

ECOLOGICAL SAFETY AS A CONDITION FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF THE ECONOMY

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The state of the environment leaves much to be desired, therefore environmental safety is very important. All efforts will continue to be in vain if environmental safety is not ensured on time.

The urgency of the problem of environmental safety of the individual and the state is due to the fact that in modern civilized democratic states, along with progressive shifts in ensuring the security of the individual, the range of hazards associated with the entry of these states into the field of increased man-made and socio-environmental risk begins to expand. All over the world, including in rich industrialized countries, the zones of economic and economic activity are expanding, falling outside the scope regulated by legal norms and laws. This means an increase in the level of danger, environmental threats on a regional, and then on a global scale, both for the state and for individual citizens. The range of environmental hazards is increasing not only due to man-made, but also due to ongoing social or political changes.

Every year the negative impact of industry on the environment increases, and environmental safety is ignored by many industries.

Environmental safety must always be in constant control and regulation in order for the number of environmental problems to decrease. However, environmental safety is thought out in theory and this affects the level of its provision.

The history of the formation of the theory and practice of administrative and legal provision of environmental safety is organically linked to the prerequisites for the emergence and development of environmental legislation and its individual areas: the protection of forests, mineral resources and other natural resources.

Solving the problem of ensuring environmental safety is associated with the choice of a development concept. At present, despite the diversity of opinions, hypotheses and models, two concepts of the development of the world actually compete from the standpoint of environmental problems that have arisen. There are two concepts of environmental safety.

According to the first concept, which can be conventionally called resource or man-made, humanity can solve all environmental problems and ensure environmental safety by purely technological means, i.e. changing and correcting the economy on the basis of new technologies and not setting limits on the amount of resources used, economic growth and population growth. It has a wide range of shades ranging from a complete denial of the existence of any environmental hazard, except for local cases (this directly contradicts the observed and documented global changes), proclaiming the absence of development limits, and ending with calls for a transition to sustainable development, understood as meeting the needs of the present and future generations of people i. in fact, attempts to combine the preservation of the natural environment with economic growth (in its traditional sense) and the natural growth of the population. Environmental problems within the framework of this concept are often presented as a temporary phenomenon due to the "unbalanced use of technology", which will be overcome in the near or distant future. It is within the framework of this concept that the modern direction of concrete environmental activity was formed; as a system of local cleaning of the environment from pollution and rationing of environmental quality indicators for a narrow (several dozen) set of indicators, as well as the introduction of resource-saving technologies.

The technogenic concept does not have a developed theoretical base. It represents only the spread of human experience for the near and distant future. The models created within the framework of this concept, in the ecological aspect, set arbitrary initial conditions with some assumptions about future development. Similar assumptions are used for other input parameters - resources, food, population, regional characteristics, etc.

The second concept, biosphere, says that environmental safety should be ensured based on a theoretical basis and an understanding of ecology. In this ideology, biotic regulation is adopted as the principle. From this point of view, environmental safety should be ensured on the basis of accumulated experimental knowledge, in accordance with the laws of physics and biology. The theory of this concept determines that environmental safety should be supported by biotic environmental sustainability.

Also, achieving sustainable development is one of the most pressing issues facing all countries of the world. The goal is to ensure economic growth and at the same time protect the resource base and the environment, taking into account the interests of future generations.

The state policy of the Republic of Belarus in the field of environmental protection in accordance with the Constitution of the Republic of Belarus is aimed at ensuring the rights of citizens to a favorable environment as the main condition for sustainable social and economic development of the country.

Strategies were developed in the Republic of Belarus: the National Strategy for Sustainable Socio-Economic Development of the Republic of Belarus for the period up to 2030, approved at a meeting of the Presidium of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Belarus on February 10, 2015, in order to improve the organizational, economic, technical and technological conditions for improving environmental situation in the Republic of Belarus. The state program corresponds to the priority of socio-economic development "Ensuring effective employment and human potential development (" Employment ")", determined by order of the Prime Minister of the Republic of Belarus of November 6, 2015 N 375r "On the formation of state programs for 2016-2020." Experts called the sustainable development strategy of Belarus until 2030 to ecologize national production and ensure environmental safety.

The transition to sustainable development involves ensuring security in all respects, and the close relationship between the country's overall security and sustainable development determines the conditions for the continued existence of society. This relationship should be based on the results of a comprehensive analysis of the totality of indicators of social, economic and environmental spheres of society.

Based on this, we will consider the concept of "Ecological safety" as one of the components of sustainable development of Belarus.

After analyzing the approaches of different authors to the essence of the concept "Ecological safety", it can be concluded that the current definitions do not fully reflect the essence of this term. 91.2% of authors believe that environmental safety is associated with a negative impact on the environment. 85.7% of authors believe that the concept of environmental safety shows the state of environmental protection. 80% of Belarusian authors believe that environmental safety is a set of ways to ensure national environmental interests. 40% of Belarusian authors believe that environmental safety is a state of environmental protection.

Based on the study, the following definition of environmental safety was formulated. Ecological safety is a state of protection of the environment from threats arising as a result of anthropogenic and natural impacts on it, as well as one of the components of the program for the sustainable development of the economy.

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