

ECOLOGICAL CONSCIOUSNESS IN THE MODERN WORLD

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In the modern world, the problem of the relationship between man and nature is especially acute, and the influence of the society on the environment is urgent and is very urgent. This problem is increasing every day in its scale. This is due primarily to the growing environmental problems associated with the development of the industry, an increase in the population and, consequently, an increase in the need for food, clean water, clean air. Society in the modern world will not survive without environmental consciousness.

Keywords: ecological consciousness, society, nature, environment.

Ecological consciousness is the ability to understand the inseparable connection between human society and nature, the dependence of people's well-being on integrity and comparative immutability of the natural environment and the use of this understanding in practical activities. That is, by ecological consciousness we mean a form of consciousness of the society that includes a set of ideas, views and theories that reflect the ecological side of the relationship between society and nature. Ecological consciousness should include norms and rules of behavior, the purpose of which is to balance human-nature relations. [1].

The most important characteristic of ecological consciousness is subjective perception of natural objects. Formation of the subjective attitude to nature in the adult population is fraught with certain difficulties, and some believe that in the prevailing conditions for a limited time, this is almost impossible. Therefore, the strategic work in this area must begin with a younger generation, whose consciousness is not burdened as much as in adults, anthropocentric and technocratic attitudes. In modern society, there is a contradiction between the need for the formation of environmental consciousness among the younger generation, capable of implementing an eco-centered approach in relations with other members of the society and natural objects, and the lack of a sufficiently effective approach to the organization of such education and upbringing. [2].

However, despite the extensive legal basis available, school environmental education is currently not compulsory, since the educational discipline "Ecology" is not included in the federal component of the Basic Curriculum of the State General Education Standard, but is in the regional competence. The situation is aggravated by the fact that there is still no single approach to how environmental education should be implemented in general education institutions. The goal of environmental education in the school is the formation of a system of scientific knowledge, attitudes and beliefs that ensure the development of a responsible attitude of schoolchildren to the environment in all types of activities. The process of education and upbringing is focused on the development of the trainee's personal qualities, the formation of ecologically meaningful stereotypes of behavior and skills in them to assess their impact on the environment from the standpoint of not only their own well-being, but also the harmony of the relationships between nature and society, the awareness of environmental values [3].

Environmental disasters have recently made people think about their attitude to nature. The consequences of human activities are often disastrous for nature.

That is why the ecological consciousness must penetrate into all fields of science, technology and production and become a part of them. Its formation contributes to the survival of mankind, and not its death. The essence of ecological consciousness is a reflection of really practical relations of society. The society needs to know the ecological norms, rules of behavior, have a high level of ecological culture [4].

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THE PROBLEM OF USING WASTE AUTOMOBILE AND INDUSTRIAL OILS IN THE REPUBLIC OF BELARUS

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Our work contains materials on the protection of the environment, waste and industrial oils. And we also found out how many tons of lubricating automotive and industrial oils are consumed annually in the Republic of Belarus. Currently there is no effective system for accounting for used oils. And as a result, significant volumes of hazardous waste either go to the shadow market, or are thoughtlessly thrown away, causing environmental damage and not doing any good to the state. Thus, we concluded that the correct processing of waste oil products makes it possible to protect the environment from harmful effects.

Keywords: used oils- hydrocarbon, ecology, economic ecology.

Both waste automobile and waste industrial oils pose a serious environmental problem, the solution to it should be one of the priority tasks of the "green economy" development. Waste oils are dangerous pollutants of practically all components of the environment including ground water and surface water, soil and vegetation cover, the atmosphere. Scientists have determined that 1 liter of waste engine oil, poured into the soil, makes impotable from 100 to 1000 tons of ground water. According to environmentalists, water is polluted with only waste oil by 20 % of the total technogenic pollution or it is polluted with oil products by 60 %. In the world more than 100 billion dollars are spent annually to remediate environment, contaminated with waste oil. The most serious problem is the burning of waste oils, which harm human health. Clinical studies have shown that vapors of burned petroleum products affect the cardiovascular and central nervous system, cause acute and chronic poisonings, sometimes they can be fatal.

There are several methods for purification of waste engine oil: burning without pretreatment, purification with the production of fuel, restoration at the site of application, purification at a special enterprise, restoration with the production of a new lubricant. However, domestic enterprises from all of these methods prefer the most inefficient and dangerous for human being, the method of burning without pretreatment. According to the government statistics, about 80–85 thousand tons of waste oil wastages are produced in the republic every year. Analysis of regeneration in Belarus indicates the prevalence of mostly obsolete processes and imperfect technologies, and the produced oils are of poor quality. As a result, the country loses millions of dollars, and uncontrolled petroleum burning has a negative impact on human health and pollutes the environment. On the other hand, in recent years very effective stationary installations have been developed in the world, the application of which is based on natural methods of purification. In the EEC directive, processed oils are not considered as waste, that need to be destroyed, but as waste products for secondary use.

It should be noted that the state carries out certain strategies to control issues, concerning the collection and environmentally-friendly use of waste oils. The country has established a legislative framework regulating waste management, in particular, waste oils. But the measures that the government takes are not enough. In order to solve the problem of effective collection and processing of waste oils, it is advisable to implement the following expert concepts:

1. To develop and adopt legislative norms that establish the priority of processing (regeneration) of waste oils using the best technologies in this field.

2. To establish at the legislative level the requirements for organizations that deal with the collection of waste oils, as well as processing of waste oils.