term. It should also formulate a number of appropriate policies, regulations and incentives to ensure the successful achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals and take the necessary measures, through key actors, and in particular in the private sector, to ensure their effective implementation. In the Libyan context, a major negative side effect of the structural adjustment phase is the erosion of state capacities. Building the capacity of developing countries to formulate and implement structural transformation policies will thus be a major challenge for the new Libyan state.

One important area where much more work is needed is for the Libyan government to establish a system for monitoring and evaluating progress towards sustainability. This should include strengthening statistical capacity in the design of sustainability indicators, using the national system through environmental monitoring, and monitoring the productivity of resources, strengthening institutional capacity to monitor sustainable development goals over a period of time towards progress towards these indicators. The Libyan government must play a leading role in formulating and implementing a sustainable development strategy, creating an appropriate environment, including support measures, to establish them internationally. This can be interpreted in various ways. The critical strategic issue facing the Libyan government in developing a sustainability strategy is a matter of

priority. However, strategic choices can be identified from assessing the relative advantage of sector-level measures, targeting economic sectors where resource use has been found to be more intensive, such as agriculture, industry, energy and construction. At the same time, the government can assess the relative advantages of measures to improve the sustainable use of special renewable and non-renewable resources, such as water, land, fossil fuels, materials and metals and minerals. Libya must aim not only at industrial development, but also at improving resource efficiency and mitigating pollution and waste generation. Libya has significant amounts of natural resources (oil and gas) that are the main driver of economic growth. But these resources are non-renewable, which means that spending them will limit the ability of future generations to meet their needs. In addition, mismanagement of resources often exacerbates economic instability, social conflicts and environmental problems in Libya. One of the challenges facing the government of Libya is how to use its resources for productive purposes and manage them in a way that improves living standards for present and future generations.

VI. CONCLUSION

Libya and the whole region of North Africa suffer from the serious effects of climate change. Recurrent severe droughts and other natural disasters cause famine, environmental degradation, poverty and economic hardship in Libya and the region. The impact of climate change is exacerbated by inadequate water management facilities and poor water practices, inefficient and outdated water production facilities. The insufficient quantity and uneven distribution of precipitation and high temperatures in certain periods make the situation more than critical. The consequences include lack of water and food for animals and humans, leading to a high incidence of hunger and loss of life for humans and animals across the region. In order to overcome this nutritional deficiency, Libya must import large quantities of food. Such a level of dependence on food imports is not sustainable and can turn into a humanitarian tragedy that threatens not only to threaten peace but also to preserve a unique environment and biodiversity, as well as Libya's ability to play a more important role in an increasingly global environment. Libya also faces the challenge of economically managing the transition from a planned economy to a market-oriented one. The risk of over-reliance on the oil economy is that too many people become employed in an oil-based industry, including agriculture, and thus miss out, advance, educate or earn more. Another risk is that the governments of resource-rich countries are becoming hungry and therefore prone to neglect the need for sound economic policies as well as the need for good education. A nation that believes that natural capital is their most important asset can develop a false sense of security and become negligent by the accumulation of human capital. A clear policy framework that recognizes all these oil-related issues is an essential basis for creating an effective and transparent fiscal plan for managing the country. Establishing a resource pool, while necessary, is not a sufficient condition for these problems to be adequately addressed. Also, oil funds usually solve a number of problems and are recommended as a contribution to the diversification of resource income.

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