

**МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ
СУМСЬКИЙ ДЕРЖАВНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ
КАФЕДРА ІНОЗЕМНИХ МОВ
ЛІНГВІСТИЧНИЙ НАВЧАЛЬНО-МЕТОДИЧНИЙ ЦЕНТР**

**МАТЕРІАЛИ
VIII МІЖВУЗІВСЬКОЇ НАУКОВО-ПРАКТИЧНОЇ
КОНФЕРЕНЦІЇ
ЛІНГВІСТИЧНОГО НАВЧАЛЬНО-МЕТОДИЧНОГО ЦЕНТРУ
КАФЕДРИ ІНОЗЕМНИХ МОВ**

“TO LIVE IN A SAFER WORLD”

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THE PROBLEMS OF RATIONAL NATURE RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

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It's well-known that the resources capabilities of the Earth are limited and the wants of people are unbounded. People use more and more resources to satisfy their needs, not thinking about the consequences of such actions. For example, one of them: even now the humanity feels the shortage of fuel resources. And many scientists predict the global resource crisis. That's why the question how to save our planet for future generation was raised.

Nowadays to solve this problem is possible only living in harmony with nature. This is the main aim of the concept of sustainable development: the installation of balance between the needs of contemporary generation and protection of interests of future ones, including their right to live in safety and healthy environment. The one aspect of such kind of development is rational nature resource management. It is aimed at the security and economical use of resources, prevention of harmful consequences of human activity and reconstitution of the broken relationships in ecosystems.

The second problem is in the growth of industrial disasters. The statistics shows that the amount of them has been increasing dramatically since the 1970-th. The scientists explain this by the scientific and technical progress. So, are such disasters the payment for comfortable life and satisfaction of all our needs?

The third problem is connected with the weakening of control over the activities of entities against the background of economical instability. The biggest part of people don't feel the importance of rational nature using. For instance, businessmen's aim is to earn as more as possible than they have invested, so when there is a chance to save some part of income, he will do it regardless the harmful effect, that his actions will make on the environment. Another side of such behavior is in neglecting the technology of using and consuming of natural resources. Furthermore, the number of

recycling enterprises for example in Ukraine is too small. The Ukrainian enterprises use only 10-20% of secondary glass in its total amount.

The fourth problem: the legal system in the sphere of ecology and the mechanisms of its realization are imperfect.

In conclusion the main ways to solve the problem, that can do every person: to change the people`s minds to make them take care of nature, to be «eco-friendly»; to reduce or totally refuse using of one-time products, such as plastic, cellophane etc.; to treat economically fresh water, electricity, different fuel resources etc. The education of children should be aimed at upbringing the person, who has the active civil position and who takes care of everything that surrounds him. The adults should also lead by example to their people. The concern of nature should be popularized by the advertisement.

The private and state companies should organize the local receiving points of products that can be recycled: paper, glass, batteries etc.

Furthermore, the using of resources should be developed in the intensive way, not the extensive ones. So, the enterprises should improve the quality of using resources in the way of introduction the new resource saving technologies and using the waste of production by the producing the secondary products.

The state should organize the effective local state regulative authorities. For the entrepreneur the state impose fines, if there is any violation of «environmental laws» and for the enterprises that use the environmental clean technologies there are some grants and tax credits. The state should give the credits for short-term and long-term periods on favorable conditions for installation the resource saving equipment. The money for this also can be given by the foreign or national investors.

The state must create zones of reserves, national parks and parks in towns and cities.

So, in general for making the rational resource using management the most effective we should do it a usual part of our everyday life.