



Principles and Laws in the Geographical Space Structure

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The geographical space - philosophical category, represents the objective form of existence and perception of the geographical objectives and structures, found in the environment. The geographical objectives, like component parts of the environment, interact between them through the agency of material, power, informational exchange relations, building system structures with different complexities and having different structure levels.

The time variable, introduced in the geographical space, under the action of external forces (cosmic) and internal (tellurians), transformations with evolutionary character into the structure of geographical systems. In the present, in the environment, there comes not two major terrestrial system (subsystem): the natural geosystem and socio-technosystems.

The natural geosystem is the result of the temporo-spacial evolution of the geographical objects in accordance with universal and geographical laws. This geosystem represents the appearance base and the existence support of socio-technosystems which are subordinated also to the universal, geographical, environmental system laws and also to those socio-economics.

The geosystem is natural self-organised in the evolution process in accordance to the laws, comparing with the socio-technosystems which are organized by humans, who belongs to these and to entire geosociosystem.

Unlike to the natural organization of the geosystem, which conforms strictly to the all rescils statement in the moment when all conditions are achieved, the sociotechnosystems are anthropic structures, more or less realized, of some geographical objects or parts of these form the

environment, based on the knowed laws from the all-existent laws. So the natural structure of the space, at a given moment, is the most perfect in the given conditions, while the socio-economic system structure is one relative, perfectible according with the knowledge of natural laws and the concluding of socio-economic laws.

Since the human being and the society became a component part of the environment, the natural structure of the geographical space suffered many changes because of the human activity, unconsciously governed by the natural laws at the beginning of the historical evolution and then consciously by these ones and by the social and economic laws, in the present.

The demographic and the living standard growth determine a growing socio-economic impact pressure on the natural structure of the space in the direction of changing this one into a constant anthropic-techno structure, according to the momentary or the long heeds of the socio-economic systems.

This structure and development has, in many cases, a concomitant evolution or even an antagonistic one, based on the principles and laws, through itself constant character, which unbalanced the territorial equilibrium that resulted from the evolutionary dynamic of natural system.

Also in organization it was taken into account only the environment impact over the socio-economic and technical systems function, without taken into consideration the reverse of this impact.

The contemporary civilization who conceived a new life medium: "techno-sphera" ignores the evolutionist experience of the environment, which caused the appearance and the

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manifestation of many ecological and economic depressions.

The approach of the territorial structure problems on discretion, cause territorial dysfunction, which have an incalculable manifestation character; these dysfunctions are hard to be controlled and to be mended (remedied). It would cost more to stop and to annihilate them than it would cost if the structure models would be followed and the technical solutions would be adjusted to the law stipulations and to the structure principles and applied in the best period of time.

The consciously organization of the geographical space in all respects, based on the laws and principles which in the environment, represent the only long alternative to avoid the depressions, the collapse of the socio-economic systems, to promote an efficient protection of the natural environment.

The Laws - philosophical category, which express the essential reports, necessary and general reports, stables and repeatable, between internal sides (aspects) of the same object or phenomenon, between different objects or phenomena, between the successive phases of a certain process.

The laws have an objective character, they are inherent to the material world (substantial world) and act in both: nature and society, independently of the human being desire and consciousness. These are noticed better than they are ignored or brooked. The laws always operate if the necessary conditions for these manifestations are brought together, which means that they have an historical character. Also, the laws have a continuous character in the present way of organization of the substantial world; that means it doesn't disappear the manifestation of a law, this one being in a latently form of existence. The laws have independence, in their action there is a sort of independence, thus one law doesn't cancel another law, if for the next one are brought together some acting conditions. It comes that every new phase of the environment development is characterized by the appearance and the action of "new" laws, but the "old" laws are not cancelled, neither the action of them. In this context, to social laws and the economic laws do not cancel the action of the universal laws, physical laws, geographical and environmental. The laws interact between them, to certain limits, partly supporting themselves. These have different ranges of generality, depending on the width of their action area. So there are universal laws (dialectic laws), which are applied to the nature, to the society and to thinking, general laws which act in the entire nature, specific laws, suitable to a decisive area of the reality. The general laws act through less general laws, but without replacing them.

The principle represents a fundamental theory, an essential idea. In some cases, the principle is equivalent with the law or it subordinates to this one (functional and conceptual subordination). The principle represents also a conviction a point irreversible fixed.

For a best and lasting organization of the space is important to know the announcement and to respect, for the following laws and principles:

1. Dialectics Laws

- 1.1. the law of the unity and the opposite struggle.
- 1.2. quantitative transformations into qualitative leap.
- 1.3. the denying of negation.

2. Geographical Laws

- 2.1. geographical zoning (division into zones).
- 2.2. decrease of caloric potential with the altitude.
- 2.3. differentiation of the caloric potential on cardinal directions.
- 2.4. the rise of the rainfall quantity an multi yearly average, with the altitude.
- 2.5. the diminution of the surface relief modeling capacity by the exogenous elements with the altitude.
- 2.6. law of gravity.
- 2.7. the rise of the gradually consumption of the energy with the altitude.

3. Laws The System

- 3.1. differential development of the systems.
- 3.2. differential development in time of subsystems in the context of the systems.
- 3.3. the differential existence of the systems.
- 3.4. the gradually increase of complexity system structure.
- 3.5. the gradually development of the systems.
- 3.6. the functional synchronize and harmonization of the system component parts.
- 3.7. comprise in the structure of system of the subsystems in setting up stage.
- 3.8. the internal dynamic equilibrium of the systems.
- 3.9. systemic maximize.
- 3.10. the minimum dissipate of systems energy.
- 3.11. the growth of the systems orders in normal conditions.
- 3.12. the dissipate in the environment of the isolated natural systems.
- 3.13. "separatism of systems".

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- 3.14. "everything or nothing".
- 3.15. systemogenetic development.
- 3.16. the complete structure of the systems.

4. The Principles of the Systems

- 4.1. the organised character of the systems.
 - 4.2. the homogenous and heterogeneous structure of the systems.
 - 4.3. the systems complementarity of the subsystems.
 - 4.4. systems hierarchy.
 - 4.5. systems emergence.
 - 4.6. division in component parts.
 - 4.7. spatial dismemberment.
 - 4.8. zoning and unzoning.
 - 4.9. territoriality.
 - 4.10. systems dependence on the environment properties.
 - 4.11. close proximity.
 - 4.12. the shortest route and the minimum resistance.
 - 4.13. entropy.
 - 4.14. the systems historicity.
 - 4.15. quantitative and qualitative movements in the geographical systems functionalism.
 - 4.16. the temporal heterocronicity.
 - 4.17. delay or inertness.
 - 4.18. damping process of the impact shock.
 - 4.19. the catastrophic shock.
 - 4.20. the well-balanced spatial distribution of the system component.
 - 4.21. unity in point of history (uniformity, actualism).
 - 4.22. energy maintenance.
 - 4.23. reciprocity.
- ### **5. Ecological Laws**
- 5.1. physical-chemical uniformity of the organically world.
 - 5.2. biogen migration of atoms.
 - 5.3. unity: organism-environment.
 - 5.4. irreversible development of the ecosystems.
 - 5.5. feed-back action of the interaction human being-ecosphere.
 - 5.6. element compensation.
 - 5.7. maximize of energy flux and efficiency in ecosystems.
 - 5.7. biogenic energetically maximize flux.
 - 5.8. maximum law.
 - 5.9. minimum law.
 - 5.10. gradually decreasing of the energy efficiency of the ecosystems.
 - 5.11. ecological correlation.
 - 5.12. combinatory effect of the growing

factors.

- 5.13. equivalence of the life conditions.
- 5.14. constant law (Vernadski V.)
- 5.15. maximum of population.
- 5.16. succession phases in development process.
- 5.17. historical-genetically development of systems.
- 5.18. successive cessation of processes.
- 5.19. tolerance law (Shelford V.).
- 5.20. one percent law.
- 5.21. diminish of natural resources.
- 5.22. finite existence of natural resources.
- 5.23. the laws of ecosphere (Commoner, 1972):
 - all are connected of all or the law of connection between the elements of ecological systems;
 - everything must go somewhere;
 - nothing gain without effort;
 - the nature is the digest master.

6. Ecological principles

- 6.1. Biogeochemical principles (Vernadski V.):
 - the 1st principle of untolding the biogeochemistry circuit;
 - the 2nd principle of untolding the biogeochemistry circuit.
- 6.2. the principle Le Chatelier.
- 6.3. the principle Le Chatelier-Braun.
- 6.4. the principle Curie.
- 6.5. the principle Onsanger.
- 6.6. the principles of the biodiversity impoverishment:
 - undivided syndicate principle;
 - biogene changes principle;
 - trophical chain alteration principle;
 - undetermined economical roll and of the specie's change.
- 6.7. maximum utilization of the environment condition.
- 6.8. ecological complementarity.
- 6.9. the principle of the expulsion (Gauze G.)
- 6.10. the principle of the equivalent position (Tischler, 1955).
- 6.11. the principle of the ecological concordance.

7. The laws of the lasting development

- 7.1. arrange completing of the space occupancy.

8. The principles of the lasting development

- 8.1. consciousness action.
- 8.2. most propitious territorial functional integration.
- 8.3. most propitious correlation with others levels of organization.
- 8.4. maximum future adaptation of the natural-territorial elements.
- 8.5. minimum negative effect.
- 8.6. maximum principle.
- 8.7. future events principle.
- 8.8. real necessities principle.
- 8.9. instinctive reject-accept.
- 8.10. incomplete information.
- 8.11. "what you can do today not postpone for tomorrow".

Conclusions

The knowing of these laws, of their announcement and of their acting way in the environment by those who study the space, who organize it, it has to be compulsory, and also in the case of knowing the terms.

Also, each law and principle has to be in accordance with the present forms of the space

organization this helping to find the territorial dysfunction.

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