

ROLE OF ECOLOGICAL NORMATIVES IN PROVIDING SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF COUNTRY

T.D. Melnyk, S.V. Korniyev

National university of water management and nature resources use, Rivne, Ukraine

During many ages environment exploitation did not cause substantial changes in nature balance. However, significant contradictions had gradually arisen between human needs, force of their involvement in processes of ecological systems and possibility of natural renewal of environment, that is, the situation had turned up when a man not realizing the consequences of his actions began to destroy the environment — the material essence of his existence.

Ecology scientists began to pay attention of the society to the emergence of many threatening circumstances for the Earth's biosphere, starting from the end of the 19th century with the discussion about the irreversible losses of many kinds of flora and fauna, about dangerous for health and sometimes for human life pollution by toxic substances of air and water basins, about climate instability etc. With the development of industrial production, intensification of agriculture and fishery, growth of towns, expansion of artificial environment the negative impact of a human being upon natural environment leads to the violation of the functioning mechanism of ecosystems.

One of results of scientific searches in the sphere of the interrelation of human being and nature is the emergence of the notion of ecological safety and the development of mechanisms for its provision.

The ecological safety of the environment- is such its state within boundaries of its certain volume, under controlled parameters of technogenic influence, when the development does not take place of natural or technogenic processes resulting in material losses and negative impact on health and psychoemotional human factors. This is the balancing of the interrelation of natural, technical and social systems, the formation of natural cultural environment meeting sanitary hygienic, aesthetic and material needs of residents of each Earth region with preserving natural resources and ecological potential of natural systems and the capability of biosphere as a whole for self-regulation. The important component of ecological safety is the state of the protection of person, society and country from threats created by natural calamities and technogenic catastrophies. Today ecological safety is one of strategically fundamental constituent parts of the national safety of Ukraine and the most important aspect of the protection of interests and priorities of the country in international integration processes, therefore, the problem of ecological safety is to be considered in the framework of the largest problem - national safety as a whole because the latter serves the only objective - the provision for the vitally important interests of the whole population of the country.

In accordance with the acting Law about the protection of environment each citizen of Ukraine is entitled for his safe life and health environment. This right is guaranteed, besides measures directed at preventing ecologically harmful accidents, catastrophies, natural calamities, also by normatives as to the quality of environment which is a legal measure, while determining boundaries of behaviour permitted for environment.

One of major means for controlling ecological safety are ecological normatives. The normatives concerning the content of harmful compounds in natural environment are based on the concept of limiting admissible concentration (LAC). It is such concentration of chemical compounds in natural environment which influencing daily human organism does not cause in it pathological changes or diseases for a long time.

The excess of admissible anthropogenic loading on natural environment, the excess of LAC of harmful chemical compounds diminishes the level of ecological safety. As ecological safety is not theoretically determined unit and as ecosystems have the reserve of strength and are capable to resist anthropogenic influence the violations of ecosafety under the contamination of natural environment are determined as its dangerous state resulting in harming ecosystem as a whole and human being in particular. At present normatives for technogenic compounds in natural biocenosis are based on sanitary hygienic principles and norms, that is, on priorities of human being protection. These principles are basic for hygienists in determining LAC for various compounds in air, water and foodstuffs. In Ukraine sanitary ecological criteria and normatives are developed at departmental level. Therefore, rather often they appear to be divorced from economic categories, that is, do not take into account how much the solution of ecological problems cost for society. As a result in Ukraine, along with the cruellest in the world system of normatives for air and water quality, quick degradation of environment is observed.

Hence, normatives of LAC existing now in Ukraine which determine conditions opposing the whole number of ecological crimes do not meet the character of their safety and require their improvement. Here, it is necessary to take into account the fact that to provide for the ecological safety is impossible only by nature protection measures apart from social, economic, political and demographic problems. All they are so interconnected that the solution of each one may be found only under their joint consideration.