

**МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ  
СУМСЬКИЙ ДЕРЖАВНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ  
ФАКУЛЬТЕТ ІНОЗЕМНОЇ ФІЛОЛОГІЇ  
ТА СОЦІАЛЬНИХ КОМУНІКАЦІЙ**



# **СОЦІАЛЬНО-ГУМАНІТАРНІ АСПЕКТИ РОЗВИТКУ СУЧАСНОГО СУСПІЛЬСТВА**

**МАТЕРІАЛИ V ВСЕУКРАЇНСЬКОЇ НАУКОВОЇ КОНФЕРЕНЦІЇ СТУДЕНТІВ,  
АСПРАНТІВ, ВИКЛАДАЧІВ ТА СПІВРОБІТНИКІВ**

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development of the country at that time. Nowadays, electricity tariffs for final consumers are on the average border of production costs for generation and distribution. They don't allow the power companies to upgrade technologies for electricity production on their own accounts. Energy resources abuse, inefficient use of financial resources, exceeding the limits of emissions of harmful substances into the atmosphere are the consequences of physical depreciation of fixed assets of electric power industry in Ukraine.

The efficiency of any fixed assets is measured by a coefficient, which value is reduced over the years of work. Nowadays, the coefficient of efficiency for thermal power plants running on gas is about 60 %, and those that run on coal, varies in the range of 46-49 %. These figures show that almost 40-60% of the combusted energy recourses aren't processed. That explains the high emissions of carbon dioxide into the atmosphere.

Transition to the concept of clean energy in Ukraine is impossible without the implementation of structural reforms. It is necessary to adopt mechanisms of economic stabilization, use the latest methods of economic development management, lead an active agricultural policy, enhance the stability of the social sphere, ensure practical operation of the concept of clean energy and create a competitive market economy.

## **ECOLOGICAL PROBLEMS NOWADAYS**

Natasha Prytaka, *group Edm-61*  
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People have lived on our planet for many years. They live on different continents, in different countries. People depend on their planet, on the Sun, on animals and plants around them. People must take care of Earth. Our ecology becomes worse and worse with every new day. Many species of animals and birds are disappearing nowadays. People destruct wildlife, cut down trees to make furniture. They forget that people can't live without trees and plants, because they fill air with oxygen.

The main reason of pollution is rubbish. Most of our rubbish goes to big holes in the ground, called 'dumps'. But dumps are very dangerous for our life because they are full of rats, which can carry infections away from dumps. Another way to get rid of rubbish is to burn it. But the fires make poisons, which go into the air and pollute it. But pollution isn't the only urgent problem.

Every day a big number of animals disappear. People kill animals for different aims. For example people hunt whales for their meat and oil; elephants for their tusks, crocodiles for their leather and so on. And also animals are used for medical experiments. Monkeys are the most widespread from such animals. Modern life is bad for animals, birds, fishes. The air isn't fresh and the water isn't pure. Animals don't have good meal and facilities for the life. You can find their names in the Red Book.

The planet Earth is only a tiny part of the universe, but it's the only place where human beings can live. Today, our planet is in serious danger. Acid rains, global warming, air and water pollution, overpopulation are the problems that threaten human life on Earth.

## **WORLD PROBLEMS OF ECOLOGY**

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Until recently the planet was a large world in which human activities and the nature were in balance. Acid rain, global warming, ozone reduction, widespread desertification and species loss: we have to face them now. Ecology and economy are very closely connected.

Many industries produce waste products, which can be difficult or dangerous to dispose of. Many countries have no storage facilities for the spent nuclear fuel.

Stepping glaciers, volcanoes, the formation of mountains, floods - all terrestrial natural factors. They seem natural to our dynamic planet. On average each year in the world there is a catastrophic earthquake, 18 strong, average and about 120 million of weak shocks.

Greenhouse effect. The climate on our planet changed periodically in the past. For thousands and millions of years, alternating periods of significant cooling and even icing with warm eras. Now scientists are very concerned about, like the fact that the Earth is warming much faster than it was at any time in the past. This caused a sharp increase in the content of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere. In the Earth's atmosphere of carbon dioxide acts like the glass in a greenhouse: sunlight passes, but retains warmth of the sun heated the earth. This causes heating of the planet, known as the greenhouse effect. Ten million tons of oil, industrial waste, chemicals are pumped into the sea every year. The Mediterranean Sea has one of the dirtiest coastlines in the world. The Rhone in France, the Po in