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PECULIARITIES OF ECOLOGICALIZATION OF AGRICULTURE OF BELARUS

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Traditional approaches in economic policy are focused on solving current problems, achieving the desired result from the point of view of the current generation. However, this position raises concerns about the future of modern civilization. The threat of a global environmental crisis raised the issue of the further development of civilization, the search for ways to survive humanity and, as a consequence, the definition of a model of national sustainable development against the background of planetary sustainable development [1, 2].

The main directions of environmental threats to the natural environment caused by man's anthropogenic activity are as follows::

- threat of destruction of the ozone layer due to human use of chlorofluorocarbons;
- Greenhouse effect;
- loss of biological diversity;

- threat of loss of water resources;
- degradation of land resources.

In modern conditions, human activity becomes the main factor in the evolutionary development of living nature, leading to a change in the laws of evolution and the violation of stability (stability) of the biosphere. In the next hundred years, mankind expects a natural and ecological challenge, connected with two directions. On the one hand, rapid population growth and even higher growth rates of its needs and consumption will lead to a significant increase in population density and the pressure on natural resources, especially non-renewable ones.

Simultaneously with the population growth, overcrowding of a number of regions of the planet, mineral and raw materials resources, fuel, fresh water are exhausted, forests are cut down, and the fertility of the lands is depleted. By the middle of this century, the problem of the scarcity of mineral resources in front of many countries will rise in full force and it will not be possible to solve it by any increase in the prices of resources [3]. For this reason, we need to look for fundamentally new solutions that will reduce the society's needs for fossil fuels, fuel and raw materials, forest and water resources, and cultivated land. The persistence of energy consumption growth rates existing at present will cause its growth by 4.25 times by 2050, which will also significantly increase the load on the ecosystem.

At the present stage of human development, its primary task is to find a way of its development in which it is possible to coordinate the needs of people living with their active activities with the possibilities of the biosphere of the planet and its further development. This is the most general formulation of the ecological imperative, and its violation threatens humanity with a catastrophe.

The policy of the Republic of Belarus in the field of environmental protection over the past 20 years has made it possible to reduce the negative impact of economic activities on the integrity of environmental systems, and to improve the environmental situation in the country, increase the efficiency of renewable and non-renewable natural resources in the interests of economic growth and improving the living conditions of the population.

Thus, the ecological imperative and sustainable development mean the presentation and demand for its implementation of certain responsibilities for the sustainable development of a unified social, economic and environmental policy that integrates the efforts of the inhabitants of the republic to achieve economic efficiency, social justice and

environmental security. The consideration of the ecological imperative in agriculture requires the development and implementation of special technological and organizational regulations and the implementation of state programs aimed at the reproduction of the natural fertility of lands, increasing their productivity, enabling them to obtain the required volume of quality agricultural products.

The achievement of the set goal in the field of the greening of agriculture in Belarus implies the solution of the following tasks:

- climate change mitigation for sustainable agricultural development, reducing greenhouse gas emissions to reduce climate change;
- prevention of harmful effects of persistent organic pollutants on the environment and health of citizens;
- preservation of natural ecological systems, biological and landscape diversity, ensuring the functioning of a system of specially protected natural areas;
- ensuring the effective functioning and development of a radiation monitoring and control system for obtaining reliable and comprehensive information, preparing estimates and forecasts based on it;
- Creation of conditions for the rational use of natural resources and environmental protection at the regional level with the aim of improving the efficiency of the agricultural sector in Belarus.

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МЕТОДОЛОГІЯ ІСЛЕДОВАННЯ РАЗМЕЩЕННЯ ПРОИЗВОДИТЕЛЬНЫХ СИЛ В РЕГИОНАХ РЕСПУБЛИКИ БЕЛАРУСЬ

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Представлена схема миграции населения в пределах страны, составленная на основании анализа методов исследования размещения производительных сил. Рассматривается конечная цель экономико-географического описания – создание либо усовершенствование существующей схемы размещения производительных сил, которая будет использована при создании стратегий и концепций развития региона и страны.

Представлены наиболее приемлемые методы для анализа миграции, производительных сил на территории Беларуси: метод системного анализа, программно-целевой, статистический, балансовый, картографический, метод экономико-математического моделирования; даны их характеристики и возможность применения к исследованию размещения производительных сил в регионах.

Конечная цель экономико-географического описания – создание либо усовершенствование существующей схемы размещения производительных сил, которая, в свою очередь, будет использована при создании стратегий и концепций развития региона. Для этого необходимо выбрать рациональное сочетание методов, которые с большей долей вероятности будут соответствовать поставленной цели.

В настоящее время существует несколько достаточно обоснованных методов: программно-целевой метод, метод системного анализа, статистические методы, балансовый метод, метод экономико-математического моделирования, а также картографический метод.