

Cadastre – Feedback of Human Actions upon Environment

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SUMMARY

Cadastre has nowadays become a field of vital importance for long-term socioeconomic development, for the judicious and rational use of resources and for the protection of environment.

Cadastre can be defined as the feedback of human actions upon environment.

The interdependency of resource evidence through cadastre and, their rational use in the context of long-term development at a global level imposes a new way of thinking and approaching the existing and future relationships between "Human Society" and "Environment".

The two components are the basic elements of a particularly complex and dynamic "system" which should be balanced and regulated by specific actions of a cybernetic nature in whose framework cadastre can have a decisive role.

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MOTTO

“It has come the time to reconsider the cybernetic not only as a program that is going to be realized sometimes in the future, but as a science that exists...”

N. Wiener

1. CADASTRE IN NOWADAYS SOCIETY

The land - as the main resource of food and its rational utilization has become today the basic problem of human life itself.

Everywhere on the globe take administrative measures in the context of increasing of the difference between the demand supply of agricultural and food products determined by the demographic element on the one the arable land resource relatively limited, on the other hand. The globalization phenomenon of human activity, interdependence of political, demographic, ecological etc., factors have imposed a new tackling in the careful management of the land, in accordance with the concept of durable development and respecting of environment norms.

The achievement of these wishes is possible as part of a complex system of technical, economical and juridical accounts of all resources but above all, of landed fund, for on this base the soil could be rationally used and managed in order to provide production of agricultural goods and the territory on the whole, could be systematized, appropriated and managed corresponding to the necessity of the human society.

According to these demands, the role of the cadastre has become decisive in human activity of using environment resources.

The cadastre – as a complex and dynamical system of technical, economical and juridical accounts of all resources, represents the basis of administration of all real goods (earth, waters, forests, buildings etc) without of which we cannot talk about durable development and environment protection.

In the present age the cadastre has transformed in an interdisciplinary field of a vital importance for durable economical and social development, for sensible, rational utilisation of all resources and for protection of environment.

The cadastre has become the mirror of the human activity in its surroundings is reflected in.

The cadastre is the interface between the human society that plans and works out its action over the resources (soil, subsoil, water, air, vegetation etc) and availability of the environment.

The informationally shaped cadastre represents the basic element for durable development of human collectivities.

The cadastre is the feed-back of human actions in the environment.

2. ENVIRONMENT AND CADASTRE – A CYBERNETIC SYSTEM

MAN- rational human being, he lives and provides his living using natural resources of this planet – of its environment- as part of human society which he had created.

The evolution of human society on Terra, different in time and space, the demands imposed by providing of food and housing conditions etc. determined the appearance of a complex building ensemble, which represents so – called artificial resources.

We can represent the environment of human society using a simplified hypothesis. It includes three elements (figure 1).

The ensemble of the three elements (S_1, S_2, S_3), that is the ambient surroundings of the society is in the natural interdependence in the space determined by their intersection (crossing). At the same time, the elements are in the natural relations two by two, in the spaces established by respective crossings. Through this scheme, we emphasize the cybernetic circuit determined by human action upon the territory, transforming it for the benefit of man.

The human activity proceeded in society upon the territory and materialized in the transformed environment come true in its multiple and various branches (forms): industry (I), agriculture(A), buildings(C) etc. In succession, each of these forms (branches, actuates in the medium determined by a concourse of mutual relations of a cybernetic nature. So the change of a form stimulates the changing of others, in a chain of actions and the interactions. These changes are taking place within some limits which can maintain natural equilibrium, but also can gradually create special lack of poise in the relation between man – nature.

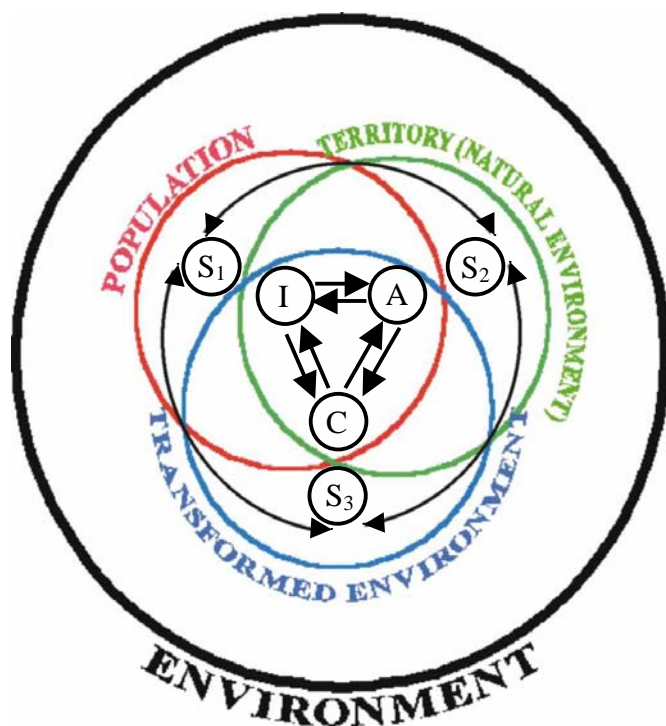
The maintaining of this equilibrium is, in our opinion the main problem of the humanity. It depends on the most favourable joining of the three elements for determination of the most efficient forms of human activity.

For this purpose, we think that the maximalization of the human activity, concerning the territory, is very complex, being determined by the different nature of three elements.

S_1 - population is the dynamic element with an increasing evolution and decisive role in transforming the environment.

S_2 - the territory (natural environment), which includes all natural resources, is a space limited element.

S_3 - transformed environment, which includes by man environment is dynamic element but dependent on the natural environment, so limited in time and space.



- S₁ - Population
- S₂ - Territory
(natural environment)
- S₃ - Transformed environment

Figure 1 Environment structure

It results, therefore, that the well-balanced, harmonious economical-social development, concerning the territory, depends on manner the society find the suitable ways and methods for the most efficient joining of the three elements for to materialize the human activity under its different forms.

This involves, as an objective necessity of the society, an organized co-ordination of multiple interests that interface on the same territory for the most rational utilization of the resources. The society is practising this function through concrete manner of utilization its environment which at our country level, ministry or place, reflects itself through the manner the producing resources are placed and the territory is disposed and organized in the whole.

The contemporary civilisation with increasing of the population, makes possible and necessary an intense territorial mobility, creates new models and manners of social life, creates dense urban crowd on small spaces. The necessity of supplying big crowd with agricultural products has got implications in emplacement shaping and specialization of zone agricultural output, even influences the utilization and the best arrangement of the territory. Of course, the implications are more numerous. We have enumerated only few to emphasize the “regulator” role of human society of the whole territorial system, in order to maintain the environment equilibrium.

The adjustment function performs itself through continuous modification of the territorial structures within some “models” and providing the work of the “system” without “disturbances”

Being familiar within this “system’ with the different connections between the phenomenon and the process taking place in the territory, the direction and their action tendencies, the complexity and interdependence of the different sphere and field of economical and social life, the dynamics of changes taking place in the territory, requires the existence of “information”.

This information can only be obtained through the cadastre. The great amount of “information” required for assuming the “decisions”, the increasing number of unknowns, etc., calls for utilization of modern means and methods of calculation and of course, of required experts for this activity.

The use of cybernetic as a modern method of research and leading is imposed as an objective necessity in these days, in all the fields of human activity where there are similarities with this science. With this object, the cadastre – as a science and as a part of economical, social, technical etc. activity presents, as we have shown, through the mentioned concepts, the main cybernetic categories: “the system”, “the model”, “the information”, “the order”.

Roughly speaking, the cadastre, whatever the purpose is, can be expressed through the known block cybernetic scheme as in the figure 2.

From cybernetic point of view, this scheme represents a leading and organizing system (S+R), which as we know, consist of leaded system (S) and regulating system(R).

Human action, directed as “inputs” and terminated by a certain “social order (command)” is materializing within a certain transformation as “outputs”. The result is compared with the “rate” given by the social order (command) within the control action through the “feedback”, by the leading system (regulator) and after a process of analysis upon a few variants, a new command is elaborated as a “decision” for a new action.

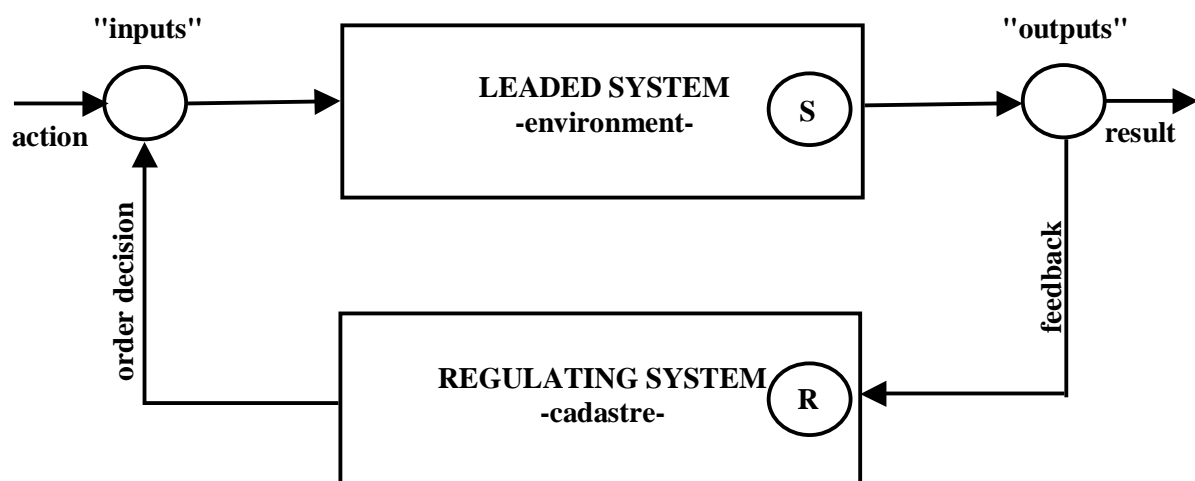


Figure 2 Block cybernetic scheme of the cadastre and environment

The new action is dependent on lot of elements that can interfere upon the two systems as “disturbances”.

Maintaining the permanent equilibrium between entrances and exits, through the structural transformation required in the two systems, as well as through “elimination” or “compensation” of disturbances, determines general ”stability” of the leading and organizing system (S+R).

Therefore, the stability of the system depends on mutual interactions between its specific “elements”: entrances, structure transformations and exits. For the cadastre and environment, this means that – considering the final social command (norm) as “outputs” and “inputs” – it is necessary to determinate that territorial structure which can assure the stability of whole system at a specific moment. Or, generally talking, entrance elements and the final norm have got a dynamic nature, it results that the territorial structure is gradually transforming itself, too, in other words it passes from an inferior state to a superior one.

It is obvious that any transformation in time and space in one of the element requires the transformation of others.

3. CADASTRE – FEEDBACK OF HUMAN ACTIONS UPON ENVIRONMENT

The interdependence between the evidence of resources and their rational utilization in the context of durable development of global level calls for suitable measures and obligations from all the countries of the planet.

The globalization of human activity phenomenon determines a new behaviour and a new attitude concerning the way, the resources are use and managed.

The phenomenon causes the logical and natural question: is there in every country a technical, economical and juridical (legal) evidence of all fixed goods (land and buildings), and is the cadastre of the country realized?

The answer to this question is determined in the correlation between the evidence, utilization and management of the resources on one hand, and durable economical and social development and environment protection on the other hand.

The uncontrolled use of the environment’s resources in many countries of the world, the lamentable position of the environment’s components like soil, waters, forests, force the actual human society to complete “the cybernetic system of cadastre” in the countries where is not made to break environment’s degradation, to make a new human society, balanced in relation between HUMAN BEEN and NATURE.

In our society, the cadastre may and must be the feedback of the human actions upon the environment, among a new landing and a new thinking mode, in a cybernetic essence.

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BIOGRAPHICAL NOTES

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The Didactic and Scientific activity is dedicating princeling to the specific problems concerning utilization and preserving of resources of environment. In the last years, because of the political, social and economical changes in East Europe, the cadastre and the territorial management, has become the basic activity in the context of world care, concerning global durable development and protection of the environment.

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