

"The Integral Management of the Territory. Necessary Condition for Sustainable Development"

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Abstract

The concept of Development has had, in addition to different conceptions, an important evolution over time, but in recent years a series of events have been taking place that contribute to thinking that development is one, that it is the same in all latitudes of the world and that conceptually and theoretically it can be common. All this is found in human development and territorial development, which are fundamental elements for the sustainable development of the planet.

In the face of the impetus of capitalism, through the neoliberal model, which does not satisfy its interests and using all possible means, even deteriorating the planet, causing destruction, causing more and more poverty and more precarious living conditions, important alternatives emerge with which to contribute to improving man-nature relations in such a way that today needs can be satisfied with dignity and bequeath living conditions to future generations as prescribed by the different international organizations, the initiatives of the governments of the world and civil society in what they have called Sustainable Development.

A significant number of the population that today lives in the countryside or rural area, in the particular case of the Republic of Colombia, does not live in decent conditions, faces a significant deterioration of the most important macroeconomic variables that translate into poverty, unemployment, lack of productivity, growing migrations, deterioration of human development indicators, etc. among many others, all of which can be attributed to an ill-advised and inefficient economic policy and to the handing over of natural wealth to transnational economic groups, which have produced displacement and social exclusion.

Under these conditions, it can be said that if there is no management of the territory, expressed in comprehensive development planning, an effective articulation between the countryside and the city, and the technification of agricultural and livestock activity, these areas may become unsustainable.

KEYWORDS: Sustainability, territory, development, growth, human development, territorial development, government, planning

INTRODUCTION

In current times, under the neoliberal economic model, with a globalized economy, the expansion of capitalism, a pattern of accumulation that knows no limits, society is beginning to see, with concern, the consequences of the exploitation of natural resources, especially non-renewable ones, indiscriminately, the increasingly intensive use of fuels with its consequent wave of pollution; To the same extent, cities have been growing, which has implied increasing the belts of misery, poverty in the world

has given way very little and all this has become a vicious circle that there is no way to interrupt if there is no express will from those who contribute most to this situation.

Under these conditions, underdeveloped countries and developing countries experience large migration processes of people from the countryside to the city, further increasing poverty, unemployment, housing deficit and a whole series of economic and social factors that, due to their dynamics, cause crises.

Nothing different happens with the processes of plundering of which the countries themselves are victims by multinational companies and with the permission of governments that become mute witnesses and favorers of said capital, which makes possible the plundering of natural resources, with very negative consequences and great uncertainty regarding future generations.

National governments have become, moreover, employees or officials of large multinational companies and foreign governments, thereby facilitating the processes of accumulation and reproduction of capital at the expense of national interests and guaranteeing the conditions of human development, of which Amartya Sen speaks, and territorial development.

This work includes a review of development concepts from different perspectives, the differentiation of territorial entities, concepts of state, government, public policies, to understand that it is from them that conditions of sustainable development are generated, but at the same time mention is made of how they do not carry out such processes taking into account that purpose which explains the socioeconomic and environmental reality that many municipalities live, in this specific case, from the Republic of Colombia.

ABSTRACT

The concept of development has also different conceptions, had a significant evolution over the ages, but in recent years they have been producing a series of events that contribute to think that development is one which is equal to all latitudes of the world and conceptually and theoretically may be common, all this is in human development and territorial development which constitute key elements for sustainable development of the planet.

Given the impetus of capitalism through neoliberal model, which does not satisfy their interests and using all possible means, including deteriorating the planet, causing destruction, causing increasing poverty and precarious conditions of life, arising important alternatives to which can contribute to improving human relations - nature so that today can meet the needs dignity and bequeath to future generations better living conditions as prescribed by the various international organizations, initiatives by governments around the world and civil society in what they called sustainable or sustainable development.

A significant number of people now living in the countryside or rural area, in the particular case of the Republic of Colombia, live in decent conditions, faces a significant deterioration of the main macroeconomic variables that result in poverty, unemployment, lack productivity, increasing migration, deterioration of human development indicators, among many others, all of which may be attributable to a little misguided economic policy and efficient delivery of natural wealth to transnational economic groups, which have produced displacement and social exclusion.

Under these conditions it can be said that the absence of a land management, expressed in an integrated development planning, effective links between town and country, modernization of agricultural and livestock activities, these areas can become unsustainable.

I. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1. Concepts of economic development/territorial development

1.1 Economic Development

Economic development has different meanings, just as there are various authors who have studied the subject, there are also points of view according to which economic development is equal to economic growth, there are also authors who consider that they are two different categories, for others growth is a condition of development or this is a consequence of the first.

Economic growth can be summarized as the increase in the Domestic Product of a nation, from which it can be deduced that if it grows at a slower rate than population growth, that economy will have low growth rates, in this sense the main economists of the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, such as Adam Smith, Thomas Robert Malthus and David Ricardo were the first to propose theories about the factors that can drive growth, highlighting as important the increase in GDP per capita above the subsistence level. However, the population explosion could eventually cause it to return to that level, a Malthusian theory, where Malthus predicted a collapse of modern societies as a result of uncontrolled population growth. These predictions did not

occur, which raised the need to review the assumptions and propose other variables that explain growth. In this scenario the proposal of the neoclassicists appears.

W. W. Rostow can also be mentioned as important concepts about growth and economic development, for whom growth and economic development are the same category, establishing 5 stages through which societies go to reach important growth rates.

Or Harrod and Domar who, through their model, based on general equilibrium and the interactions of variables such as savings, investment, fiscal balance, as well as the balance of the external sector, demonstrate that an economy can achieve significant levels of economic growth and that they regularly start from conditions of underdevelopment, based in particular, on the basis of: in an initial stage, in agricultural activities.

The list of authors who have created important concepts about development and economic growth is not exhausted here, but in general they all revolve around very similar aspects.

Regarding economic development, in general terms it can be said that it is "the progressive evolution of a society towards better standards of living", that is, the concept considers the progress of economies, but to favor better or higher standards of living of the population.

On the other hand, more recently the debate has taken place around the fact that development not only involves available personal wealth, the resources of goods and services that can be consumed, but also an advance of society towards integral well-being, which considers personal development, environmental care and solidarity, so that society as a whole can develop, understanding that the ultimate goal is to achieve happiness, and that everyone has the right to achieve it (Max-Neef, 1993).

In agreement with Max Neef, and more recently, Amartya Sen seems to clear up the concept by separating Growth from Economic Development, assimilating the latter category to what in his work he called "Human Development" a proposal in which he establishes, together with Mahbub Haq, that development cannot be considered only as economic growth, according to these scientists, quoted by Javier de la Fuente Hernández in the book *The Challenges of Human and Territorial Development*, "...it must be taken into account whether people can have a healthy and prolonged life, if they have the opportunity to receive education and if they are free to apply their knowledge and talents to build their own destiny.." (DE LA FUENTE et al, 2014).

For Sen, "Development must be seen as a process of expanding the authentic freedoms that people should enjoy, which means that it is necessary to eliminate the main sources of oppression, such as poverty, few economic opportunities, systematic social deprivation, the abandonment of public facilities, as well as intolerance or repressive actions by the state." (SEN, 2000)

In any case, economic growth and more importantly, the economic development of nations must be the ultimate goal of states and towards which governments must direct the efforts and actions of economic policy so that the population has better living conditions.

The goals of economic growth are achieved every time policies or actions that seek to generate it are implemented, therefore it can be assured that growth is feasible at a given moment in time, however, if sustainable economic development is desired over time, the real use of the education acquired by the population must be considered. with training to develop quality work activities, companies aimed at making better use of their resources and the use of natural resources, an institutional framework that safeguards social cohesion, the adequate development of environmentally friendly business activities and ecosystem services.

In the terms of Joseph Schumpeter, as he mentions in his book on *Economic Development Theory*, where he proposes that entrepreneurship and innovation are the forces of economic development; or as Robert Solow conceives economic development "processes of growth and structural change that seek to satisfy the needs and demands of the population and improve their standard of living... and therefore the objective of the countries is to improve the economic, social and cultural well-being of specific populations, stimulating the increase in the competitiveness of the economy and companies in international markets" (Vázquez Barquero, 2005).

There are few differences in the authors and concepts of growth and economic development, from all of them it can be concluded that development can be a consequence of the growth of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) or economic growth of nations, for this to occur, it is necessary that there are material conditions represented in what the economy has called "factors of production".

These factors must have a location to carry out the processes of production of goods that will be counted in the GDP, we speak in general terms of the land factor, now seen from another perspective according to which this factor, in order to be productive, must include a series of relationships and collective construction, which can bring it closer to the concept of territory. so that it is something more than a mere factor of production.

In this sense, it is appropriate here to mention the concept of "territorial development" to refer to the geographical space in which social and production relations are developed and which therefore, as noted, transcends the concept of land as a productive factor and much more the concept of territory.

1.2 Territorial Development

There are also several authors who have contributed to the conceptualization of what territorial development is, according to Javier de la Fuente Hernández, "This conception of space leads to the understanding of the territory as an integrated whole, as an area that contains multiple dimensions, namely: the economic dimension, the socio-cultural dimension, the environmental dimension (administration and management of natural resources) and the political-institutional dimension. that is, as a multidimensional and multisectoral territory, because multiple sectors develop in it" (DE LA FUENTE et al, 2014).

This approach is consistent with the vision of territory because, if territory is considered as the result of the social, political, economic and cultural relations of individuals in a space, production and consumption constitute economic categories that transcend the economic to become the development of social relations.

According to Hernández de la Fuente himself: "Territorial development constitutes a new approach not only because it considers the territorial dimension of economic, political, social and cultural processes, but also because it conceives development as a social process under construction, as a process that aims to achieve a territorially and socially cohesive society, that is, a society in which its territory is articulated, in which there is a fabric formed by space, resources, society and institutions..." (DE LA FUENTE et al, 2014).

The above can lead us to clearly establish that it is not possible to consider the factors of production without a place in which they materialize their function to satisfy the needs of individuals, but they could not satisfy them without the existence of these factors, that is why the territory is the sum of one and the other and of the relationships that develop between them.

Although it refers to rural territorial development, it is also important to consider here the concept of Albuquerque, According to this author, the importance of rural development is now recognized as an important pillar of the common agricultural policy, gradually based on the principles of flexibility, decentralization, subsidiarity and operational simplification, as it corresponds to the current requirements of efficient management. The author says in his text: "However, this transition towards a more integrated vision of rural and urban development requires the decisive incorporation of a territorial economic development approach, which includes very important efforts in the formation of "social capital" in the different territorial areas of action, as well as the creation of the appropriate institutional framework to sustain sustainable development strategies" (ALBURQUERQUE: 2009)

In the same order of ideas, for the Undersecretary of Regional and Administrative Development of Chile, Territorial Development aims at the expansion of the capacities and conditions associated with a particular geographical area where people who share history, culture, aspirations, social and political means, an environment with its respective natural resources, productive means, economic and infrastructure that need to be linked to promote development.

The use of the term "territorial development" refers to the territory as a scenario for development. It refers to an integral process that combines economic, political, environmental, social, institutional and cultural variables, which is set in motion in a specific geographical space to structure a development process in a systemic way. In this sense, spatial unity transcends the notion of territory as an administrative unit, which gives rise to the more flexible identification of new territorial entities of reference".¹

Territorial development takes place in a space that allows not only the materialization of social relations of production, but also the identification of the social, cultural, economic and political dimensions, this space, considered by the state as an object of planning and delimited within the political division of a nation, can be associated with the basic cell that represents the municipality.

¹ Notion of Territorial Development. Undersecretary of Territorial and Administrative Development. Government of Chile. Territoriochile.cl

2. The Municipality

For modern theories of the state, the municipality is considered to be the smallest administrative division of the state, that is, the basic cell of which the political organization of a nation is constituted.

A municipality must have some basic elements that make it up, such as the territory, the authorities, the political authorities, the population and interests and common objectives, around which the activities carried out by the members are organized and articulated.

"The Municipality, as a social phenomenon, is the result of the degree of historical development of society, with its own authority and personality but subject to the supreme power of the state power that responds to the character of an associative grouping of the human being"²

In most cases, the term "municipality" is associated with a small space or territory, composed of a municipal seat, to distinguish its urban area, and the rest that corresponds to the rural, in which there is a population density different from that of cities, characterized by the development of a single main economic activity. Usually agricultural or agricultural, it can be associated, for the purposes of this work, with the concept of the urbanism of the diffuse city, an association that only takes into account the spatial aspect.

Municipalities in Colombia, in a proportion that is close to 90%, are considered small, with less than 10,000 inhabitants that have a small municipal seat and a rural area where the main economic activity, agriculture, is carried out. These territorial entities do not have the capacity to satisfy all the demands of the population for goods and services, so the inhabitants are forced to travel to the capital cities to supply themselves, and in many cases there are high levels of migration.

In contrast to the concept of municipality, the city can be conceived as an urban area with a high population density, made up of inhabitants who are not usually engaged in agricultural activities. The difference between cities and other urban entities is given by population density, legal status or other factors.

"Cities are agglomerations that cover considerable extensions that exceed their limits, which were historically demarcated by a past political decision. Today a large city expands beyond its original administrative area, reaching the spaces of other cities, forming a large metropolitan area, which escapes its administration, with problems such as tax collection, infrastructure and maintenance, so defining a city by its administration becomes practically impossible." (BOTTINO BERNARDI: 2009).

As for the activities carried out by city dwellers, those in the secondary and tertiary sectors stand out, with the service sector being more predominant, mainly in developed and developing areas.

It is very important to consider here the existence of different types of cities, as is the case of diffuse cities and compact cities, which make a country characteristic, but which are also forms that contribute more or less to sustainability because they can imply more or less expenditure of energy for the performance of one's own activities or what has been called social metabolism.

In the case of Colombia, the cities coincidentally are the departmental capitals, given their number of inhabitants, the population density, the economic activities that take place there, with a greater preponderance belonging to the secondary sector and tertiary sector, there are also some intermediate cities that, being small in area and number of inhabitants, are larger than the municipalities.

2.1 Some concepts on the creation of municipalities

The Legalist Theory (Kelsen, Rossati, Bielsa) says that without the state there is no municipality. The Municipality is a normative creation of the law. "A municipality is a mere formal criterion to materialize the political and administrative division of the State Organization."³

The municipality is therefore considered today as the basic entity in which the State is administratively and territorially organized.

The origin of the municipality can be explained from different perspectives, but it has a greater relationship with man's need to associate, as explained from Aristotelian anthropology, what he calls the "sociability of the human being" which does not refer only to the relationship between human beings but also to the "association" with a knowable object. This tendency, according to

² ESCOBAR ALCON, Constantino "*Derecho Municipal*", La Paz, Bolivia: EJT Editorial Jurídica Temis.

³ Cited by Escobar Alarcón, Constantino. "*Derecho Municipal*", La Paz, Bolivia: EJT Editorial Jurídica Temis.

Aristotle, is due to the need of the human being to survive, perpetuate the species and organize himself communally to support himself in this objective of survival.

The need for sociability of the human being, according to Aristotle, is evident in the different forms of organization that have occurred in humanity when the grouping into families or gens or clans occurs, from these we pass to the "vici" or "vicus" which was a neighborhood or small urban agglomeration in ancient Rome, from here to the tribes and continue until the polis is formed.

In Colombia, according to DANE, territorial entities are departments, districts, municipalities, and indigenous territories; all of them enjoy autonomy to manage their interests within the limits of the Constitution and the law.

DANE also defines the municipality as "the fundamental territorial entity of the political-administrative division of the State, with political, fiscal and administrative autonomy within the limits indicated by the Constitution and the laws of the Republic. Its objectives are the efficient provision of the public services for which it is responsible, the construction of the works required by local progress, the planning of its territory, the promotion of community participation in the management of its interests and the social and cultural improvement of its inhabitants."⁴

3. State – government

3.1 Concept of state

The term "State" emerged at the beginning of the sixteenth century and had its origin with the politician Machiavelli, who, in his work "The Prince", with this word refers to the authority or power exercised by a ruler over the people who inhabit a certain territory: "all States, all sovereignties, that have had and have authority over men were and are republics or principalities". Subsequently, the use of this term became common from the nineteenth century.

The existence of the State implies the existence of a centralized power that can act in a coordinated manner over the whole of a territory subject to its authority. A substantial element of the state is sovereignty, that is, the ability to command and prohibit on one's own initiative and without any dependence.

In accordance with the above, it can be said that the state is an association or social legal organization created by a community, which has legal personality, which by virtue of its authority or power to exercise sovereignty over a group of human beings within the limits of a territory.

For Max Weber, the state represents "a relationship of domination of man over man founded by means of legitimate violence, that is, by violence that is considered legitimate"⁵

One of the objectives of the state must be to direct the public life of a society seeking the common good.

3.2 Elements that make up a state

The state is made up of:

3.2.1 The territory

It is a territory that has limits or borders, borders always have a foundation in the historical past that has regularly been shaped as a result of events such as wars, geographical accidents, among others.

3.2.2 The people

It is made up of people and social groups that reside in it, protected by the power of the state.

⁴ DANE. Basics.

⁵ Quoted in "The State and Political Organization" Manuel Méndez. <http://www.acfilosofia.org/materialesmn/filosofia-y-ciudadania-3013/filosofia-moral-y-politica-democracia-ciudadania/444-el-estado-y-la-organizacion-politica>

3.2.3 Sovereignty

This is a fundamental characteristic of the state, it is about the possession of a sovereign power which means that it is not subject to any other power.

The state can be considered a social organization that guarantees the security of the citizens who occupy it.

The above elements, which make up the state, are enshrined in the political constitution in the first article, according to which: "Colombia is a social State of law, organized in the form of a unitary, decentralized Republic, with autonomy of its territorial entities, democratic, participatory and pluralistic, founded on respect for human dignity, on the work and solidarity of the people who make it up and on the prevalence of the general interest"

The state, in addition to comprising a series of structures, territory, norms, sovereignty, must also have someone who makes decisions on behalf of that people, which is why the government exists.

4. Government

The government is a group of people who run the state, who participate in the administration of the state, who make decisions on behalf of the citizens of that state and which constitutes the most important pillar of the state.

The government represents the executive power of the state that assumes responsibility for the citizens and concentrates the political power of a country.

The conception and representation of government can take different forms depending on the political regime in which it has been constituted, one thing is the government in a totalitarian state or system and another in a democracy, which is regularly what happens today in a large proportion of countries in the world.

5. Public policies

Within the constitutional functions of the state, which are regularly contained in the constitution of each country, it also corresponds to the formulation of Economic Policy or Macroeconomic Policy, a function that in turn is shared with the legislative power, of which it can be said that it is the set of strategies and actions formulated by governments and in general the State to lead and influence the economy of countries.

Usually public policy includes the economic policy of the state, in relation to public policy it can be said that it is the set of government actions, it is the action issued by it, which seeks to respond to the various demands of society, as Chandler and Plano point out⁶, they can be understood as strategic use of resources to alleviate national problems.

The study of Public Policies, as Pallares rightly suggests⁷, must be carried out under three questions: "What policies does the State develop in the different areas of its activity, how are they elaborated and developed and how are they evaluated and changed." Analyze what governments do, how and why they do it, and what effect it produces."

According to the UNDP⁸, public policies are a set of actions and decisions aimed at solving problems specific to communities. Civil society, private entities and government agencies at different levels may participate jointly in the design and implementation of public policies.

Public policies try to solve problems of different kinds: economic, social, infrastructure, environmental, among others. In this case, special attention will be paid to social policies that deal with the social problems of a particular population: women and men of African descent. Public policies can be aimed at the entire population – in this case we speak of universal policies – or aimed at solving a specific group's problem – in this case we speak of focused policies.

⁶ CHANDLER AND PLANO. In the work of Alcántara Manuel. Op cit. 1988.

⁷ PALLARES, FRANCESC. "Public Policies: The Political System in Action". Journal of Political Studies. No. 62. Page 141.1988.

⁸ http://escuelapnud.org/biblioteca/pmb/opac_css/doc_num.php?explnum_id=390

The principle of universality means guaranteeing all people those quality goods and services that are considered indispensable for full participation in society.

Targeted policies respond to the need to restore a violated right, mitigate a critical situation or undertake differentiated actions according to the characteristics of the population.

Importantly, universal and targeted policies are not necessarily incompatible. Moreover, in some cases they can be complementary, since the presence of economic and social inequities means that the recipients of universal public policies receive their benefits unequally. Thus, in many cases, focused or differentiated policies are necessary. For example, focusing certain educational policies on children from the poorest households, so that they are incorporated into formal education at a level of greater equality with other children, is a targeting policy that makes it possible to universalize primary education. Something similar could be said about the Afro-descendant population in different aspects. For example, implementing a program so that young people of African descent can access tertiary education or employment can be essential so that "the playing field is leveled" and everyone has similar opportunities.

Focusing to universalize can and should be an instrument of public policies, to the extent that differentiated policies seek to guarantee equal rights to all members of a community. In other words, targeting must be an instrument to be able to universalize.⁹

In the case of Colombia, the exercise of development planning is a constitutional norm, in this sense Article 341 establishes: "The government shall prepare the National Development Plan with the active participation of the planning authorities, the territorial entities and the Superior Council of the Judiciary and shall submit the corresponding project to the concept of the National Planning Council; after hearing the opinion of the Council, it shall proceed to make the amendments it deems pertinent and shall submit the bill for consideration by the Congress, within six months following the beginning of the respective presidential term."¹⁰ Chapter 2 of the Constitution gives life to a planning system with its respective powers and its own structure, the exercise of which the Central Colombian State and the territorial entities are expected to ensure the exercise of the comprehensive planning that includes all departments and municipalities.

It is very important to find that development planning, as an expression of public policy, has been elevated to constitutional rank, but this can also contain in itself some problems such as the fact that a single development plan is carried out for the whole country without taking into account the differences between all the territories.

A development plan is an instrument with which a country or a territorial entity projects and manages economic development, I understand here, according to what has been written above, that it must establish economic growth goals expressed in activities that contribute to GDP growth and that its product extends to the improvement of the conditions or quality of life of individuals.

The characteristics of development plans in Colombia, which can be represented in the principles of planning, enshrined in the Organic Law, Law 152 of 1994, are: Autonomy, organization of competencies, coordination, consistency, priority of public social spending, continuity, participation, environmental sustainability, harmonious development of the regions, planning process, efficiency, viability, coherence.

The development planning process, carried out under these principles, in accordance with the dynamics of the regions and their characteristics, is an exercise that may be suffering from many inconsistencies, since judging by the implementation of the national development plan, it is not sufficiently participatory to guarantee that it responds to the development of the national development plan. to the demands of the entire population, but also, due to the characteristics of the process, it cannot guarantee a harmonious development since the results are obvious if one observes the evolution of the main macroeconomic variables (employment, income, per capita income, poverty levels, etc.) of the municipalities, especially those with less than 10,000 inhabitants, and they are compared with cities.

According to official data from the National Administrative Department of Statistics (DANE), of Colombia, the rural area of the country, which can be associated with municipalities of less than 10,000 inhabitants, are those with the highest levels of poverty, the highest unemployment rates, the lowest levels of income, these municipalities have significant rates of population migration to the cities, In general, the living conditions of the populations residing in small municipalities are far from the living conditions of the inhabitants of the cities, which is an important indicator that development is uneven, between and within the municipalities.

⁹ http://escuelapnud.org/biblioteca/pmb/opac_css/doc_num.php?explnum_id=390

¹⁰ Political Constitution of Colombia.

The economic and social variables mentioned in the previous paragraph can have a very close relationship with the variables considered in the different concepts of sustainability

6. Sustainability/unsustainability

6.1 Sustainability concepts

Sustainability is closely related to man's action in his environment. From an ecological point of view, sustainability refers to biological systems that can conserve diversity and productivity over time. To think that something is sustainable is to relate it to a balance that can occur in nature, which ultimately constitutes the environment in which the individual develops.

From the Stockholm conference in 1972, a concept of Sustainability emerges that refers to the improvement of maintenance, both in environmental quality and in the satisfaction of the basic needs of current and future generations.

According to the Wildlife Conservation Society study, in 1980, sustainability is understood as the rational management of the resources of the biosphere, so that human needs are adequately satisfied, and to inherit to future generations the resources necessary for their own existence.

The term sustainability means that the provision of environmental, economic and social goods and services for human beings is carried out in a way that does not reduce in time, quantity and quality of goods and services that nature, the economy and social systems can provide. (BUSTAMANTE et al: 2012).

From the above, it can be clearly deduced that sustainability implies the proper management of natural resources, but also generating the appropriate and adequate conditions for man to have decent living conditions, also guaranteeing that resources can last for future generations.

It is not a matter of not consuming or not using resources today in order to guarantee better living conditions for future generations, but that today society has decent conditions when it comes to solving its needs and guaranteeing resources for the future. In this sense, it is pertinent to quote the phrase of Saint-Exupery: "We have not inherited the land from our fathers, but we have borrowed it from our children" ¹¹

The fundamental objective of sustainability is the human being with all his needs and ways of solving them, which suggests the appropriate treatment and conservation of his environment, which is why he is forced to keep intact the capacity of nature to produce the resources with which life reproduces on the planet.

The concept of sustainability also raises the need to consider, in the life of man and his relationship with nature, ethical aspects, equity and responsibility of institutions.

As Fermín Carreño Méndez puts it, sustainable development seeks to promote a harmonious development that minimizes the negative effects and externalities towards the resources from which it is nourished, taking an interest in protecting the ecological, economic and social environment, that sustainability is not simply a matter of the environment, justice and development, but rather of people and individual and cultural survival. (CARREÑO et al: 2009)

6.2 Unsustainability

Unsustainability refers, on the one hand, to the non-observance, on the part of individuals, companies and institutions, of each of the conditions that lead to the preservation of resources, to make rational use of non-renewable resources, to seek other consumption alternatives that reduce the pressure on natural resources, that inequality in income distribution is reduced and wealth is deconcentrated in the world.

We can find ourselves in an unsustainable world when we are observers of the manifestation of conflicts, of the occurrence of violent acts very frequently not only among men, but also of the deterioration of social relations, all due to the desire to obtain juicy profits from the business carried out in the world.

The imbalances that occur in society, which can contribute to the qualification of unsustainable, lead to the generation of phenomena that, in the form of a vicious circle, increasingly increase the belts of misery in large cities, increasing the rates of poverty, inequality, insecurity and environmental deterioration. but on the other hand, these imbalances have served, for some people or companies, as a means for the increase and accumulation of capital.

¹¹ Quoted by Elia Irigoyen in the book "Economía Ambiental" Mexico 2001

The global society of the late twentieth century was faced not with a new crisis of the many that have characterized it, now it is the exhaustion of an unsustainable style of development, which has revealed itself to be socially perverse, ecologically predatory and politically unjust at all levels.

Some causes of unsustainability "Internationalized development determined by the homogenizing tendency of the world economy, by the adaptation of the technological-institutional model of transnational corporations, whose maximum expressions are constituted by the processes of "agrarian modernization", irrational urbanization, extensive appropriation of the stock of natural resources and, above all, by the indiscriminate use of non-renewable sources of energy, added to the inefficient, unethical and ignorant-historical political-environmental management.

The above can be summarized in part from the concept of global warming expressed by Georgescu-Roegen, according to which: "Global warming thus responds to the destructive accumulation of nature, matter and energy generated by all the processes of industrial production and destruction of natural ecosystems" ¹²

II. CONCLUSIONS

If sustainability can be taken as the provision of environmental, economic and social goods and services for human beings in a way that does not reduce over time, the quantity and quality of goods and services that nature, the economy and social systems can provide or refers to the improvement of maintenance, both environmental quality and the satisfaction of the basic needs of current and future generations.

Not only a large part of the world, in general, but in particular, Colombia, especially in municipalities with less than 10 thousand inhabitants, or of the sixth category as the regulations define them, are facing sustainability problems because their inhabitants are not able to meet their needs and these municipalities are the ones that provide a good part of the ecosystem goods to the cities. They are being left alone because the population is migrating to the cities.

The arrival of the rural or peasant population in the cities not only does not solve the problem of rural people, but also makes life in the cities more complicated, increasing poverty and with it all its consequences become more serious.

This situation has its roots in the problems of development planning and management of the territory that has not been done, for many years in a comprehensive way, the entire territory is not involved and even less is such planning done taking into account the characteristics of each region.

In the case of Colombia, it is possible that development planning processes are not carried out with the fulfillment of the most minimal conditions that can become elements of sustainable development, currently municipalities with less than 10 thousand inhabitants in the country present conditions related to the economic, social and environmental that become indicators of unsustainability.

The territorial entities, municipalities of Colombia, less than 10 thousand inhabitants present behaviors that are evidenced in a diagnosis carried out by the National Planning Department (DNP),¹³ which allows concluding that the development of these municipalities is unsustainable, as a mention, it can be seen how the DNP report highlights the following points: Reduction and aging of the rural population, Low labor remuneration and limited capacities to generate income, Poverty and well-being gaps between the urban and rural population, A disorderly territory persists in terms of land ownership and efficient use, Deficient performance of the agricultural sector between 1990-2013, Low yields that limit the capacity for product growth, High production costs that limit the ability to access and maintain access to and maintain in markets, Low provision of sectoral goods and services, Limitations on agricultural marketing and access to new markets, Low access to agricultural financing and little financial deepening, High exposure to market risk and climatic conditions that generate instability in incomes and with all of the above, natural resource management practices that affect the environment, production processes that deteriorate natural resources.

Colombia's national development plan for the period 2014 – 2018, called "All for a new country" is a general plan, which may not be adjusted to regional needs and potentialities, which establishes macroeconomic goals based on the development of specific sectors of the economy represented in GDP growth, and which does not have continuity with the previous one. although it is the plan of the president himself which becomes more serious, although different interpretations can be given to this fact.

¹² GEORGESCU Roegen. Nicholas. Economic Essays. The Books of the Cataract. Madrid. 2007

¹³ Mission for the transformation of the countryside. National Planning Department. June 2014.

According to the aforementioned development plan, on the leading sectors of the country's growth, it mentions: "The growth of the Colombian economy in recent years has been led by the construction, trade and social services (mainly public administration) and financial sectors, to which was added the recovery of coffee production"¹⁴. It can be inferred from the above that the rural sector of the country is not included within the sectors with potential, being the municipalities with less than 10 thousand inhabitants, mostly rural, which is presented as a fact that does not contribute to the sustainability of these places, since there is no macroeconomic policy that includes growth and development strategies aimed at them.

Today, in many countries, specifically in Colombia, talking about the countryside is synonymous with talking about poverty, in the countryside or rural area, the population lives in undignified conditions, the population is subject to discriminatory treatment by the state, which becomes a breeding ground for many of the situations that are currently experienced in that reality. But those who want to avoid these conditions voluntarily move to the cities in order to seek better conditions for their families, but they find themselves with a very different reality, although with similar effects to the one they lived in the countryside.

The territorial entities, municipalities of less than 10 thousand inhabitants, in Colombia may be in a condition of unsustainability that has led to the so-called "ghost towns" in the country that have been left alone and not properly because of the armed conflict, although this is also a cause of poverty and the conditions that the peasant population lives.

It is the sum of this series of elements that have been dealt with here, such as the territory, society, the state, the government and the territorial entities, through the realization of a development planning exercise, or what has been called the management of the territory, which takes into account human development and territorial development. that can contribute to the achievement of sustainability as an expression of the balance between the interests of society and the environment.

More specifically, public policy in the area of development planning has had great problems, from carrying out short-term planning processes, to having carried out general planning processes for the entire nation without consulting the particularities and potentialities of the regions, which has generated great inequalities that translate into poverty, technological backwardness, low productivity and migrations from the countryside to the city with the consequent generation of the same problems again.

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¹⁴ National Development Plan, 2014 – 2018. All for a New Country. DNP