

## **ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS IN THE LIGHT OF SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL PROGRESS. ECOLOGICAL AND ECONOMICAL ASPECTS**

*Anastasia Zholydeva*

*Sumy State University, Sumy, Ukraine*

Unity of a Man and Nature is contradictory: development of our society is impossible without scientific and technical progress which results in industrialization of manufacturing and leads to nature resources depletion on our planet.

The best minds of the mankind said about the danger of mindless attitude to our Nature, but our society showed itself rather careless, for what it pays now with different natural catastrophes.

An important reason for global contradictions on our planet is considered to be huge accumulation of productive capacity. It puts pressure on the nature and contributes to the depletion of its resources.

Discovery of radioactivity in the end of XIX century made a significant turnover in the scientific outlook. It marked the revolution in physics, set new practical tasks to everyday life and technique and opened new possibilities.

Ecology and economics derive from one root. The ability to keep house is connected with careful attitude to everything around. Economical science and ecology are allies and they are neither competitors nor rivals.

As an example one can mention rapid development of economics in the region with great environmental resources and satisfactory general ecological conditions and vice versa technologically rapid development of economics without taking ecological limitations into account leads to further forced stagnation in economics.

Programme for environmental protection has been worked out by the state and it includes wide application and increase of payment for environmental pollution, it enables rational exploitation of natural resources and regulation of prices for nature-intensive goods.

It is necessary to take into consideration the significance of ecological factors in the commercial activity of the enterprise.

Unsatisfactory consideration of this factor may lead to significant economical losses of national economics such as limitation and suppression of export and import operations according to ecological requirements and economical losses for environment and population connected with production supply which doesn't meet the requirements.

Now central item of economical mechanism of nature management it considered to be the system payments for natural resources, waste products. Foreign experience shows that system of payment for natural resources and nature management under new conditions should include the following elements:

- Tax payment to the budgets of various levels for right to use natural resources;
- Special payments to off-budget funds to reproduce and to protect natural resources.

It deals with effective mechanism of cooperation between environmental authorities, other state representatives and entrepreneurs oriented to the joint organization and realization of ecological programmes and projects, search for financial resources, information exchange in this sphere, improvement of tax system taking into consideration entrepreneur's contribution to environmental protection etc.

This concept engages companies that provide foreign-economic activity and that have to increase environmental costs because of high ecological parameters for ecological programmes and measures.

Now the most important task for our state is to provide society with effective direct and indirect economical instruments for successful formation of ecologically oriented business.

World practice lets us to make a conclusion about increase of costs to keep ecological system safe. According to German economists, each euro contributed to environmental protection prevents direct ecological damage of 3 euro and of 15 euro – contributed to air protection.

During ecologization of economics specialists specify some peculiarities. For example, to minimize the damage made to the environment in particular region one should produce only one kind of product.

There are no limits to human curiosity. Scientific and technical progress cannot be stopped. It determines social and economical development of the society and level of life. But one has to pay for it, because nothing is given free. We have to adapt to new concepts: from "absolute security" to methodology of "acceptable risk".