

Environmental consequences of growth - steady-state economics as an alternative to ecological decline

Routledge - Steady



Description: -

- Teaching

Education -- Philosophy

Environmental degradation -- Economic aspects.

Economic development -- Moral and ethical aspects.

Economic development -- Environmental aspects.environmental consequences of growth - steady-state economics as an alternative to ecological decline

- Advances in social economicsenvironmental consequences of growth

- steady-state economics as an alternative to ecological decline

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Tags: #Green #Growth #Vs #Degrowth: #Are #We #Missing #The #Point?

Finally, a breakthrough alternative to growth economics

It is perhaps natural to think first of the environment as a source of raw materials, oil and valuable minerals. But so does taking your private jet to your ski lodge, driving in your SUV to the ski slopes, and eating a steak.

Five alternative economic models

It is interesting to know empirically if we have reached that point I think we have, both globally and in many countries , but even if we have not, it is obvious that continued growth of a dependent subsystem relative to a finite sustaining total system will inevitably reach such an optimal scale. I have long considered this Whole versus Part difference to reflect different pre-analytic visions Schumpeter or different paradigms Kuhn. These views do not find favor with mainstream economists.

The environmental consequences of growth : steady

These views are challenged by recent evidence that, in fact, pollution problems are being addressed and remedied in developing economies.

The Environmental Consequences of Growth: Steady

Therefore even a stationary economy, in the classical sense of constant population and constant capital stock, is ultimately a journey of no return, because the metabolic throughput of matter and energy required to maintain constant stocks of people and physical capital, in the face of depreciation and death, is an entropic flow from ever less concentrated sources to ever filling sinks — and both sources and sinks are finite. We find that if the distribution of income is too big, that creates competing groups within society. Clearly a sustainable scale will be smaller than an unsustainable scale.

Finally, a breakthrough alternative to growth economics

The row about ecological limits to growth is back with a vengeance. Placing economic growth above all else contributes to environmental

degradation and social inequality.

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