

台灣永續發展之環境與社會
經濟的辯證
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The Dialectics of Ecological Environment and Socioeconomics
in Taiwan's Sustainable Development

木食草衣心似月，一生無念復無涯；
時人若問居何處？綠水青山是我家。

唐代·龍牙禪師

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摘要

「永續發展」是建立在生態環境與社會經濟兼顧的基礎上，滿足這個世代的發展，而不損及未來世代的生存與發展。此一概念包括環境、社會、經濟三個面向的永續；貫穿全球、國家、地方與社區的發展。

台灣社會經濟發展過程中，環境保護的議題逐漸顯露。藉由行政組織的確立，環境立法的規範，民眾環保意識的覺醒，使台灣的環境保護與經濟發展形成「互剋共生」的辯證關係。

本文論述了台灣生態環境的永續；分析社會經濟的發展；並闡述二者的辯證關係。因應世界潮流與兩岸關係的新趨勢，本文認為我國除了積極促進經濟發展，更應建立「綠色GDP」的概念；加強對弱勢族群的保障，以體現環境正義、族群正義、代間正義的基本關懷。

關鍵詞：永續發展、綠色GDP、弱勢族群、環境與經濟的辯證

Astract

“Sustainable development” is based on the consideration of balancing ecosystem and socioeconomics, satisfying the needs of our generation without harming the survival and development of the future generation. This concept includes the sustainability in the aspects of environment, society and economy at the scales of global, national, local and community development.

The issues of environmental protection have gradually become significant during the socioeconomic development of Taiwan. Through the establishment of administrative organizations, legislations of environmental laws and the increasing environmental awareness of the people, dialectic relations characterized by opposition and interdependence have been developed between the environmental protection and economic development of Taiwan.

This study discusses the sustainability of the ecosystem, analyzes socioeconomic development and illustrates their dialectic relations. The results conclude that Taiwan should actively promote economic development, establish the concept of “green GDP” and further protect minorities, in order to express the fundamental concern for environmental, ethnic and inter-generational justice.

Keywords : sustainable development; Green GDP; minorities; dialectics of environment and economy