The analysis of coordination and sustainable development in knowledge economy

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Sustainable development means treating the issues of poverty, environmental management and social issues together, in the face of many difficult challenges. But how can environmental protection, poverty alleviation, and money-making objectives be integrated in practice – or trade-offs made if integration is impossible? How can long-term needs really be balanced with short-term imperatives, especially when change is so unpredictable? How can local demands be treated alongside broader national and global requirements? And how do you get a decision-making process with the maximum possible participation that does not impose substantial costs in time or money? In effect, social, environmental and economic issues of almost unprecedented complexity need to be tackled at several levels in ways that are not merely conceptually neat, but that also encourage significant behavioral and institutional change.

A strategy for sustainable development should be seen as a set of coordination mechanisms and processes to help society work towards sustainable development – not as ‘master plans’ which will get out of date.

The paper provide a complex system, it includes social, technology, economy, education and ecology subsystems, they interaction between these subsystems. Authors establish a system dynamics model to simulate the behavior of the system. To China, the paper suggests that the rate of education investment should bigger than investment in R&D, and 10 years sooner. The paper also suggests the rate of the internal education structure and internal R&D structure.