

THE POLYETHYLENE PROBLEM AND THE WAYS OF ITS SOLUTION

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Garbage production has long become one of the main environmental problems. A plastic bag is the kind of plastic waste that not only carries a danger to the environment, but also has a bad effect on human health. Billions of tons of polyethylene products are produced annually in the whole world, and their production accounts for 4% of the world's oil. The average statistical family, consisting of 3 people, annually uses 1500 large plastic bags and about 5000 small ones.

Keywords: polyethylene, polyethylene bags, environmental protection, plastic processing, waste sorting

The average time for using a disposable polyethylene bag is 12 minutes, then at best it falls into a landfill, at worst it rushes into the forest, gets into the river and the sea, where it causes great harm to the environment. Currently, the fourth part of the water surface is covered with plastic, 9% of the debris – plastic bags. One million birds and 100,000 marine mammals perish each year, entangled in garbage or swallowing plastic waste.

Polyethylene does not decompose in the ground, carbon dioxide is released during combustion. In order to protect the environment, many governments are motivating the population to abandon the production and use of this product. In 40 countries around the world, there is a ban or restriction on the production, sale and use of plastic bags and packaging. Here are some of these countries; Canada, Australia, China, Germany, Israel, India, France, some states of America (San Francisco, Hawaii, California). But Finland was the most advanced in solving the "polyethylene" problem; in the country's shops are machines for the processing and production of new plastic.

In Belarus, at the household level, the problem is not yet understood, and plastic bags continue to be actively used. The government also does not hurry to solve this problem. Moreover, outlets in accordance with the legislation in force in the republic are obliged to provide packaging for bakery products, vegetables, fruits, etc. free of charge. Meanwhile, about a hundred Belarusian enterprises are engaged in plastic processing. And polyethylene - one of the most popular types of processed plastic products. But in order to reuse the material, it is necessary to sort the waste initially in the places of their direct education, which many people in our country are skeptical about. Therefore, the most effective way to solve the "polyethylene" problem in our country is still the decline in consumer demand. But not everything depends on the government. The inhabitants themselves can, if possible, refuse to use plastic bags or use them as long as possible. In addition, plastic bags have a great alternative. These are eco-bags, which are made from cotton, paper, etc. For a year of service such a bag can replace more than 500 plastic bags.

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ECOLOGICAL CULTURE OF SOCIETY

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Ecological culture presupposes such a way of life-support, in which society system of spiritual values, ethical principles, economic mechanisms, legal norms and social institutions forms needs and ways of their realization that do not pose a threat to life on Earth.

Keywords: ecological culture, ecological consciousness, ecological education, society.

Feelings of an ecologically cultured individual under the influence of nature determine the direction and character of the formation of ecological thinking and behavior and make the internal more ecological knowledge. All components of ecological culture are closely interconnected with each other and both their formation and existence are impossible without each other. In a person with ecological knowledge, thinking and acting environmentally appropriate, the manifestation of a sense of love for nature is much deeper and stronger.

Ecological behavior is a combination of specific actions and actions of people associated with the impact on the natural environment, using natural resources. The basis of ecological culture and morality should be the love of the natural environment in which we live, adherence to the main principles: “to do no harm” and “think globally, act locally.” A person fulfills the covenant of love for one's neighbor, following these principles.

Ecological culture is the ability of people to use their ecological knowledge and skills in practical activities. People can at least have the necessary knowledge, but do not own them without an appropriate level of culture [1].

Traditionally, the development of ecological culture is associated, above all, with environmental education. In the world practice two main complementary models of such education are used:

1. Introduction to the content of education at various levels of the academic subject “ecology.”
2. Ecologicalization of all academic disciplines, since environmental problems are of a global, interdisciplinary nature. At present, the second approach is beginning to receive more and more support.

Ecological education is a purposefully organized, systematically and systematically carried out process of mastering ecological knowledge, skills and skills. Environmental education in modern conditions is called upon to contribute to the formation of new ecological consciousness among people together with the social and humanitarian education. Environmental education to help to people in the assimilation of such values, professional knowledge and skills [2].

Ecological education is called upon to form an active environmental position. The main goals of environmental education in modern conditions, enunciated in various manifestos, codes, arches, etc., can be reduced to the following postulates, which must be realized, understood and recognized by all:

1. All life is self-valuable, unique and unrepeatable; human responsible for all living things.
2. People should be oriented and ready for a radical change in the system of values and behavior.
3. Nature - was and will always be stronger than man. It is eternal and is infinite.

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ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS OF THE EVOLUTIONARY DYNAMICS OF THE GENDER AND AGE STRUCTURE OF THE POPULATION OF NORTHERN BELARUS OF 11–14 CENTURIES

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The work is devoted to the consideration of ecological factors in the evolution of the structure of the population and their relationship to paleopathology.

Keywords: ecology, paleopathology, stress, paleoanthropology.

In the modern world ecology is becoming more and more important, which has an impact on other scientific areas, including paleoanthropology. Ecological study of paleopopulation (series of skulls and skeletons) suggests analysis of the morpho-functional variability of the skeletal system of the human body. Environmental factors, which realize through food and water, are attached to people to certain, often narrow, habitats, or conversely, increase the reserve of adaptive variability and determine the final result of migration. The paleoanthropological material obtained during archaeological excavations provides an opportunity for the reconstruction of some cultural and ecological situations of the past. Therefore, within the confines of paleoanthropological disciplines, was conducted paleoecological block, which allowed expanding the range of paleoanthropological problems due to new branches (paleopathology and paleodietology).