

The Cadastre – A Cybernetic Approach for 21st Century – Sustainable Development and Environmental Protection

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Key words: cadastre, cybernetics, feed – back, sustainable development, environmental protection.

SUMMARY

The interest of the contemporary world in the field of natural and artificial resource optimization, in the extended process of sustainable development and environmental protection, manifests itself through the large number of meetings organized by the UNO, where the major role is played by specialized international institutions.

In this line of thought, the cadastre, as a complex resource recording system, represents an attractive domain for researchers who want to accommodate its role to the development of human society.

Starting with the “Declaration Concerning the Cadastre” in 1994 and the Bogor, Indonesia Declaration in 1996 up to the “First EU Cadastre Congress” in Spain (2002), the unanimous trend and the conclusions of all these meetings, all emphasize the importance and the necessity of a modern cadastre within every country's sustainable development and environmental protection activities.

In this context, a cybernetic approach to cadastre is not only necessary, but also possible if we think about the very complexity of the MAN - NATURE system.

The cadastre turns out to be in our days “the mirror of human activity in relation to the environment”.

The Cadastre represents “the interface between human activity and the environment”.

From a cybernetic point of view, the cadastre represents the feed back that regulates the decisional process of all human activity by means of which sustainable development is being achieved with an eye on written and unwritten laws of environmental protection.

Cadastrul – o Abordare Cibernetica pentru Sec. XXI - a Dezvoltarii Durabile si Protectiei Mediului.

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Cuvinte cheie: cadastru, cibernetica, dezvoltare durabila, protectia mediului.

REZUMAT

Preocuparile lumii contemporane in domeniul optimizarii folosirii resurselor naturale si artificiale, in procesul amplu al dezvoltarii durabile si protectiei mediului in conjurator, se manifesta tot mai intens prin multitudinea intalnirilor organizate sub egida ONU, in care rolul de baza revine diverselor organisme internationale specializate.

In acest cadru de preocupari cadastrul, ca sistem complex de evidenta a resurselor, constituie un domeniu deosebit de atractiv pentru cercetatori, in vederea adaptarii rolului sau la dezvoltarea societatii umane.

Incepand cu “Declaratia cu privire la Cadastru” din 1994 si “Declaratia de la Bogor – Indonezia, din 1996, pana la “Primul Congres de Cadastru al Uniunii Europene” din Spania, 2002, tendinta manifestata unanim si concluziile tuturor intalnirilor si manifestarilor internationale de specialitate, evidentiaza importanta si necesitatea cadastrului modern in procesul dezvoltarii durabile si protectiei mediului in fiecare tara.

In acest context, o abordare cibernetica a cadastrului este necesara si posibila avand in vedere complexitatea sistemului OM – NATURA.

Cadastrul a devenit in zilele noastre “Oglinda activitatii umane in mediul inconjurator”.

Cadastrul constituie “Interfata dintre activitatea umana si mediul inconjurator”.

Din punct de vedere cibernetice, cadastrul reprezinta feed-backul care regleaza procesul decizional de activitate umana, prin care se asigura dezvoltarea durabila, cu respectarea tuturor legilor scrise si nescrise ale protectiei mediului inconjurator.