

INCONSISTENCY IN NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT AND MANAGERIAL DIMENSION IN ECONOMIC MANAGEMENT

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ABSTRACT

A social system is both basic biological-man; a component that generates ambient environment; human-made bio-material components to mediate "transformative teleological conduct", components of work mean, work objectives, and information.

The purpose of this paper is to answer this question whether economic theory can still provide its classical models or it must abandon the economic theories that promote the extensive use of resources and which consider factors contributing to the value of only labor and capital .

The main method of research was documentary analysis, including secondary sources, duplicated by a critical analysis of existing information content.

A first conclusion of our research was that the theory of entropy value would have to be imposed in order to smooth the transition to the information society, its principles being in line with the requirements of this new way of forming and organizing the bio-material system of economic activity.

KEYWORDS: *natural resources management, managerial dimension, economic management*

1. INTRODUCTION

A social system comprises a basic biological component, the man; a component of the overall ambient environment; human-made bio-material components to mediate "transformative teleological conduct", components of work mean, work objectives, information (Ionita et al., 2009a).

Human presence in this system is undeniable, even if his physical presence is reduced more and more (Costache et al., 2015). It is part of the definition of system factors engaged in economic activity (Radulescu et al, 2015). This role, the "initiative group" made Adam Smith asserted that "ultimately, human activity creates every year mass goods they consume, not natural forces that without direction would remain unfertilized and useless. "

Human hubris against nature was still manifest in increasingly aggressive and other economic theories only serve Nature and other system components engaged in economic activity to achieve wealth and value (Bran et., al 2016). For Marx, the earth has its own value (not the result of work), and, in these circumstances, it will be found in the final product of economic activity, even "constant" that means and work objectives.

Man's position in the current economic system remains dominant. As a performer, as a consumer and as a future member of society, he is the main "supplier" of genetic information that will be included in the matrix of lines of force that dominates enterprise system (Ionita et al., 2009b). His interests,

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both biological and social, give an important part of the meaning in the eco-field message (Bran et al., 2012).

2. RESEARCH QUESTIONS AND METHODOLOGY

Does the environment present as an environmental component in a social system have no role in the living or mixed system of economic activity? Had the Nature "die a little" for people to recognize the twentieth century and have neglected the best partner in business processes, environment. "Man's natural heritage" shows N. Georgescu Roegen, "consists of two completely different elements:

- 1) The low entropy fund in and around the globe;
- 2) Solar energy flow.

To strengthen the exclusive role of natural resources, he adds: "If we exclude other causes that might make it sound clock human species, it is clear that natural resources is the factor that limits the lifetime of this species."

Under the impulse of the death sentences, we think that there are no objections to the proposal to include bio-material system of economics, environment as a factor in production and consumption mechanisms. From the environment we introduce into the structure of the enterprise (as a bio-material system that manages the economic activity) only some components such as land, its own water and air sources, light, microorganisms used in some biological processes, etc. These components of the environment will form a distinct element of the structure of production, the internal ones.

Most of the environment remains an exogenous factor for the enterprise, but, as we shall see below, is a key component in the value-adding mechanism. Here, there are processes specific to nature in general. From these processes, inputs in the form of natural potential (P_n) will be provided to the enterprise, the main basis of the goods to be produced, both as values of use and as values.

Similarly, we will have to deal with the system of society. Within society, processes of potential transformation take place, largely to support its specific actions, but some of this potential, in the form of social services (P_s), comes as input into the enterprise (culture, education, macroeconomic leadership, fundamental and applicative scientific research, etc.).

3. FINDINGS: VALUE SENSE

To have a complete structure of the system currently engaged in economic activity, we must add other components. But information cannot remain only in language. It will be introduced into the environment substances. Substances such as stone, wood, bone, minerals, etc., penetrate into the economic activity system. Thus, another important element, the objects of labor, and the combination of them with the tool information, will appear the means of work.

To not move forward with concepts that do not correspond to the theory that accounts will have to correct the above concepts. This is necessary because the model planned work does not have an exclusive role. We cannot accept any term inputs to these elements, once covered by the undertaking, participating not only in the production process, but also the consumer. Therefore, we insist on the concept of objects and means of economic activity or, in short, objects and economic means.

Now the system is complete (at the current level of research); the component of information will show us how to work, the objects of economic activity, with what we do transformation, and the man, who leads and participates consciously in the processes of transformation.

The natural environment, with the internal and external component of the enterprise system and the Society. Their mission is already known, both as potential "producers and consumers", but also as providers of ordering messages for the environment around the enterprise.

Multiplication economic results will be enormous. Naturally attracted potential will increase, to the delight of producers and ... economics. Components that mediate human contact with the environment set to work ... are a perpetuum mobile of economic theory and practice. The man has found the tools that allow him to agonize, with his own lesser effort, richer riches. The theory of labor value and marginal value can be satisfied.

We must admit that hiring the above-mentioned components will complicate the existence of man. These elements will want to "sit down" after they have contributed to getting the goods in the production process, potentially consuming them in products and services. Of course, with another place of substance, energy and information than in soup, steak and dessert! But it's not a big sacrifice. We can do this as long as these elements "do not let us go empty" that, in their help, we have acquired from the environment the extra low entropy we premeditated in the account of human labor. Shameful but convenient!

Under this component with internal elements, but also with the two external factors, as well as with the "aureole" of the ecopoint, the bio-material system of the enterprise enters the two states (processes), production and consumption. Economics has given priority attention to the production process, leaving the consumer a minor plane (labor theory of value) or almost equal to production (marginal value theory).

4. CONCLUSIONS

The question arises whether this sense of value really exists, and whether yes, if it is present in the mode of existence of the living matter, in the conscious or unconscious mode of action of man. A first documentary analysis revealed that the physical form of value, under the appearance of economic potential, was the ultimate goal of the entire existence of man. The Law of Entropy Value has acted permanently, questioning the existence of each individual as well as society and its forms of organization. When the sense of value has not acted correctly and timely, in man or in society as a whole, or has not given up on "grapes that are too high", by putting an effort on the one that can be removed from the "grapes", the destructive effect of punishment of the law of entropy value has acted in full!

In order to recognize in time that the grapes that are too high are sour, it needs a developed sense of value, an education based on knowing the intimate mechanisms of obtaining and managing value in man, enterprise, economy, society, natural environment.

The drastic knife of the entropy law, as well as that of the waste, acted permanently, to move on, a living organism or a human society had to count the energy of the value contained in the products and services that they were able to produce. or to attract them through various actions, whether correct or incorrect, in that system. If there is a potential loss in the form of a product or service, the potential or potential is exploited outside economic processes (for the current pleasures of life, for "palaces and pyramids", for rallies and protests, etc.) the fate of the system is a step. It will enter a phase of wide fluctuations, with the risk of falling to balance or drastic restructuring.

Analyzing some such situations in the life of human society, we will highlight, at the level of the laboratory of society, the confirmation of the existence and the action of the "Entropy Value Law".

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