DOMINANT FORCES BEHIND WORLD ISSUES

	sustainable development
1)	GLOBALIZATION
•	common word, but meaning is ambiguous and consequences are not fully understood
•	often associated with Marshall McLuhan's – improved communication and transportation technology have caused distances to become smaller, as if it were a <i>village</i>
•	not a new concept, however, it has become the dominant global framework since the cold war
Types	:
i.	: gradual harmonization of world's culture, creating a global culture
ii.	: integrated market operations and economies including factors of production, consumption, and trade
iii.	: integration of international policies and regulation and institutions
iv.	: integrated financial systems (stock markets)
v.	: communications and computer technology increasing speed of information and idea flows

ullet world issues are shaped by two significant themes (forces), globalization and

vi.	: belief in a global society with common standards and behaviours (universal values – e.g. human rights)
vii.	: interconnection of environment and ecological systems
viii.	: increasingly borderless world with common economic, political, cultural and environmental problems

2)	SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT
•	associated in terms of the relationship between
	and
•	in response to global environmental problems, (1987) Bruntland
	Commission defined it as development that "
	<u>"</u>
•	narrowly interpreted as economic development that does not degrade the functional integrity of the natural environment
•	however, it is so broadly defined, that it is open to different interpretations – for example, it is used to justify actions of both economic growth and environmental protection
Reaso	on for ambiguity:
Susta	inable: 'preserving over time'; what are we preserving?
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<u>Devel</u>	opment: process of change for the better; what are we trying to change?
	(e.g. economic growth)
	> (e.g. quality of life)

•	In order for development to be sustainable, it must be consistent with the following four interdependent principles:
1.	: protecting the material and process
	resources that support life and human activity
	(E.g.
2.	: meet both material and non-material
۷.	
	human needs
	(E.g.
3.	: greater self-reliance; emphasis on
	local economy and community, and democratic processes
4.	: equitable distribution of costs and
	benefits of development; inter and intra-generational equity; and equal
	opportunity in the pursuit of individual well-being