

Stepanyan E.H.

## THE ESSENCE AND ROLE OF ENVIRONMENTAL SAFETY IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE ECONOMY

Stepanyan Edvard Hayk, Applicant of Natural Resource  
Economics Chair, ASUE, Armenia

### Abstract

The state becomes vulnerable when it does not waste its natural resources to care for the country's environmental security. In any country, by promoting sustainable economic development, it promotes environmental security challenges that directly or indirectly affect to the security of the population. In fact, these are food security, the development and reproduction of social and labor potential, that is, factors that provide the solid rear and ultimately for the country.

**Keywords:** Environmental security, national security, environment, legitimacy, natural resources, cadastral assessment, ecosystem, state policy.

The environmental security is one of the components of the national security, which acts as the whole of natural, social and other conditions, ensuring the safe life and activities of the society in the area [1, pp. 47-48].

The environmental security includes the state of the environment (natural resources, water, atmosphere, land, flora and fauna). Monitoring and development of measures that exclude environmental crises and disasters that threaten normal human and society activities.

The selection of criteria and indicators for the environmental assessment of the area is one of the main objectives for the management of environmental and social processes in the given region.

Different authors observed environmental safety in a variety of ways in which the standards that characterize the environmental security system are described. For example, by Brentchuck the environmental security is the combination of situations, processes, and activities that provide environmental equilibrium, as well as the protection of the values of individuals, society, nature, state, and the entire humanity, the real world caused by anthropogenic impact or direct impact on the environment, or potential losses [2, pp.12].

The objects of the environmental safety are the rights, the material and spiritual needs of individuals, the natural resources and the natural environment, or the material basis of public and social development.

The environmental safety policy is the activity of the state, non-governmental organizations, legal and physical persons. It should be noted, that the environmental safety system is the set of legislative, health and biological measures for the balance to biosphere and the anthropogenic, load. Ecological security is the complete set of the measures (forecasting, planning, etc.), which ensures minimum level of harmful impact on nature and people's vital functions and health, at the same time maintaining the stable rate of industry, communications and agriculture.

According to the point of view of A. Shmaly environmental safety system is the mechanism, that provides a marginal exposure to the natural and anthropogenic environmental hazards [3, pp. 112-114]. It is:

1. to complete ecological complex assessment of the area;
  - by establishing and evaluating the complex of environmental wave factors emerging in the area;
  - by stabilization of zones of stability and ecological danger;
  - by creating and maintaining an environmentally friendly inventory cadastre;
  - by maintaining a natural resource cadastre;
  - by determining of anthropogenic load;
  - by establishing and maintaining the cadastre of polluted squares.
2. ecological monitoring:
  - to regulate the environmental impact;
  - to monitor of environmental sources of information;
  - to quality the control of environmental components;
3. Managerial Decisions:
  - by formation of ecological policy;
  - by prevention of manifestation of anthropogenic factors in ecological danger;
    - by Minimization of consequences of manifestation of natural threats to ecological danger;
    - by elaboration and improvement of environmental legislation and ecological outlook forming methods.

As presented in the Figure 1, there are four methods for ensuring environmental safety.

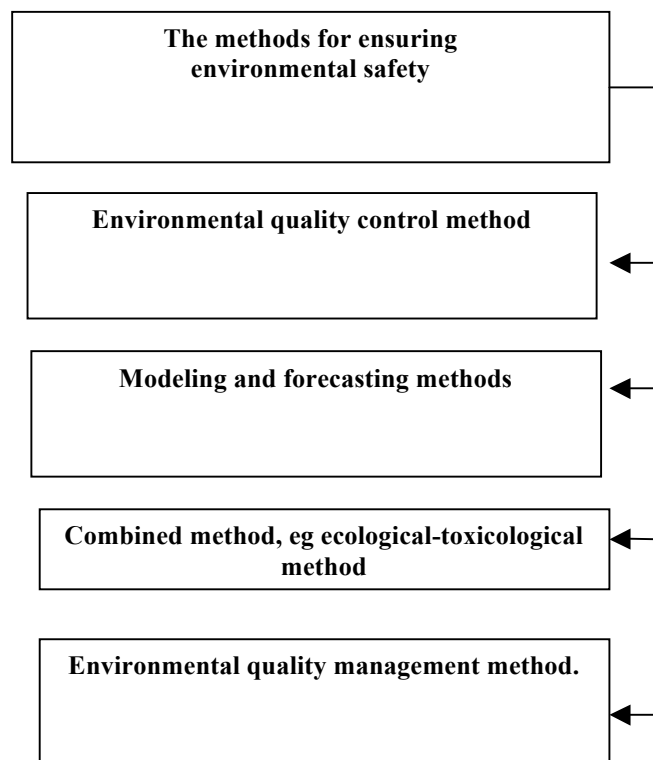


Figure 1- The four methods for ensuring environmental safety [4, pp. 16-17]

1. environmental quality control method;
2. modeling and forecasting methods, including system analysis, system dynamics, informatics, etc.;
3. combined method, eg ecological-toxicological method, includes various groups (physico-chemical, biological, toxicological, etc.);
4. environmental quality management method.

For example, the method of environmental quality control in its turn is categorized in the following groups:

- Measurement methods , which are very quantitative and the results are expressed in the specific quantitative parameters (physical, chemical, optical, etc.)
- Biological methods-qualitative (the result is expressed in terms of "terms" (or partly quantitative), "verbally", "very little", "often-rarely", etc.).

Currently, there are two main concepts of regional development: the reasons for the emergence of environmental problems.

1. technically (resource);
2. biosphere [5, pp. 27-40].

According to the first concept, the solution of environmental issues are expressed in the assessment of environmental pollution, the elaboration of norms for permissible pollution of different environments, the creation of clearance systems and resource-saving technologies. Within the framework of this concept, modern trends in specific environmental activities are being developed, such as environmental pollution, as well as the introduction of resource-saving technologies [6, pp. 99-101].

The second concept considers the impact of any ecosystem stability decision-making process that makes it possible to find the permissible limits, the load on the ecosystem and assess the threshold of the specific ecosystem.

By the way, it is possible to conclude, that the challenge of ensuring environmental security contributes to the sustainable development of any country that directly or indirectly affects the security of the population [7, pp. 71]

In fact, these are food security, development and reproduction of social and labor potential, that is, factors such as strong backbone and, ultimately, the country's defense capacity [8, pp. 19-23, 42].

It should be noted, that the state becomes vulnerable when it is rashly waste its natural resources to care for the country's environmental security. For example, when studying the Armenian medieval fortresses, it became evident , that there were hidden secrets leading to the water. The besieged fortresses could be protected as long as they had water and food [9]. In fact, Armenia is a besieged fortress today, and as the republic is blockaded by almost all sides.

It turns out that the water balance of the Artesian basin of the Ararat Valley has been violated as a result of incorrect and non-systematic exploitation. We have eliminated small rivers with barbaric use of small hydroelectric power stations. All that has not been stopped by the hydroelectric power plants is the destruction of the mining industry by its emissions. There is a widespread annihilation of major arteries maintaining large rivers. Even with the extremely suspicious design of the Amoulsar gold mine, the so-called "acid mine" has been put under the ecosystem for the strategic importance in the country, under the Sevan Lake.

The unsafe, excessive, and unreasonable use of the natural resources is one of the main challenges. We believe that it is necessary to develop the serious and accurate state policy for their use. In the system of energy and natural resources, reforms are continuously being implemented both from the governing bodies and from the conceptual points of view. However, in essence, it is not clear at the governmental level that the resources are strategic in Armenia. Moreover, from the very first day of independence, public

### Science and Society #3 2017

administration bodies have repeatedly claimed, that there are no serious resources in the Republic of Armenia, that is, the country is a poor. Here is the question: "Is not water a strategic, vital and politically important resource in the country, which also has a huge market demand?" For example, the state independence proclaimed in the early 1990s meant not only the existence of flags, emblems and coats, but also the right to own the natural resources. That's how it differs from the colony. We can say that the Republic of Armenia is becoming a raw material attachment when the country's resources are given or delivered to the foreign companies. But the unreasonable destruction of its natural resources testifies to the ineffectiveness of the state.

The issue of legitimacy of the successive governments comes as the question because they do not ensure the effective use of the national resources for the sake of the welfare of the people in Armenia during the years of great loss and serious shortcomings in the management of the natural resource. But if in the 1990s, it could still be discussed in Armenia to prove that strategic resources and, first of all, management of gold mines can not be given to foreigners, now such discussions are simply impossible.

Before that, being a de facto warring country, it should be borne in the mind, that the Soviet Union during the Second World War was able to pay through Kolima's gold for weapons, ammunition, food, and other supplies supplied by allied lenders[10, pp. 17-21].The question arises: "In the near future, if there is a need for serious additional supplies, from which should we find them?" All the gold mines, including one of the largest, are given to others. And such examples are numerous. The state policy pursued in this direction does not endorse any criticisms.

The most important issue is the withdrawal of huge land plots that jeopardize the food security in Armenia. The mining industry occupies the leading place in the volume of the environmental damage. Foods grown in contaminated areas pose the danger to the health and the life of the population. The penetration of toxic substances into food chains endangers not only the health of the country's present-day population, and also the future generations. In order to effectively clean the soil polluted with heavy metals, there are tremendous costs.

As the addendum, it should be noted that, as the country with a real war and blockade, the public administration bodies should be particularly concerned about the issues of the natural environment of Armenia, which in all cases becomes realistic. It should be noted, that Armenian Republic was deprived of the institutional right and opportunity of natural resources management, that is to say, what the USSR's collapse was intended for. And the weakening of the state leads to its political and military weakness. These are chains of the same chain. It can be said with certainty that if there is a political willness, state policy will also be formulated in vthe issues for the country. In that case, any government will start working in the right direction.

Certainly, NGOs have emerged in Armenia, which learned to some extent to achieve their goals. Unlike the state bodies, they often use the scientific potential in the country, try to get additional information, so that their demands to the government are more substantiated, substantial and weighty. The civil society is gradually shaping, and the number of indifferent people in Armenia is getting weaker, which gives moderate optimism.

### References:

- [1] Akimova T., Khaskin W., " Ecology " .- M. Unity, 1998, 455 pp.
- [2] Brinchuk " Ecological Right (Right Environment) ": Textbook for law schools. - M. 2000. p. 12
- [3] Shmal, AG Methodological basics of the ecological safety system in the territory. / A. G. Schmal. - Bronchits: - ITC "ICC", 2000. - 216 p
- [4] Nikanorov AM, Хоржая Т. Ecology: For the studio. Вызов и специалистов-экологов. - М: Priori, 1999. -304s.
- [5] Lobanova, E. A. "О формировании национальной системы экологических показателей / E. A. Lobanova // Ecological expertise. - 1999. - № 3. - С. 27-40.
- [6] Ecology. / V. I. Korobkin, L. B. Peredel '- Rostov n / a: Phoenix, 2003. - 576 pp.
- [7] Grishin AS, novikov V.N. Ecological Safety Guidelines, "Grand", Moscow, 2000, p. 71
- [8] Yablokov A. Ecological risk and national safety / Economy. Prediction. Crashing in the middle. - 1994. - №1. - S. 19-23, 42.
- [9] [www.iatp.am/grants/neoarch/history/zarg00.doc](http://www.iatp.am/grants/neoarch/history/zarg00.doc)
- [10] Moiseyev A.N Ecology in the Modern World // Energy. 2003. No. 4 17-21.