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ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL ASPECTS OF MODERN ECONOMIC RESEARCH

The study of the economic picture of the development of the economy has excited humanity at all stages of its development, from the most primitive observations from ancient times to the large-scale computer analysis of today. Undoubtedly, the studies of the first economists are significantly inferior in their methodology and depth of analysis to modern scientific theories, but these small steps have initiated a large-scale study of economic processes, which makes it possible to improve the economy, and, as a consequence, the standard of living of the population.

In the world today there is the popular myth that the formation of a market economy is bound to make our society prosperous and happy. The United States, Germany, Japan, South Korea, rarely mentioned Italy, Turkey, and Spain have the same type of economy, but their effectiveness is different. There is virtually no mention of Bolivia, the Philippines or Colombia [2, p. 352]. So what makes some countries economically efficient and others inefficient? In order to find the answer to this question, several direct and indirect influencing factors have to be considered.

Ukraine, unlike many Eastern European countries, not only gets rid of fits to totalitarian heritage but also revives its national statehood. Ukraine's departure from the planned economic command system necessitates not only orientation towards a market economy, but also a specific economic system. Certain features of each system make them highly effective in one estate and completely ineffective in others [4, p. 280]. The transition of Ukraine to the market requires the choice of one genetically related to the Ukrainian mentality, which can be taken as a basis for the formation of the national economic system. Studying different economic systems, we will keep in mind that Ukraine needs a good example of economic reforms. Who should be guided by Ukraine in the formation of its own economic system - Germany, USA, France, Sweden or any other state? Will any of them have an economic system suitable for Ukraine?

In addition, the legacy in the form of critical pollution and environmental degradation, complicated by the Chernobyl disaster, provides particularities to the economic system of Ukraine. Therefore, one of the main focuses of the modern economy is to consider the ecological and economic efficiency of states. Even superficial analysis shows that states can be economically but not environmentally efficient. Analyzing economies as ecological-economic systems allows us to look at the effectiveness of national economies. The subject of the study is a comparative analysis of not only the socio-economic but also the environmental performance of national economic systems. Against the background of dramatically rapid environmental changes, the economic sector is interested in the reasons that make

economic systems environmentally high or ineffective. It is comparative studies, in contrast to pure theory, that make it possible to compare the ways in which different peoples went about forming a system of national values, ways of organizing production, and relationships with the environment.

The ecological and economic system has two large subsystems in its structure – ecological and economic. The environment, as a combination of natural and artificial systems, is not only the place of human existence and the object of its labor activity, but also the result of such activity [5, pp. 78-81]. Analyzing the environment as a system “is extremely diverse, both in terms of sites (natural resources, pollution, geology, land use, ecology, etc.), and problems (modeling, prediction, management, etc.)”. Until sometime, people lived in the environment without disturbing the overall ecological balance, ecological systems were able to “mitigate” the negative impact caused by economic activity. But the rapid development of industry, since the end of the XIX century, thousands of times has increased the negative impact of human economic activity on environmental systems, which are increasingly unable to neutralize it. The result is the emergence of a global environmental crisis. Today, humans are unable to reproduce ecological systems (perhaps not in the future). For example, it is impossible to restore a forest if it has been destroyed as an ecological system. We can have a forest plantation very similar to an ecosystem called “forest”, and even more, so what is called an “English park”. Man is also an element of the ecological system, by the way, very aggressive towards it. The economic system, formed by a man, is extremely fast developing and is a destabilizing factor of the ecological system, which disturbs its general equilibrium.

Despite the fact that all material goods are created from raw materials removed from the ecological system, economic activity and social activity take place in the ecological system, the consequences of such activity deform and destroy it, many studies on comparative economic systems are limited only by the mention of “environmental factors”, and even do not mention them. Whatever approaches to the characterization of economic systems and their functions, they would all be dead theory without an ecological system. After all, none of the material goods can be created except from raw materials extracted from the environment. Taking a broader look at this problem, we can say that the economic system has emerged and now it evolves and functions in the ecological system. V. Golesovsky illustrates this thesis by considering the structure of the social subsystem and its interconnections.

Social and cultural factors also have a significant impact on the economic system. They reflect features based on race, religion, employment, income levels, health levels, traditions, national values [3, pp. 112-116]. These factors are indirect, but they have a significant impact on the perception or non-perception, implementation or failure of economic reforms. This approach was considered by the scientists of the Roman Club, to which the well-known Swiss economist of Ukrainian origin Bogdan Havrylyshyn belongs. B. Havrylyshyn considers the economic system as an element in the architecture of the social order. Thus, the social system, as a particular system, includes the following components:

- values- beliefs that affect relationships between individuals or groups,

relations hips within society;

- political rule - a set of political institutions and procedures;
- economicsystem

a

wayoforganizingthe productionanddistribution
ofwealthcreatedin a society.

In some countries, basic values are understood and supported, while in others, they are not accepted by society. In most countries, a system of beliefs prevailing in society is proclaimed [1, pp. 144-151]. The most appropriate way of classifying values is related to the degree of importance that a person attributes to himself, to others or to society as a whole. Considering the criterion of significance, B. Havrylyshyn distinguishes the following types of values:

a) individualistic and competitive values. Their essence is that the individual is viewed from the point of view they are concerned with their own needs and aspirations, each looking for ways of self-affirmation and self-expression. For each person, the measure of their own achievements in any case is a comparison with the successes of others. So, with other people, success is achieved through competition. Some win and others lose. The public good is a by-product of the individual's aspirations for self-realization;

b) the bottom line is that a person is considered only as "a particle of the universe and a particle of the social order. Everyone is called to play their own role in it, to voluntarily subordinate themselves to higher goals, fulfill their responsibilities and fulfill their purpose through cooperative interaction with others." A person's dignity is assessed by his or her desire to live so as to meet the expectations of others and not to show their superiority over them. The virtue of man is to restrain himself rather than self-realization, adaptation to expectations.

c) egalitarian and collectivist values. In this kind of values, a person is viewed as a member of the community, inseparable from society, as a part of the collective entity. At the heart of these values are collectivist ideas and ideals that originate from certain ethical motives, religious beliefs, but are most clearly outlined in Marxism theory.

Therefore, economic research clearly has a purely economic basis. However, it is precisely contemporary economic research that draws attention to equally important factors, such as: environmental and sociological factors influencing the effective development of the economy.

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