

3. Екологічний паспорт Чернівецької області. – Чернівці: Зелена Буковина, 2007. – 96 с.
4. Концепція збереження біологічного різноманіття України/ Затверджено Постановою КМУ, № 439 від 12.05.1997 р. – К., 1997. – 28 с.
5. Лавров В.В., Солодкий В.Д. Приклад системного підходу до формування програми інтегрованого управління водозбірними басейнами Чернівецької області з використанням екологічної ролі лісів// Лісівництво і агролісомеліорація. – Харків: "С.А.М.". – 2004, вип. 107. – С. 40-49.
6. Олійник В.С. Закономірності гідрологічного режиму річок Карпат у зв'язку з антропогенними змінами лісистості водозборів// Лісівництво і агролісомеліорація. – Харків: Майдан. – 2002, вип. 101. – С. 52-57.
7. Сівак В.К., Солодкий В.Д., Робулець С.В., Еколого-правове управління в галузі лісового господарства України. – Чернівці: Книги-XXI, 2008. – 528 с.
8. Солодкий В.Д. Екосистемний підхід у лісокористуванні. – Чернівці: Зелена Буковина, 2003. – 56 с.
9. Солодкий В.Д. Основи прикладної екології. Видання друге: Навч. посібник. – Чернівці: Зелена Буковина, 2007. – 544 с.
10. Солодкий В.Д., Лавров В.В. Ефективні підходи до формування екомережі Чернівецької області// Агроекологічний журнал. – К.: Либідь. – 2008, № 1. – С. 13-17.
11. Стратегія виконання Рамкової конвенції про охорону та сталий розвиток Карпат. Розпорядження Кабінету Міністрів України від 16 січня 2007 р. N 11-р.
12. Фурдичко О.І., Лавров В.В., Солодкий В.Д., Програма сталого розвитку Буковини// Агроекологічний журнал. – К.: Либідь. – 2007, № 2. – С. 16-24.

УДК 630*582.894

Здобувач О.М. Сирота; ст. викл. О.А. Чаплик –
НЛТУ України, м. Львів

ДЕЯКІ ФІЛОСОФСЬКІ АСПЕКТИ ЕКОЛОГІЧНОЇ СИТУАЦІЇ

Ми живемо в період швидкого розвитку науково-технічного прогресу, що супроводжується зростаючим споживанням світових природних ресурсів. Цей стиль життя сучасної людини характеризується надзвичайно ворожим ставленням до навколишнього середовища. Ось чому, вивчення основ екологічного вчення сприятиме бережливому ставленню до природи, її збереженню і допоможе мінімізувати природні катаклізми, які є результатом нашого споживання та виснаження природних ресурсів. Нам треба пам'ятати – ми не отримали Землю у спадок від наших батьків, ми позичили її у наших дітей.

Competitor O.M. Syrota; senior teacher O.A. Chaplyk – NUFWT of Ukraine, L'viv

Some Philosophical Aspects of Ecological Situation

We are living in a time of rapid scientific and technological progress which is accompanied by an increasing consumption of the world's natural resources. This style of modern human life is having an extremely adverse effects on the environment. Therefore, the study of fundamentals of the ecological doctrine will promote careful attitude to nature, its conservation and will help to diminish natural cataclysms which result from our consumption and depletion of natural resources. We should keep in mind – we do not inherit the Earth from our parents, we borrow It from our children.

Some Philosophical Aspects of Ecological Situation

We are living in a time of rapid scientific and technological progress which is accompanied by an increasing consumption of the world's natural resources. This style of modern human life is having an extremely adverse effects on the environment. Such vital sources of life as air, water, minerals as well as fauna and

flora are being wasted and destroyed. Therefore, human life certainly requires changing if we are to preserve the biosphere and save ourselves in it. And as our style of life is determined by morality, it is high time for us to follow new moral principles and criteria in our activities, to adopt new laws and decisions that would be aimed at protecting nature and its wealth from continual depletion. One of the most important tasks of nowadays is the optimization of relationship between humankind, on the one hand, and individual species, populations and ecosystems, on the other hand. That is why, while conducting research and taking practical measures along these lines, the knowledge of ecological and real economic importance of every component of nature should assume great significance.

People should understand, they must take on themselves the load of rather difficult obligations, they should be prepared for and realize a number of self-restraints. It will be a new philosophy of life, which will differ greatly from our modern philosophy. Our modern style of life results in the extinction of certain species of animals and plants, the discomfort of urbanized environment and increasing diseases of our population. The local ecological catastrophes which are taking place on our planet stipulate the necessity of working out the program of reduction of harmful wastes into the environment and stopping its pollution, the creation of ecologically saving technologies and rational use of natural resources. We will succeed in improving the situation if we are able to ecologically regulate economic activity of a human, to take actions in nature conservation and pay greater attention to necessity of higher ecological education of all humanity. We should remember that ecology is the common base of the cooperation for all specialists: naturalists and engineers, experimenters and research workers, biologists, mathematicians, meteorologists, ecological knowledge being vital necessity for them. Therefore, the study of fundamentals of the ecological doctrine will promote careful attitude to nature, its conservation and will help to diminish natural cataclysms which result from our consumption and depletion of natural resources.

"The earth is finite. Its ability to absorb wastes and destructive effluent is finite. Its ability to provide food and energy is finite. Its ability to provide for growing numbers of people is finite. And we are fast approaching many of the earth's limits. Current economic practices which damage the environment, in both developed and underdeveloped nations, cannot be continued without the risk that global systems will be damaged beyond repair. "(Union of Concerned Scientists 1993) – It is the reality of our modern style of life...

The foundation of new philosophy of life must be globally related to solution of social economic and ecological problems, the idea of universalism, the idea of optimum use of all resources of the Earth based on the introducing new technologies, the idea of saving biodiversity. The idea of environmental protection must occupy an important place in everybody's life, because we can find soil pollution everywhere. For example, most dangerous waste such as sulfur dioxide, fertilizers, carbon monoxide, nitrogen oxides, wood smoke, plastics, herbicides and numerous industrial materials alter the biosphere causing an adverse effect on people's health. The ecological crisis has originated on the territory of our country since 1950. It was then that an uncontrolled exploitation of nature and its pollution began. Since then approximately 1.5 milliard tons of primary raw materials have been introduced in natural circulation every year. It is almost 30 tons for every citizen of Ukra-

ine. As a result the total amount of wastes from coal mining, light industry, chemical engineering, metal working and some other fields of industries amounts to 15 milliard tons. Much more waste has got into the water and the air which are the primary basis of our life. This situation resulted from the lack of environmental protective institutions and outdated technologies. In addition, the world's greatest degree of soil ploughing up, uncontrolled use of pesticides, two thirds of which had a clear mutagen effect. All these under conditions when nearly 40 % of all agricultural lands has a poor ability to purify. All these combined being aggravated by a bad condition of sewage systems, which causes dangerous infectious waste and diminishing the general sanitary level.

All the mentioned above facts have made humans revise their attitude to Nature, they have started to study in-depth the origin and development of complex interrelationships and processes in the environment and to seek for the ways of harmonization of relations between humanity and nature.

Therefore, a very important factor for future society should be strengthening of the democratic basis and high level ecological education of the society. New philosophy of life (ecological philosophy) must consolidate the forces of not only "the greens" of all trends from all regions but also people all over the world in order to overcome the environmental crisis. We must be aware of all natural processes, we must cooperate with Nature, taking into consideration its laws and principles. Proper combination of new technologies with the efforts of each member of our society as to the solution nature protection measures will only help us to get out from ecological crisis.

We are an integral part of Nature. That is why we must follow its laws and respect the environment because all other living creatures enjoy equal rights with us.

New philosophy of our life is to teach us to respect Nature, ecosystems, the Earth and treat Nature so that not to damage the normal functioning of the biosphere for life to be continued on our planet. We should keep in mind – we do not inherit the Earth from our parents, we borrow It from our children.

References

1. **Екологічне право України.** Академічний курс: Підручник/ За заг. ред. Ю.С. Шемчука. – К.: ТОВ "Юридична думка", 2005. – 848 с.
 2. **Семенюк Е.П.** Філософські засади сталого розвитку. – Львів: Афіша, 2002. – 200 с.
 3. **Union of Concerned Scientists.** Word scientists' warning to humanity. Union of Concerned Scientists. Cambridge, MA. – 1993. – P.234.
-

УДК 504.55.054

**Здобувач В.В. Попович – Львівський ДУ
безпеки життєдіяльності**

ПРО ПОРУШЕННЯ ГІДРОГЕОЛОГІЧНОГО РЕЖИМУ ГІРНИЧОДОБУВНИХ ТЕРИТОРІЙ УНАСЛІДОК ЗАКРИТТЯ ШАХТ

Досліджено вплив затоплення ліквідованих шахт на гідродинамічний режим Нововолинського гірничопромислового району та визначено пріоритетні напрями запобігання та ліквідації негативних явищ.