

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).

Paleopathology is a science located at the intersection of medicine, anthropology, ecology and history. It studies the diseases of ancient people whose traces are preserved on their bone remains, and thanks to which it is possible to assume the probabilities of certain environmental factors that could affect the life and health of the population. For example, K. Dominic believed that periodontal disease is a common marker of adverse environmental conditions, i.e. periodontal disease he defined as an adaptation disease associated with the reactions of the body.

It should be noted that the theoretical basis of the ecological approach in paleoanthropology is the concept of stress. Stress, in the case of the study of human skeletal material, is interpreted as the body's response to environmental factors, which can be identified during the morphological studies of the skeleton. The concept of stress examines issues of imbalance in the interaction of the organism and the environment, taking note to the "fee" for adaptation and its limitations. According to A. Goodman, stress indicators can be divided into three groups: cumulative or generalized stress (reflect the long-term effects of stress: the structure of mortality, variability of body length and massiveness in different age and gender groups); episodic stress (reflecting the periodic effects of stress: Harris lines (growth arrest), enamel hypoplasia, microdefects of enamel and dentin); associated with specific diseases (injuries, degenerative pathologies, evidence of infectious diseases and malnutrition). For example, in the 11–15th centuries Rus' due to climatic and socio-political factors was famine. Population sharply depopulated account of hunger and epidemics. Lack of food, weakening of immunity due to starvation led to epidemics of typhoid, scurvy, dysentery. However, compared to other territorial groups of the Eastern Slavs, O. Emel-yanchik characterizes the demographic situation in the study area of the Northern Belarus (the Polatsk land) as relatively prosperous. The group of stress indicators associated with specific diseases includes Cribraorbitalia. It is hyperostose changes in the upper inner region of the orbits, developing as a result of anemia, one of the main causes of which may be malnutrition. The frequency of occurrence of cribraorbitalia is a kind of generalizing indicator of the health and adaptive status of the ancient population. For the rural population of the Polatsk lived in the 11–13 centuries, is typical a low occurrence of the characteristic cribraorbitalia (15.7% among adults and 50% among children). It was also noted that the frequency of occurrence of this trait in women is two times higher than in men, which indicates differences in the ability of bone remodeling, healing of pathologies that developed in early childhood.

Another branch of paleopathology is the study of infectious diseases in paleopopulations. These diseases could acquire the scale of epidemics, which was due to the high population size or high levels of unsanitary conditions. Such diseases include leprosy, tuberculosis, syphilis, etc. There were also so-called non-specific infectious diseases - sinusitis, periostitis, osteomyelitis, etc.

Based on the analysis of bone remains, it is possible to judge the probability of the influence of certain environmental factors on the life and health of a population.

URBANIZATION AND ITS IMPACT ON SOCIO-ECOLOGICAL SPHERE OF LIFE. CITY ECOLOGY

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The city is a powerful consumer of matter, energy, information that comes from the outside. It is a source of emissions that adversely affect the ecological state of the planet. The increase in the population of cities leads to an increase in environmental pollution and the emergence of sociological problems.

Keywords: urbanization, biosphere, pesticides, preservatives, migration, subcultures.

The increase in the population of cities leads to an increase in consumer demand for certain food products, the production of which consumes a large amount of fuel, the emissions of which pollute the environment. In addition, significant water resources are spent, forests are cut down to expand cities. People no longer need to plant a vegetable garden, and most buy products in stores or on the market, and it is dangerous for their organisms, because these products do not have a large amount of vitamins and minerals, because the same vegetables are processed with pesticides and preservatives. The growth of the urban population leads to an increase in the number of cars. Exhaust gases have a detrimental effect on the human body, causing various diseases of the upper respiratory tract. Toxic substances contained in these gases lead to plant death, which leads to changes in the composition of precipitation and soil pollution.