

THEORETICAL AND METHODOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF NATURE MANAGEMENT IN THE PREDICTION

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Abstract

The study presented the theoretical aspects of environmental planning, systematic scientific views to the determination of the necessity of natural resources planning; identified goals, objectives and direction of the process.

Keywords: nature management planning, sustainable development of the productive forces, program – oriented development, program of environmental measures.

The actuality of the theme. Planning and forecasting of natural management with every year becomes more and more important. This is due to increased production, increased human impact on the environment, the need for the study of natural resources and their preparation for the integrated use. The main purpose of environmental planning – to ensure the preservation and improvement of the resource potential of the country as well as preservation of favorable habitat. To this end a complex of measures to reduce the need to extract raw materials, to reduce emissions into the environment. In this context are of great importance to improve production processes, use of recycled materials, conserve raw materials, elimination of losses, extension of service life of finished products and other measures. Ultimately, all this leads to an increase in the efficiency of production. Until now, virtually absent as scientific – methodological as organizational – management support of the formation of environmental forecasting, principles and specific rules applied in the current legislative and other normative legal acts of the concepts are not fully consistent with each other.

The aim of article is substantiation of necessity of nature management planning and the formulation of its scientific – methodological foundations.

The material of the main study. The main purpose of planning is to determine the optimal proportions including between the necessary and the possible, as close as possible to the complete satisfaction of needs. With regard to the planning of nature, this process is carried out to meet the needs of the properties, quality, quantity of natural resources under certain restrictions (environmental, economic, social). The validity of these proportions determines the effectiveness of the subsequent decision so the planning process itself should be a system in time, space and creative, designed to design the desired future, and not to create a short – term complacency.

Unlike other more specific cases of planning in some areas of the economy, nature management planning process associated with the most complex and difficult – the need to consider a large number of interrelated factors. They occur because of the complexity of knowledge of the processes themselves in nature, complexity of the relationship between the participants and members of the reproductive process in the community, and most im-

portantly – the complexity of relationships in the system «society – natural environment». By the last planning process in environmental management is complicated by the special characteristics of the process [2, p. 49; 4, p. 275; 5, p. 1088]:

- nature follows its own laws, knowledge of which is always relative;
- intervention in the natural environment for the most part due to the laws that operate in human society;

- natural resources and infrastructure of the planet are interdependent, interrelated, including other celestial bodies, making it difficult to forecast and planning;

- consequences of human impact on nature impact on human health, which depends on the socio-economic factors. Consider the impact of each of these factors on health is complex;

- in predicting the effects of the deterioration of the natural environment on the human body have difficulty accounting resistance, resilience, adaptability of the organism as an intermediary for the environment;

- forecasting nature must be made on the basis of the socio – economic development at all levels (state, country, etc.);

- forecasting nature is directly related to the forecast of development of scientific and technical progress;

- experience and results of the international division of labor, the territorial organization of production.

Generalizing feature in environmental planning can be argued that this process is caused by an objective process: one can learn about the world, but the options are limited [3]. Therefore, planning is not nothing but a factor analyze, assumptions, estimation of interrelated decisions, which may result in the expected probability of the desired result on the basis of specially ongoing activities.

The objective necessity of establishing, human proportions, reasonable rates in nature management is dictated by the fact that since every production process is nothing more than a set of methods and techniques to use, processing of natural products, it is necessary to create conditions for the further continuation of this process, with since stocks qualitative parameters of the natural, the natural foundation of the reproductive process.

Planning is also necessary because that achieving this goal at all stages requires critical analysis and evaluation of the current situation, resources, opportunities and conditions, determine the allocation of priorities to tasks, the coordination of actions between consumers of natural resources, of natural resources at the enterprise level (the main component in the system interaction «society – natural environment»), between enterprises and local governments, and between regions.

The basic principles of forecasting in nature management are as follows [6, p. 209; 8, p. 101]:

- systematical principle implies continuity of forecasting in space and time;
- principle of objectivity, scientific validity;
- principle of coincidence, adequacy: a coincidence of theoretical models with practical manifestations.

- variance, the alternative. In the process of assessing the impact of economic activities on the environment in projects and solutions are usually required to provide an alternative, as proposed solutions, and the expected impact.

Scientific planning involves reasoning standards of environmental management: quantitative, qualitative, accounting and maintenance of self – healing capacity of natural objects.

In the process of achieving the optimal (rational for the level of development of productive forces) nature is the need to solve the following main objectives, which is the problem of environmental planning [4, p. 279; 7, p. 306]:

- analysis and assessment of the level to meet the needs of natural resource properties and qualities of natural objects in the field of material, non-material production, in units of infrastructure (production and social) which suggests that, the rationale for an appropriate regulatory framework, taking into account scientific and technical progress;

- analysis of the current structure of the economy in the region, country;

- determination of rates, proportions, consumption, recovery, restoration of natural resources (quantitative and qualitative aspects);

- coordination of the interests of natural resources, taking into account different levels of territorial division of labor, including international;

- the introduction of a system of scientific and technical progress in the process of nature;

- optimization of the territorial organization of social production, settlement, subject to the threshold of self – healing capacity of ecosystems;

- compliance, achievement of optimal structures, the proportions of the elements that are in the natural complex;

- information support of environmental management, the establishment of an efficient, effective monitoring system;

- optimization of the economic and institutional framework for environmental management activities.

Planning of nature is based on the general principles and methods of planning. The main method used in the planning of natural resources, are normative, balance, economics and mathematics, target program.

In the most recent application was received by the target program planning method, which is the primary method of planning in market conditions. This method provides a clear environmental planning the allocation of critical issues, developing a set of concrete measures to address the problem, as well as the concentration of the resources needed to achieve the goal [1, p. 38].

When programming, forecasting and optimization is advisable to use a logical sequence from the point of system – structural approach and software – application targeting the application of tools and methods for solving the urgent problems of the new nature. This sequence consists of three areas [3; 7, p. 378]:

- 1 direction: includes heuristics forecasting methods. The most common in scientific research and solutions planned tasks are methods of expert assessments to select the direction of the optimal development of the object and perform a preliminary ranking of indicators for determining the percentage of their contribution to the solution of the problem;

- 2 direction is the use of statistical and probabilistic methods in forecasting and planning of natural resources in order to find the confidence level is determined and regulated indicators of environmental and resource planning activities and ranking tasks in order of importance;

- in the 3 direction used deterministic methods for modeling in the prediction and optimal planning (program – target complex) nature at the

industry level, clustering and businesses.

Modern methods of integrated performance – oriented development of eco – economic system should cover the entire set of elements: a systems approach methodology and analysis of results of research, organization of material, energy, labor and other resources, the maximum information, technical support, etc.

The program of environmental measures – a set of long – term planning documents, focused on achieving the ultimate goal (environmental issues). In these documents describes the research to develop measures for the protection of nature in relation to the management of natural resources is determined by the nature of activities and the sequence of their implementation over time, evaluated the need for implementation; established an interdepartmental organization of work for the implementation of programs.

Conclusions. The successful solution of the problems of socio – economic development of the country largely due to the development of environmental management problems, and this is not only the solution of environmental problems today with global, but also radical reorganization of the principles of management in the «social production – natural environment», i.e. economics of nature management. First of all, it is the achievement of compensatory nature, as the rate of extraction of natural resources, the use of the properties and qualities of natural objects far exceeded the limits of self – healing, self – replication, self – purification of natural systems. Methods to achieve this goal is clear – this is the achievement of a comprehensive (in the interests of many consumers and users) use of natural resources through the implementation of scientific and technological progress in the technique (low – waste technologies), the organization of nature on the principle of re–use of serial properties and qualities of natural resources at the optimum Territorial combined, placing themselves consumers, users, optimization of the system of interrelated patterns, meeting the needs for natural resources, properties and qualities of the objects of nature and conservation, augmentation of natural resources, to achieve reasonable rates and proportions between the elements of environmental management based on real – life planning.

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