

**OCCUPATIONAL AND REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT MANAGEMENT:
The Influence of Cattle in the Social and Economic Development and In the Deforestation of the
Brazilian Amazon.**

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ABSTRACT

It discusses the influence of cattle raising activity in the deforestation of the State of Rondônia, in the Brazilian Amazon, due to its late, rudimentary and without planning deployment, and if there was a social and economic contribution to the State. It is a bibliographical and qualitative research, in which, were raised information about the cattle breeding in the State, during the last five decades, in which they gave the occupation of Rondônia. It has the objective of showing the configuration of the activity in the regional development. It extracted that only, from the 1970s, was that the cattle breeding became important for the regional economic, but there was a lack of public ordering policies and a planning of the occupied territory, becoming in a competitive activity. Here, the low technologies provoked the replacement of the forest by the extensive creation, and, it is known that the cattle exploitation made in a right way, causes just a few damages in its operation area or little damage occur in their area.

Keywords: *Cattle, social, economic and deforestation*

1. INTRODUCTION

This article has as a purpose, raising information about cattle for Rondônia development during the last five decades, taking into consideration the importance conceded to this activity for supporting the local and regional economy in the process of territorial occupation. So, in this way, identify the participation of it in social, economic and environmental outlook of the State.

The expression Bovinocultura has its etymological origin in Latin, “*bovinus or bovinæ*” means ox or cow and “*cultura or colere*” means tillage, cultivate, create and creation of certain animals. Besides, {bovinocultura} is the conjoint of knowledge about the creation of oxen, which is the same thing as the word {bovinotecnia}, that is to say, part of a special Animal Science dedicated to the creation of the ox (MARQUES, 1998).

The management of the colonization and occupational process of the Brazilian lands was already foreseen by the Brazilian Constitution of 1934, where it is registered in the Article. 10 – *It concurrently the Union and the States, and, Item IV – Promote the colonization. You can find it also in the Article. 121 – The law will promote the patronage of the production and will establish the work conditions, in the city and in the fields, taking into consideration the social protection of the worker and the economic interests of the country, § 4º. The agricultural work will be especially subject to regulation, in which will be attended, as much as possible, the organized in this*

article. It will be searched to set the man in the field, look after his rural education, and assure the national worker, the preference in colonization and harnessing or profitability of the public lands, and, § 5° The Union will promote in cooperation with the States, the organization of the agricultural colonies, where will be forwarded the inhabitants poor zones who wish and the ones who were without a job. Matters take into consideration during the territorial management development.

Notwithstanding, about what it is said in relation of Rondônia State lands occupation, North Region of Brazil, date back to the colonial period, being that the first raids happened in XVII century, and the first official registers of oxen, only, during 1970 decade, XX century, when the Federal Government built Trans-Amazon motorway and 364-motorway that joins the North Region with the others regions of the country; and the Agrarian Reform National Institution (INCRA) began a colonization process in the state, by means of integrated project settlement and human occupation, strategically created to fulfil with the development policy of the Amazon Region.

The occupation of Rondônia passed by five economic cycles. The cycle of the rubber, of the telegraph, the second cycle of the rubber, of the cassiterite and lastly the Agricultural Cycle, being that the cattle raising appears only at the end as composition of the agricultural sector.

Rondônia occupational human process, joined to the Agricultural Cycle was carried out by INCRA. Considered the fifth and the last one cycle, was determinant for the full development of the State, its effects are experienced until nowadays. People who used to migrate from any place in Brazil were part of this cycle, mainly people who came from the following states RS, PR, SP, MG, and SC. The Agricultural Cycle, in little more than a decade, provided to the Federal Territory of Rondônia, the economic, social and politics necessities conditions, for it to be transformed in the twenty third Federal Unit of Brazil (GRECELLÉ, 2008, p.5).

That late economic occupation of the State, in spite of the actual advances of the sector, provoked the introduction of an alternative and rudimentary cattle raising, whose low productivity of its extensive model caused the replacement of the forest for grazing fields. Being this the principal objective of this article: verify the incidence of Rondônia territorial deforestation and the social and economic contribution left by the cattle, explained in Rondônia State in a rudimentary way and without planning.

2. THEORETICAL REFERENCE

After the Industrial Revolution in XVIII century, arose to the expression *management and associated development*, these other expressions *economic growth, progress and technology*. Developmental professional people of that time, in the search of solutions for troubles that did not exist before, used several science methods to administrate the things, and in this way initiated the science administration, due to they understood the necessity of the knowledge and of the application of administrative techniques and models.

The management is a branch of the human sciences that is set within an interdisciplinary action, being used by rights, accounting, economics, psychology, mathematics, statistics, computers and human sociology, which seeks to maintain synergy among people, the balance of existing resources and the governance development, whether regional or not; no more aiming only the economic growth of society, cause, it was noticed over the years that development was not a synonym of growth. Robbins and Coulter (2009) apud Marques (2012, p.3) define management as coordination and supervision of the work of other people, so that their activities are performed with efficiency and effectively.

The understanding of growth, progress, based only on the economic advance of society and the increase of gross national product (PIB) with severe destruction of natural resources, nowadays is no longer conceived. There is a scientific perception at world level that, the development practised in a focused way, only in the maximization of profits, will be a paradox to the sustainability process. Sachs (2004, p.11 and 21), mentions that the development objectives go beyond the material wealth of a society, and that the growth based only in economics is not sustainable, so it is necessary associate it with the social and environmental to achieve a better life, happier and more complete for all. Then, arises the concept of Eco development:

It is an endogenous development and depending on its own strength, submitted to the logic of the entire population needs, aware of its ecological dimension and searching to establish a very straight relation among man and nature (SACHS, 2004, p.11).

The endogenous, local, territorial or regional development is a paradigm, which comes from the basic idea that the productive system of the countries grows and transforms, using the existing development potential in the territories, that is to say, in the regions and cities, through the investments made by the enterprises and public entities, under the control of local communities, and taking as an ultimate goal the improvement of the population level life in these same territories (STÖHR, 1981; VÁSQUEZ BARQUERO, 1998 apud RIBEIRO, J.C.; SANTOS. J.F., 2012, p.4)

The concept of development, articulating the economics with social and environmental gave rise to the expression sustainable development, which is the development that satisfy the present necessities without compromising the ability of future generations of supplying their own needs, Report Brundtland (1987, p.8).

The Brazilian Enterprise of Agricultural Research (EMBRAPA, 2013, p.11), in Alternatives for Sustainable Production in the Amazon, publishes that in the last decades the term sustainability has been very used in agriculture and has received several definitions. The common point among those definitions is the necessity of obtaining agricultural, cattle raising and forest products in an economic way, in a long term, without compromising the environment and the natural resources, complying with social issues and allowing satisfy the aspirations and necessities of the present and future generations with production systems economically stable, that allow the welfare of society as a whole, saving and improving the existing natural factors, as earth and water, to assure the survival of the future generations.

Therefore, it is noticed that when began the occupation and colonization of Rondônia State, already existed knowledge of management in public politics available for subsidizing the creation settlement of cattle in the State, avoiding a cattle raising exploitation in an abrupt and disorderly way, which resulted in an extensive, alternative and rudimentary cattle, and that, only during the last decade have passed by a modernization process and technological innovation; has not yet overcome the low rates of productivity of the extensive model, reason which caused the replacement of the forest by grazing existing fields.

The creation of cattle is an activity of the agricultural segment that had its initial impact in Rondônia, during the 1940s by Teotônio colonies, IATA and Candeias, which were enplaned in 1948 and considered the principals of the State. In 1954 and 1959, arise the colonies (September Thirteen-Treze de Setembro) and Paulo Leal. From this period to the opening of the 364-Motorway, arose other colonies in Porto Velho and Guajará Mirim – the colonies of Beiradão of Madeira/Mamoré, Periquitos, Areia Branca and Viçosa during 1960s. It is believed that should, logically, exist cattle exploitation in those colonies, but without any register that could enrich the history of cattle in Rondônia State. Thus, even without cattle registry in those past times, is possible that there were some animals in that period of Rondônia State human occupation.

With the construction and conclusion of the 364-motorway, in the decades of 1960s and 1970s, there was a strong migration from Paraná, Espírito Santo, Minas Gerais, from Northeast and from the South of the country, that occupied the roadside and initiated the settlement within the State. This historical fact culminates with the arrival of the INCRA in 1970; when begins the process of colonization and occupation with the implantation of several settlement projects in the State, and only from this date is that appear the first registries of cattle creation in Rondônia.

The late process of Rondônia land demarcation must have also influenced in the lack of cattle data, cause, only in 1943 begins to arise the Federal Territory of Guaporé under Decree-Law n° 5.812 of September 13th in 1943, resulting from the division of lands belonging to the Amazon and Mato Grosso, which was modified for the Law n° 21.731 of February 17th in 1956 for the Federal Territory of Rondônia, lastly, in 1981, through the Complementary Law n° 41 of December 22nd passes to Rondônia State.

So, only from the mid of XX century is that the cattle breeding in Rondônia state happens in a sharp and evolutionary way.

The cattle raising in Rondônia was developed in a very rudimentary way, the manpower was indigenous, the lack of a policy that would foster that economic activity avoided its development, so that the consumption of beef and its derivatives were strange in the region. Another problem was given due to the lack of grazing fields, what ended up contributing for the non-development of herds (GOMES, 2012, p.63).

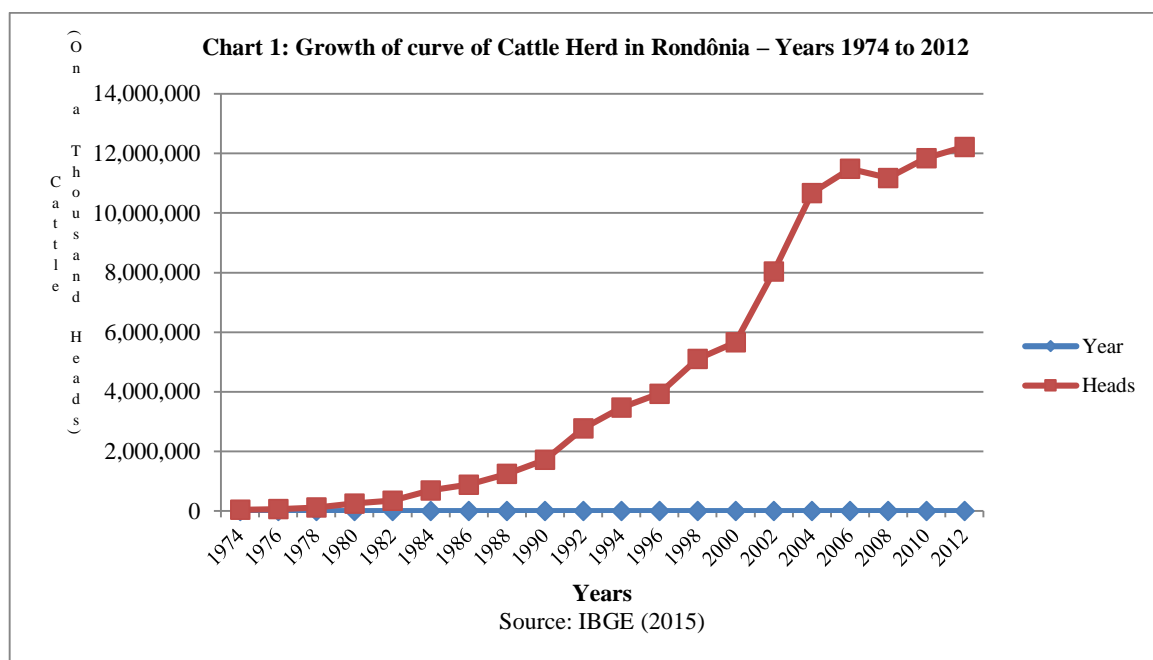
3. RESEARCH METHODS

For accomplishing this study, the research methodology adopted was the qualitative and quantitative approach in bibliographical type, analysing the conceptual characteristics of the Brazilian Colony historical periods in their centuries, the quantitative evolution and the importance of the cattle as public policy of social, economic and environmental development of Rondônia State.

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

From XX century, in the 1970s, the cattle passes to contribute in a social and economic way to the regional development of Rondônia, but on the other hand, induces strong overthrows of the Brazilian Amazon native forest.

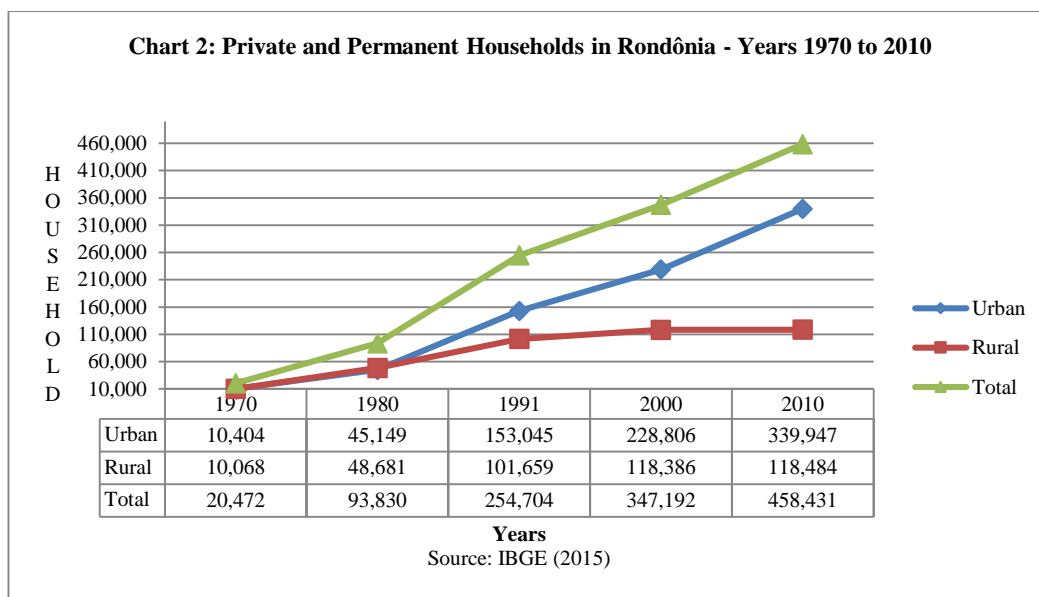
The EMBRAPA (1997) published that the first registered data written by the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE) about cattle raising in Rondônia, date from 1973, revealing an effective overall cattle of 20.249 heads. In the years following 1973, was registered a geometric rate of up growth from 35,1% a year, being confirmed, in 1979, and held in survey by EMBRAPA, a total of 176.221 heads of cattle in the State. As the chart 1 below post, shows Rondônia herds evolution among the following years, 1974 to 2012.



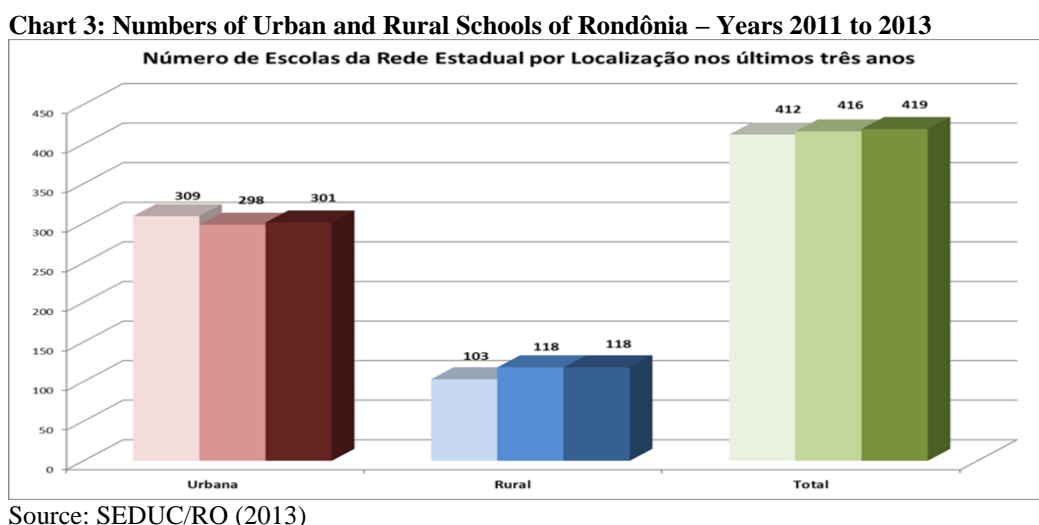
In the 70s, especially 1978 and 1979, were labelled by injecting significant volume of credit through PROTERRA program (Land Redistribution Program and to stimulate the Northern and Northeast Agriculture) and POLAMAZÔNIA program (Development Program of Agricultural and Agro Minerals Poles of the Amazon) which transferred resources for investments and the costing of media interests of 7% a year, being this the expected form to encourage a faster growth of cattle raising, in order to furnish the domestic demand in very higher expansion levels, under intense migration experienced in the territory. It is noticed, therefore, that the late and rudimentary exploitation of cattle raising in Rondônia, in relation with other Brazilian states, producers of bovine meat and milk, in cheap lands and without geographical limits, where used to reign the economic Law about the ones who have more power, made that cattle raising growth has been abrupt and disorderly. That process had several consequences which have been discussed as follows.

4.1 The Social Contribution

In the social aspect, the creation of cattle had a great contribution by fixing numerous families in the field. You can notice in chart 2, that in the last five decades, the number of rural households in Rondônia, increased from 10,0 to 118,4 thousand of properties, this represents an increment of 1.076,83%, with an average rate of annual occupation of 21,53%. Having accentuated in 1980 and 1990 decades, with an occupation in the order of 383,52% and 108,82%, in relation with the previous decade, respectively. The cattle activity was not the unique that attracted the rural population, but certainly was the one that contributed better, in view of the extractive way and practically without costs of how was grown the cattle creation in this region. The large migratory index formed households, villages and cities, brought a cultural gain and wealth, but promoted great environmental losses induced by wrong and misapplied policies.



In the evolution of the occupation process, came roads, schools, residences improvement which passed the wooden building to brickwork, and currently overtake the 60% of existing homes in the countryside. This facilitated the flow of the production, provided to keep workers in the field, reduced the rural exodus and improved the cultural level of the people. In this context, you can see in chart 3, that the number of rural schools in Rondônia, during the last three years, sum around 118 schools, which represents an average growth of 4,85% and an average of 2,3 schools per city, great importance of variable in the construction of the human social tissue.



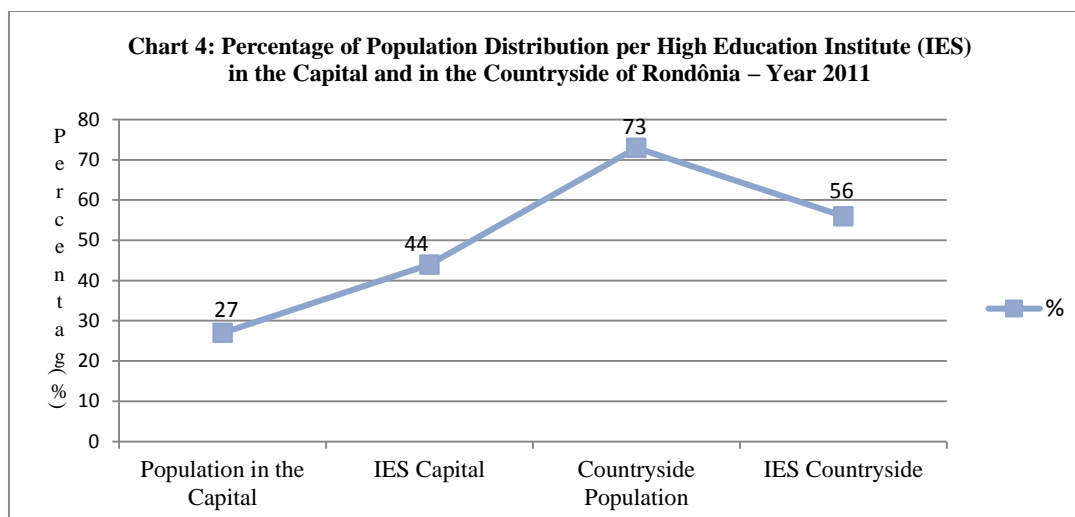
In relation to higher education, you can verify in the table 1, placed below, that existed 32 High Education Institutions in Rondônia, in 2011 (IES), with an average of a unit for every 48,8 thousand of inhabitants. Indicator of fundamental importance for the improvement of efficiency, and of the human social and structural formation.

Table 1: Number of Inhabitants per High Education Institution (IES) in Rondônia Year 2011

Nº of Inhabitants	Nº of IES	Inhabitants/IES
1.562.409	32	48.825

Source: UNESCO/CNE (2013)

Making a percentage distribution of the population and existent High Education Institutions in the capital and in the countryside of the state, you can notice that 27% of Rondônia population are in the capital and 44% of the IES, in the countryside 73% of the population and 56% of the IES, respectively. Therefore, you can notice a relatively proportional distribution of the IEs in relation with the people of the countryside and of the capital. See chart 4 below.



Source: UNESCO/CNE (2013)

In regard with the number of illiterates in Rondônia, the Secretary of State for Education (SEDUC, 2013), shows that the illiterates index from 10 to 14 and to 15 years or more, existing in 2011, was around 1,6% and 9,7%, respectively. Being better than the Northern index for both age groups, and with regard to Brazil, better for the first and lower for the second age group. Analyse the indices in the table 2.

Table 2: Illiteracy Rate in Rondônia – Year 2011

Region	Student Age	
	From 10 to 14 years	15 years or more
Rondônia	1,6%	9,7%
Northern Region	2,9%	10,2%
Brazil	1,9%	8,6%

Source: SEDUC/RO (2013)

4.2 The Economic Contribution

The economic exploitation of cattle creation has generated considerable jobs. Taking as a reference years from 2009 to 2010, the agriculture generated 3,35% and 3,13% of formal jobs in Rondônia State, at the same time. As for the number of jobs generated from a year in relation to other, was around 523 jobs, what represented an increment of 5,3% a year. Watch table 3 as follows.

Table 3: Formal jobs per activity sector – Years 2009 and 2010

Sector	2009	2010	Absolute variation	Relative variation (%)
Mineral Extraction	955	1.099	144	15,1
Manufacturing Industry	31.051	33.241	2.190	7,1
Industrial Services of Public Utility	2.730	2.717	-13	-0,5
Construction	27.680	42.751	15.071	54,4
Trading	63.827	71.958	8.131	12,7
Servicing	52.985	59.322	6.337	12,0
Public Administration	107.761	112.731	4.970	4,6
Agriculture, Extraction Plant, Hunting and Fishing	9.948	10.471	523	5,3
Total	296.937	334.290	37.353	12,6

Source: SEPLAN/RO (2012)

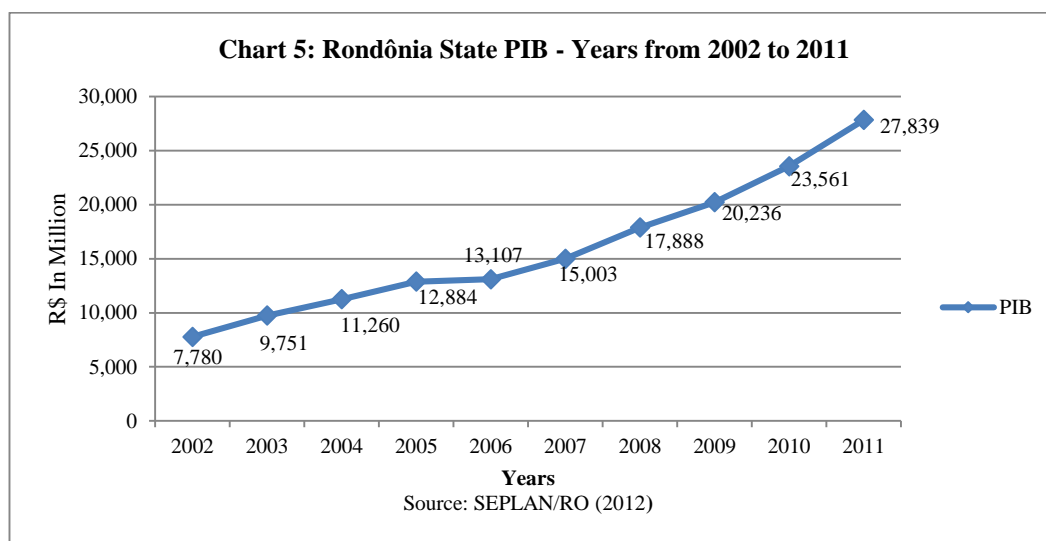
The agricultural segment of Rondônia represents the third largest economic importance, in the State Gross National Product typesetting (PIB). In the period from 2002 to 2011, the average of the agriculture participation in the State PIB was around 21,30%. In this, the cattle raising participates with 10,8% and 48,9% of the agricultural segment. The cattle herd has the biggest cattle raising participation with 71,4% (SEPLAN/RO, 2012). See table 4.

Table 4: Percentage participation (%) of the economic sectors in the gross value added of the PIB current basic price in Rondônia – Years 2002 to 2011

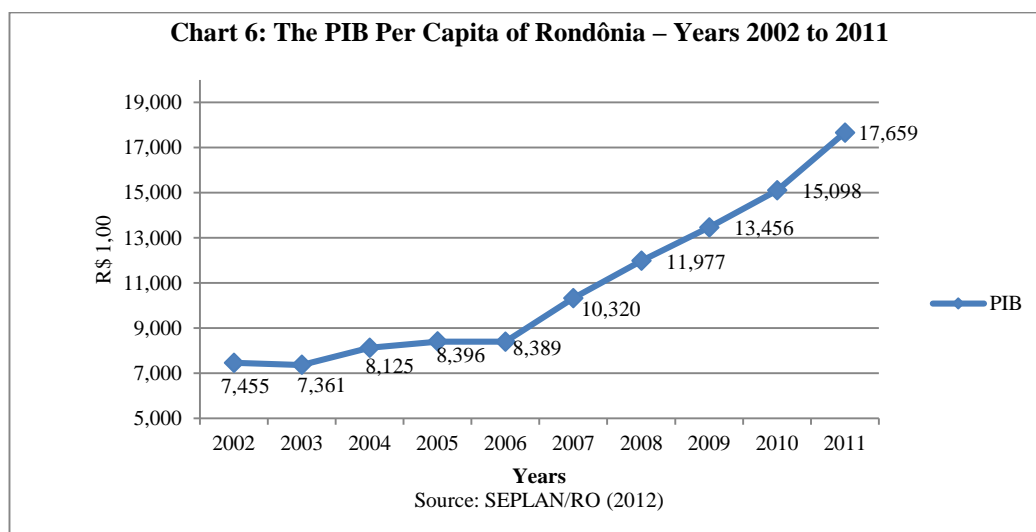
SECTOR	YEARS									
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Agriculture	19,71	23,05	22,03	20,48	19,45	20,30	23,00	23,56	21,48	20,2
Industry	13,89	12,21	12,67	13,94	14,21	14,65	12,44	12,32	14,63	19,0
Servicing	66,40	64,75	65,30	65,57	66,33	65,05	64,56	64,12	63,88	60,8
Total	100,00	100,00	100,00	100,00	100,00	100,00	100,00	100,00	100,00	100,0

Source: SEPLAN/RO (2012)

The economic contextualization presents, according with chart 5, that in this period of 10 years, the PIB of Rondônia passed from 7,7 to 27,8 billions of Brazilian notes, which represents an absolute increment of 257,82%, with an additional average of 15,9 billions of Brazilian notes per year; and as you could see previously, the agricultural sector is the third more significant contribution in the typesetting of these values.



The per capita income of a population represents the power of consumerism and the life condition of the people. In Rondônia, during the last 10 years, the per capita income passed from 7,4 to 17,6 thousand of Brazilian notes, this represents an increment of 136,87% at the end of a decade. In absolute numbers, added 10,8 thousand of Brazilian notes per worker a year. According to the chart 6, you can also analyse that, from 2006 to 2011, there was continuous increment of the PIB per capita in the State, culminating with an increase of 17% of 2011 compared to 2010, representing in this way, the thirteenth largest income per capita in the country.



In item export and import of animal products of Rondônia State, in the period from 2002 to 2010, increased the exported values from 73,3 to 426,9 thousand of dollars, keeping an average variation of 28,33% a year, to the time when imports grew from 88,9 to 235,2 keeping a variation from 58,10% a year. Except for the year 2002, it was always exported more than the imported things, obtaining a difference in exported values of 44,9% for 2010. See table 5.

**Table 5: Exports, imports, trade balance sale and increment variation Rondônia
Years 2002 to 2010**

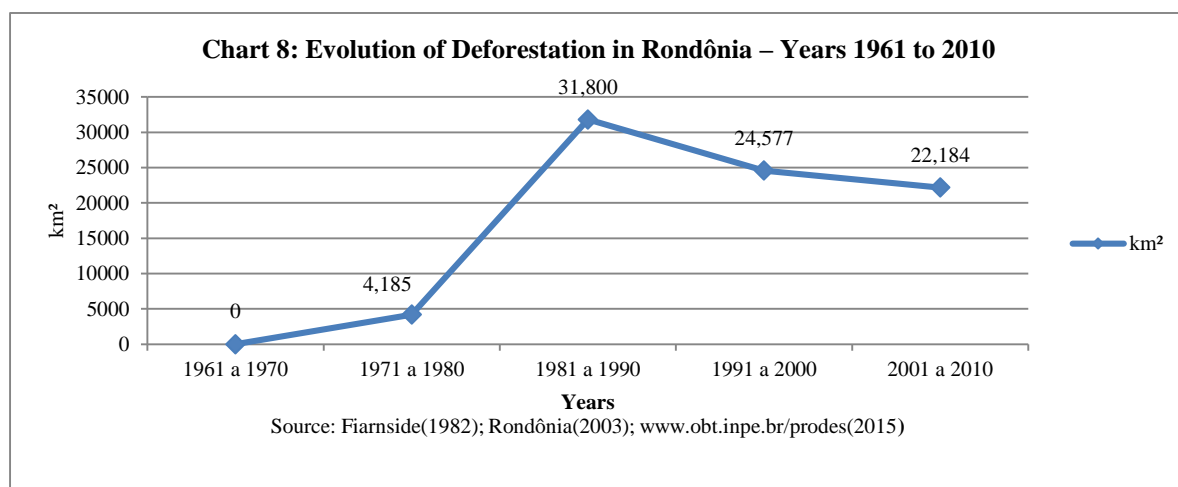
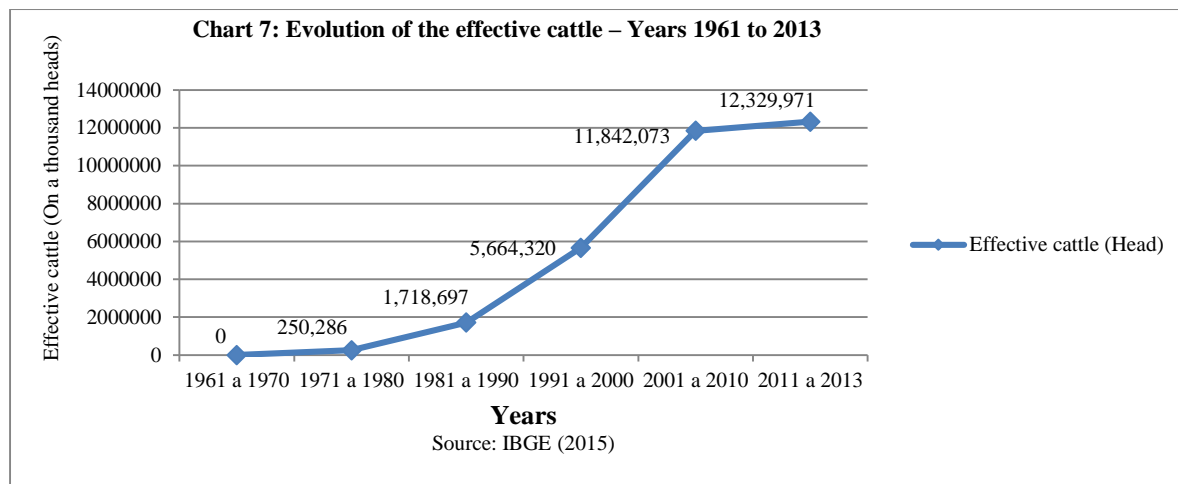
In US\$ thousand					
Year	Export	Variation %	Import	Variation %	Sale
2002	73.341	29,21	88.967	147,88	-15.626
2003	97.776	33,32	9.076	-89,8	88.700
2004	133.536	36,57	12.187	34,27	121.349
2005	203.019	52,03	21.743	78,41	181.276
2006	308.753	52,08	55.175	153,76	253.578
2007	457.552	48,19	67.805	22,89	389.746
2008	582.669	27,35	152.720	125,23	429.949
2009	391.236	-32,85	166.287	8,88	224.950
2010	426.929	9,12	235.228	41,46	191.701

Source: SEPLAN-RO (2012)

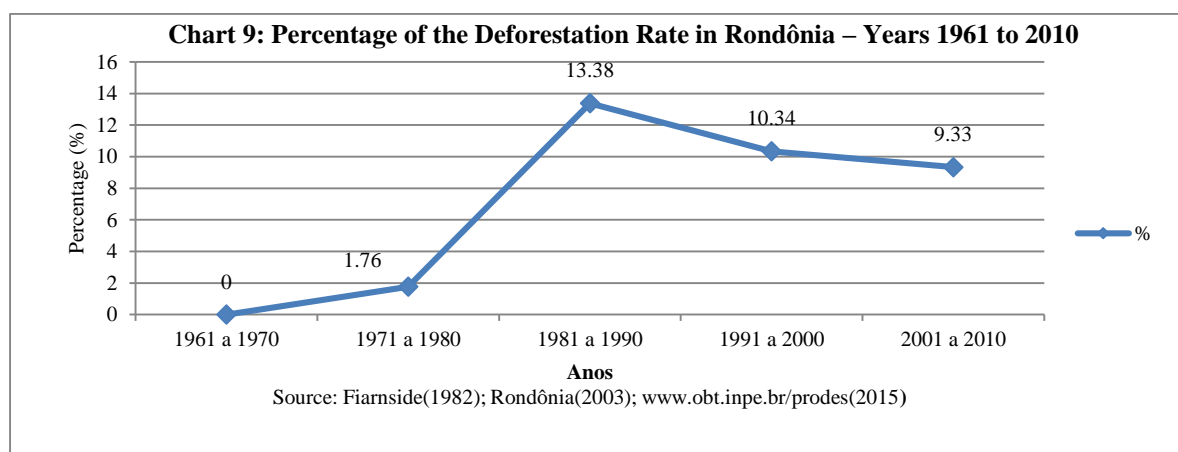
In those four decades of activity, the cattle presented a vertiginous increase and a very great importance for the State, certainly, the biggest agricultural heritage of Rondônia nowadays. According to IDARON (2013) it was counted up a very effective cattle of around 12,2 million of heads, being, 8,3 million (67,76%) of beef cut and 3,9 million (32,18%) milk. Even, in regard with IBGE (2015), the herd of Rondônia in 2013 was the eighth of the country and the second of the northern region. The slaughterhouse shot down 2,0 million of cattle heads, which benefited 25 big freezers of the State, and supplied 5 tanneries and 52 salting leather cattle. It commercialized 479,3 thousand tons of meat, circulating in the internal market 2,8 billion of Brazilian notes. The Productive Chain of milk milked 857,6 thousand cows, produced 716,8 million of litres which favoured 74 local dairies, due to this, circulated 456,5 million of Brazilian notes in the State.

4.3 The Contribution to the Environmental Deforestation in Rondônia

When relating the actual cattle with deforestation index, during the last five decades, you can notice that in 1960s, there was not any register of cattle creation and consequently of deforestation, decade, which was marked by conservation and preservation of the region native vegetation covering. That scenery began to change during the 1970s, exactly with the arrival of the INCRA, which initiated the State occupational and colonization process and were registered the first cattle herds in Rondônia. In this decade, the herd reaches to 250,2 thousand heads and the deforestation to 4.185 km² (FIARNSIDE, 1982). During the 1980s, the herd evolved to 1,7 million of heads and the rate of deforestation to 31.800 km² (RONDÔNIA, 2003); it is noted in this decade, the biggest index already occurred in the region. In the decades of 1990s and 2000s, the herd evolved from 5,6 to 11,8 million of cattle, and the deforestation decreased to 24.577 and 22.184 km² (www.obt.inpe.br/prodes), simultaneously. Everything indicates that during the second and third decades, the cattle has been the activity, which has contributed more with deforestation in Rondônia, because there was the most attractive activity by that time, but existed other factors that contributed with it. The own immigration process and the constant occupation of the State, mineral and wooden exploitation, soy bean exploitation which during the last two decades has advanced in the South-Centre of the State, in areas of capoeira and thinned forest, among others. As previously said, the cattle attracted the migration for the State because it was an activity of a low cost and extractive: *makes the native forest cut, it is burnt, it is necessary to throw seed grass brachiaria and at once, we place the ox to smooth the native ground – popular saying which was used in last decades*. This contributed harshly, for deforestation cause became profitable and easy to explore. See the charts 7 and 8 below and correlate them.



In terms of the evolution of square kilometres and percentages of deforestation over the decades in question, really, the decade of the 1980s was the record of the native forest destruction in Rondônia. According to the charts 8 and 9, you can notice that the percentage of deforestation from 1970s to 1980s increased from 1,76% to 13,38%, passing from 4.185 to 31.800 km². From 1980s to 1990s decreased 3,04% percentage points, and from 1990 to 2000, 1,01% percentage points. The total deforestation from 1970 to 2010 reaches to 82.745 km², that means, 34,81% of Rondônia state territory. And, in addition the years 2011, 2012, 2013 and 2014 which sum 3.238 km² (www.obt.inpe.br/prodes) totalized 85.983,5 km² which represent 36,17% of the State area. Therefore, analyzing the evolution of deforestation during five decades of Rondônia, there is a peak of deforestation until 1980 decade which must be related with the cattle creation and a decrease of the indices during the following decades, while the cattle keep on growing, reaching in 2013 to an amount of 12,3 million of heads, according with the chart 7 placed above. Perceive the percentage indices in chart 9 below.



Changes and environmental impacts happened due to the alteration of biomes and ecosystems, due to the destruction of natural habitats, and as also, due to the resulting degradation of soils, principally, of a low investment in maintenance of pastures, generating compression and even soil erosion in weak ecosystems, polluting and destroying rivers and natural water sources through the leaching of soils, several times with pathogens, which are heavy metals and coming from environment. Besides these damages, we speak a lot that the cattle are the large emitters of gases that provoke the greenhouse effect. About this matter, the Advanced Studies Centre in Applied Economics (CEPEA), published the following:

The greenhouse effect emission gases (GEE) has been studied recently, mainly by EMBRAPA, as regards of its impact in the climate changes. Estimates indicate that, in worldwide terms, the cattle is responsible for 9% of these gases, higher participation even superior to the transportation sector. In the case of Brazil, if greenhouse gases emission are excluded (GEE) generated by burning and deforestation, the cattle raising cut and milk will become the largest emission source, with more than 260 thousands of tons of carbon equivalent, which represent more than 42% of the total emissions of the GEE (CEPEA, 2008, p.4).

The cattle exploitation threaten the environmental balance, as well as other agricultural activities – taking as an example the soy bean – that nowadays are promoted and developed in proportions even higher than this activity in the region. When the INCRA gives occupation and colonization of the State, should have inserted a socioeconomic and ecological zoning plan for using the natural resources – process which should have run in an equal way with the occupational policy of the State. Nevertheless, “*the watchword was occupy and not deliver*”. And, what’s more, the one who receives the 100 hectares distributed by the government of that time was guided to deforest otherwise will not remain in the promised land.

Therefore, considering the weakness of the amazon soils and the importance of its forest for the climatic balance of Brazil and perhaps of the world, and in the case of territorial occupation of this region, it would be necessary the execution of a socioeconomic and ecological plan for the exploitation of these lands, cause occupational and economic exploitation executed in a right way, would not cause damages in its area of operation.

5. FINAL CONSIDERATIONS

From this study, it stands out as a social benefit, the territorial occupation and of the neighbouring border regions with other countries, which represent a great importance in relation with the natural security and colonization and formation of villages, which originated cities and a new Brazilian State. The culture of peons and foremen, of the markets and agricultural exhibitions, of beef jerky, of corned beef, of cheese, of diaries and big freezer throughout this state. In economics, generated enterprises, jobs, wealth, progress and an agricultural heritage. In the environmental item until the mid-twentieth century, any apparent or noticeable damage, nevertheless, nowadays, we can notice a destruction of the ecosystems, land degradation, pollution of water resources, native forest losses and possibly, in the future, the greenhouse effect.

One should do an administrative makeover, improving the management of institutionally constituted powers, cause as a better future view, it is not any more permissible live together with so many politic inconsistencies and administrative techniques, affecting the three spheres which guide to the structural development of this Country State Region.

The signed planning must happen within a fair temporal expression, obeying the vital cycles of Environment with the visibility of avoiding damages, many times irreparable, in the territory, in the region, in the federal units of the country, and, mainly, the population who live in it, avoiding that they try the bitter price of underdevelopment and unsustainability of the natural processes.

Necessarily, the development public policy passes by a socioeconomic and ecological sight, about exploiting in a certain way the Environment, in a fair way the Social and in a viable way the Economic.

Finally, it is thought that the educational process of the people is the Green Revolution, which is necessary to generate sustainable perspectives of a better future.

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