

THEORETICAL AND METHODOLOGICAL BASIS OF REGULATION OF COMPLEX NATURE USING

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1. Introduction

The relationships between humanity and environment are quite complex, internally contradictory and closely interdependent. Their positive character can be realized only through the coordination of laws of nature and society development.

The world economy development is in close dependence on natural resources, that influence more and more on rising of antagonism between society and nature.

Sustainable strategy is a significant contribution to the implementation of updated approaches in use of natural resources. It combines environmental, social, economic, legal, natural and other interests which are considered as a method of integrating the different goals for the development of the position of national and international interests [1, p.10–53].

The main attention needs to be focused on searching of the most effective ways of the natural resources using.

Modern theoretical studies of Ukrainian scientists in the sphere of nature using mainly devoted to the development and implementation of sustainable use of natural resources, but the complex of nature using is not giving enough attention. These problems are very important for a market economy, while increasing the possibility of comprehensive utilization of natural resources.

There is need for development and resource conservation activities. They should be focused on improving environmental performance of economic efficiency, social and economic needs.

Ukrainian scholarship has not paid adequate attention to regulation of these approaches in using nature despite major scientific achievements [2, p.120–197].

2. The essence of the concept of nature using

The major Ukrainian problem is to ensure effectiveness and efficiency of the formation and implementation of ecological-oriented policy, which is possible due to the introduction of defined regulatory policy of nature using, aimed at achieving sustainable development.

To eliminate existing negative manifestations in the sphere of nature it is reasonable to review the modern system of natural resources on the principles of sustainable development and achieve a compromise between economic, environmental and social needs. For such an alternative is proposed to apply the concept of integrated of nature using, which is possible in the implementation of ecologically oriented market economy and environmentally responsible business.

Evolution of the concept from system to area-system, in which nature is the result of complex interactions between society and nature, highlights features of synergistic approach in coordination of regulatory policy and practice. Integrated natural resources become a necessary fact and an important factor of regional social and economic development in market conditions. Contents of this category are focused on the complex of nature using.

The term “complex of nature using” is conceptually different from the traditional definition. It is considered as a socio-ecological-economic process extraction of using and restoration of natural resources, which is based on modern interpretations of sustainable development concept of the balanced nature and optimization of resources and ensures the growth of resource-efficiency in a market economy.

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The proposed definition is quietly accurate disclosure problems in the system “human – nature – the economy” and reflects their interaction in specific situations.

Complex natural resources contribute most fully environmentally and economically viable to attract resources to commercial trade, the formation of rational industrial structure, based on its natural resources; settlement close relationship of inter-farm systems and production links between enterprises.

It is based on scientific researches in the sphere of nature and selected awards perturbations paradigm of sustainable development to the conditions of market economy in Ukraine. A respondent had developed theoretical and methodological positions of the concept of integrated natural resource-based, priority-based and balanced nature, unlike the others, taking into account trends of optimization for nature using resources and preserving the quality of the environment (fig. 1).

Conceptual directions promote better mechanisms for regulation of anthropogenic load on the environment by reducing the capacity of natural and industrial systems, waste-free production and introduction of market incentives environmentally responsible business [3, p.157–290; 4, p.23–98].

Basis concepts of area-based system approach, which is emphasizing the complex interaction between society and nature in the process of complex natural resource, focuses on features of synergistic approach in coordination of regulatory policies and practices of natural resources.

The integrated natural resources include certain main principles, which allow defining dominant general realization of the goals by the knowledge of regularities in the system “human – nature – economics”.

These include:

- principle of territorial integration due to the necessity of complex approach to the study of integrated territorial unit. It seems that integrated research of economic integration, environmental and social development should be undertaken at three levels. The first level represented philosophical-methodological research, aimed at structural analysis of component-specific territory, disclosure mechanism of interaction of social, economic and natural components and more. The second level combines integrated studies in the following directions: territorial Studies resource, system-structural nature of social research, multilevel and multi-zoning. The main provisions of the development of regional social and economic development, participation in project appraisal, etc. are at the third level;
- systemic and subjective-objective principles parity follow the specifics of the integral concept of integrated natural resources and its need for adequate representation, they contribute to sustainability, with environmental and socio-economic point of view, combination, concentration and cooperation on the use of natural resources;
- the social parity principle stems from the basic task of social development – to ensure social, including environmentally comfortable living conditions. This principle identifies the importance of research not only social and economic components, but also exercised in their demographic, social and industrial and natural interaction in Expected results: improvement of mechanisms of regulation, incentives decrease nature capacity production systems, introduction of waste-free production, promotion of environmentally responsible business;
- the principle problem of situational or problem-orientation directly follows from the previous one. At this important issue, author recognize the ecological and economic comfort of living conditions, which depends on a certain natural resources and natural environment in general;

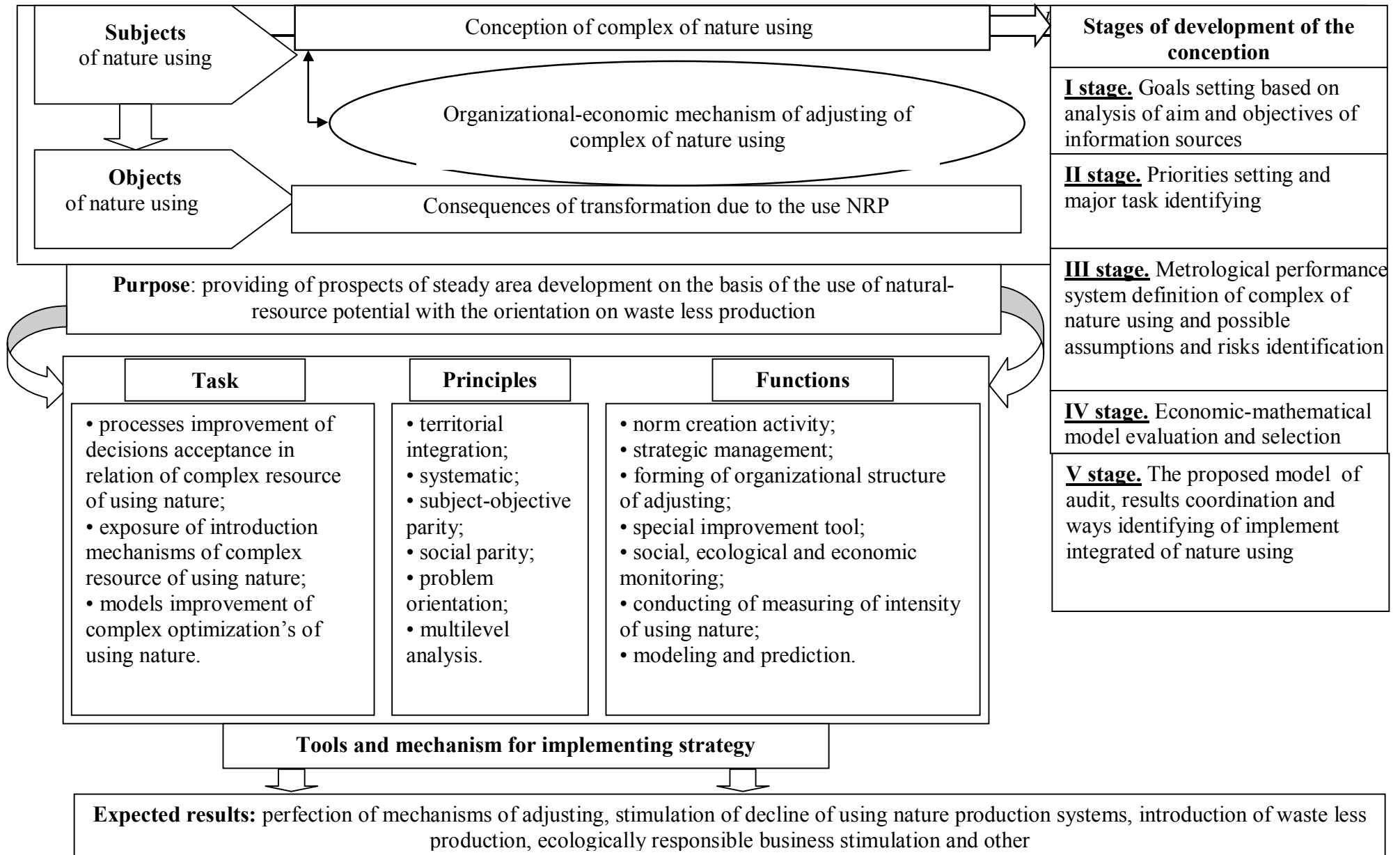


Fig. 1. Conceptual conception scheme of complex of using nature

- the sustainability of natural landscapes and the fulfillment of socio-economic functions. This will help the modeling of water, land and other resources as well as distribution and intensity of individual adverse natural and natural-technogenic processes that are needed, primarily for the quality of work of different sectors and sectoral variations prevent environmental problems;
- multilevel analysis in the most general form involves the selection of four levels of analysis of complex natural resource: global, national, regional and local. Regional and local – in Ukraine makes it possible to detail the territory into eight sub-levels, in accordance with the peculiarities of the regional organization of production, distribution and nature: the state, regional, state, inter-regional, regional (within agglomerations and units), local-regional (in regionally-sintering complexes, within individual centers) and for individual companies and industries.

Integral-criterion of complex natural resource should be considered to maximize the socio-ecological-economic efficiency of implemented waste-free production, implemented through qualitative changes in the regulatory nature, focusing on the optimal use of its natural resources.

To implement the social, environmental and economic components of complex natural resource should be performed by the following functions:

- standard-setting activities;
- strategic management,
- organizational structure of environmental governance;
- improvement of machine tools;
- socio-economic and ecological monitoring;
- natural intensity measurements, modeling and forecasting.

Applied appointment complex nature is the creation of economic and social, scientific and technical measures for their full usage and protection.

This system includes:

- feasibility (detection, exploration, assessment, feasibility studies and resource use);
- organizational and administrative (organization and management of natural resources);
- environmental mechanisms (preservation and protection or restoration of their properties).

Implementation of integrated environmental management, in terms of sustainable development and ecological policy necessitates environmental governance to improve relations between business management and recourse using.

3. Key provisions of the organizational and economic regulation of the complex nature using

Nowadays in Ukraine in the sphere of nature and market self-regulation has actively implemented the system partial state regulation.

The new proposed concepts, that based on the systemic, structural and logical analysis of concepts (“organizational and economic regulation” and “regulation of complex natural resource”) are important [5, p.250–291; 6, p.123–315].

The central link in the regulation is administrative structures. Matching interests with the interests of different nature of economic structures or areas can be achieved using a special economic mechanism that will ensure preservation of centralism at the decision on environmental and economic agents to increase accountability

for the outcomes of natural resources. Thus this principle should be used in solving strategic problems, and independence – traceable in specific nature.

Priority in state regulation of economic relations on the use of natural resources is determined by the combination of organizational, economic and legal mechanisms of economic incentives. It helps to use, protect and rehabilitate the natural resources, especially for the donors regions of natural resources.

Thus the need for organizational and economic mechanism of regulation of complex natural resource regulatory policy is a priority of environmental and socio-economic nature. It is reproduced in specific forms of management, organization and encouraging the implementation of nature and waste-free production. The strategic goal defines the achieving mechanism for sustainable socio-ecological-economic development through the introduction of integrated natural resources.

3. Conclusion

Defining a significant role in regulating the state of nature, it is reasonable to improve the state strategy. It should be directed to the extended reproduction of natural resources, their complex and growing use of public utility, as well as preserving environmental potential.

Implementation of integrated natural resource can be realized by strengthening resource components in strategies, projects and programs of regional socio-economic development and creation of special institutions which take the function of organizational and economic regulation of natural resources for improving the organizational, economic mechanism and introduction of innovative approaches, applying the diagnostics and monitoring research during natural resources using.

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Summary

The article deals with innovative approaches of natural resources using. The main attention is paid to the developing conceptions of implementation of a nature, which combines the principles of balance and optimizes to the use of natural resources. There are suggested approaches for regulation of the complex nature resources in terms of Ukrainian economic situation.

Key words: sustainable development, regulation, complex nature, balance, optimization.

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