ECO-MANAGEMENT, TRENDS IN MANAGEMENT EVOLUTION

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Abstract
Eco-management, organic agriculture, waste management and renewable energy, plays an important role in sustainable development. We leave in a world out of control. Everyone speaks about economic growth but anybody don’t think about our children’s future. Eco-management has four dimension.
The eco-management must to manage this world out of control true some tools. The eco-management must take into account economic dimension, social dimension, ecology dimension and not finally cultural dimension for a balanced development of world we live.
This new type of management the eco-management, need to consider an effective management that must not damage the environment and waste the resources that are so essential for future generations.
Over the time management suffered a lot of changes.
We have the basis and we must to develop a new kind of management, eco-management.
Eco-management must be developed for the good of the human being. Nowadays the management tends to suffer most transformations.
Management, should have the most important role in resolving key problems facing mankind today.
In this paper we will try to find some ways to help this world we live. The Earth no longer support us, and he started to show his anger.
If we continue to disconsider him in this way I think that human being will resist no longer on this Earth.
The first way to make something in this direction is to make a real culture for ecology.
How we love our children to love the Earth and the ecology, that way we will have it.
The culture is very important for a sustainable development.
When we will awareness this the Earth will have a future and so our children and grandchildren.

Keywords: eco-management, sustainable development, trends, ecology, economy, social, cultural.

1. INTRODUCTION

Management, the newest of the science and the oldest of the arts suffered over the years a number of changes depending on the needs of people and economic conditions.
Nowadays the management tends to suffer most transformations.
Management, should have the most important role in resolving key problems facing mankind today.
Management should manage this crazy world we live in terms of economic, environmental, social and cultural dimension.
Eco-management is responsible for the fate of the world we live in, where our children and grand children will live[3].

2. MATERIALS AND METHODS

I studied this line literature, the most famous authors, also I also participated in numerous national and international symposiums.
Not at least I had a lot of discussion with specialist in this field.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Eco-management a component of sustainable development

In conception of the Global Comission for Environment and Development, sustainable development means from the material point of view maintaining possibilities and standards of living for future generations, especially of renewable natural resources at least at the level of the existing ones for the current generation as well as straightening the environmental factors affected by pollution.
Here are also, some definitions of sustainable development[2]:
- Thomas Jefferson (1789): "consequently, I can say that the Earth belongs to each generation during its existence, which is fully and entirely its one; no generation can make debts bigger than those that can be paid during its existence”;
- Beth E. Lachman (Critical Technologies Institute): "Linking Sustainable Community Activities to Pollution Prevention: A Sourcebook, April 1997): "A lot of people consider it is better for such problems to be treated through more cooperative and holistic methods, because such problems are confusing, multidisciplinary, multiorganisational, with multiple stakes and multisectorial in their nature”.
- William D. Ruckelshaus ( Toward a Sustainable World,” Scientific American”, September 1989): "Sustainability is an emergency brought with economic development and progress must take place and maintain itself in time, within the limits established by ecology, in the broadest sense—through the interdependence of human beings and their jobs, of the biosphere and laws of physics and chemistry which govern it........ This is how follows that environmental protection and development economic, indeed, antagonistic processes.
- Muscoe Martin ( "A Sustainable Community Profile", 1995): "The term sustainable has roots in the Latin language, meaning „to retain” a "support from below." A community must be supported from below by its present and future inhabitants. Some things, by specific combination of their physical cultural and maybe spiritual characteristics inspire people to take care of their community. These are the places in which sustainability has the biggest chances of existence (maintenance)."
- Minimum request for a sustainable development are:
- redimensioning economic growth, taking into account a more balanced distribution of resources and enhancing the qualitative sides of production;
- eliminating poverty: - what can be achieved by satisfying the essential needs for assuring a job, for food, water, energy and health;
- reducing uncontrolled demographic growth;
- preserving natural resources, maintaining the diversity of ecosystems, overseeing the impact of economic development upon the environment;
- reorienting technology keeping under control its resources;
- unifying at world level the decisions regarding the environment and economy.

Sustainable development has a tridimensional character, that is:
- the economic dimension;
- the ecological dimension;
- the social dimension.

In 1979, R. Passet, speaks even of the emergence of an "green economy", born from the help other sciences, particularly those of nature, has given to the traditional economical science.

We may say that the Brundtland Report and the Rio de Janeiro Summit represents concrete results of the offensive of the ecologists in the 60’s and 70’s upon the economists.

"Building an eco-economy is something enthusiastic and full of satisfactions(...) and probably the most importantly, we will have the satisfaction on building an economy that will help and will not undermine future generations "(Lester R. Brown).

**Management evolution.**

Management, is the newest from sciences and the oldest from arts[2].

Although like a science, management is a new one, it appeared since antiquity, along with the first form of human organisation.

Management contoured for the first time only early of the XX Century, in capitalism, when the complexity and the dynamisc of activity evolution in every domain imposed like a objectif necessities the manage on new bases and when science evolution was able to sustain the premises of crystallized management, like science. A great contribution on management
evolution like science had Henry Fayl and Frederic Taylor. 
By their works, ”General and industrial administration” and “The principles of scientific management”, they analyzed for the first time in a scientific manner, management process and their components, as well as a part of the main element of management process. 

Management schools[4].

In the special literature, we can see four major management schools: classic school, behavior school, quantitative school and systemic school.

**Classic school** is represented by Frederic Taylor and Henry Fayol who works “General and industrial administration” and “The principles of scientific management” are well known all around the world.

**Behavior school** is represented by a lot of well-known specialists as: D. McGregor, Ch. Arghiris, H. Simon, R. Lickert, M. Crozier, Moreno, R. Weber, M. Gvisiani and so on.

The main characteristic of this school is the priority utilization of concept and methods of sociology and psychology like: value system, individual behavior, organisational culture, leadership.

**Quantitative school** is represented by a lot of reputed specialists like: A. Kaufman, E. Kameniter, C. Afanasiev, J. Starr, F. G. Geronzy. The main concepts and methods that are used derive from mathematics and statistics.

**Systemic school** represents a synthesis of previously schools. This school is at the same time the youngest and most complex school.

This school is represented by P. Drucker, R. Johnson, F. Kast, H. Mintzberg, M. Porter and others. Systemic school represents the management future.

**Table 1 Management schools.**

![Management schools diagram]

**Management functions.**

In management process we can see five function [1].

The first function, forecasting, consists in all work processes through which determine the main objectives of the organization and its components, and resources and principal means necessary to achieve them.

The second function of management is organization who denote the whole process of management through which we establish and define the physical and intellectual work processes and their components and their grouping items by group work.

The first function is the coordination that consists of all work processes that harmonize decisions and actions of the subsystems of the organization and its staff in the organizational system and projections set out above. 

The four function is the coaching incorporating all work processes which determine the organization's staff to help establish and achieve the objectives expected.

The last function of management is control-evaluation, who can be defined as the whole process by which the performance of the organization, its subsystems and components are measured and compared with objectives and standards set initially.
Table 2. Management functions

Eco-management dimensions.
Eco-management has four dimension:
- ecological dimension;
- economical dimension;
- social dimension;
- cultural dimension.

Table 3. Management dimensions

4. CONCLUSIONS

1. Over the time management suffered a lot of changes.
2. We have the basis and we must to develop a new kind of management, eco-management.
3. Eco-management has four dimension.
4. Eco-management must be developed for the good of the human being.

5. REFERENCES

Books:
[3] xxx, Forecologia consultor References sourced via the world wide web:

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