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РОЗДІЛ 6

**СОЦІАЛЬНІ ТА ЕКОЛОГІЧНІ АСПЕКТИ
СУЧАСНОЇ ЖИТТЄДІЯЛЬНОСТІ**

НТБ ОНХАТ

ty to combat traditional seasonal tourism and extend the tourism season. Generally, gastronomic tourism builds on existing unique food cultures and identities and does not initially require major new investments.

Odessa is having a significant prospect in culinary tourism because infrastructure is already well developed. Restaurant business is also well presented in Odessa region. So success of development would mostly depend on marketing and promotion strategy. Most of the companies use the following promotional instruments: organizing events (91 %), producing brochures and advertising (82 %) and dedicated websites on gastronomic tourism (78 %).

Fundamentally, in the field of marketing and promotion the importance presented by gastronomy is based on a strategy to build the image and the brand of the destinations. Key factors in this matter are: development of high-quality and credible promotional tools-such as gastronomic guides, the organization of events, the media and use of the Internet and social networks.

Scientific adviser – PhD (engineering), Liganenko M.G.

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ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARD IN THE LITHOSPHERE

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Currently, the lithosphere is subjected to more intensive anthropogenic influence. The upper part is a real-morphological foundation for people's life, which is almost entirely involved in the production process, as a result of a rapid technological and economic development. Now it would be appropriate to recall the words of the great scientist Vladimir Vernadsky, who said that people would be "a major geological force."

It's possible to argue the relevance of this topic because today the human impact on the lithosphere is approaching the limits the transition of which can cause irreversible processes across the surface of the Earth's crust. Apart from the fact that the lithosphere is the major supplier of the minerals, the raw materials and including energy resources that are not renewable, it is a basic subsystem of the biosphere that is, all continental and almost all marine biota is based on the Earth's crust. From there it follows that the man-made destruction on land or offshore, can lead to the destruction of the biocoenosis.

Nowadays, in the process of transformation of the lithosphere a man has taken out 125 billion tons of coal, 32 billion tons of oil, more than 100 billion tons of other minerals. More than 1500 million hectares of the ground have been plowed; 20 million hectares have been waterlogged and salted. 2 million hectares have been destroyed because of the erosion in the last hundred years; the gully area has exceeded 25 million hectares. The height of the heaps

reaches 300 m, of the dumps – 150 m; the depth of the mines made for gold mining is more than 4 km (South Africa), of the oil wells – 6 km.

Our impact on the lithosphere is not limited to only a part of the surface. It extends deeply into the Earth's crust. As it is known, the earthquakes themselves are caused by the natural movement of the Earth's tectonic plates, but human activity may also trigger earthquakes. There are a number of the economical activity processes that directly generate seismic waves in the subsurface. Such earthquakes are sources of man-made hazards. They arise as a result of changes of the energy in the geological environment that is released as a result of the processes connected with the economical activity. These earthquakes include fluctuations in the Earth's surface in the explosions of different origins, the movement of trains, heavy trucks, and so on. For example, near the Novo-Balskiy pit as a result of repeated exposure to explosions the collapse of chimneys was observed. In the city of Zlatoust the destruction of the two-store kindergarten building occurred from the multiple explosions at a construction pit at one of the shops of the metallurgical plant. There are cases of cracks occurring in tunnels during the underground construction of the underground complexes. One of the main causes of unnatural earthquakes – injection of fluids such as oil or water, deep into the ground for industrial or environmental purposes. This occurs most often during shale gas extraction method of hydraulic fracturing. The liquids increase the underground pressure which can weaken the adjacent layers. Once the pressure reaches the threshold, the energy is released in the form of an earthquake. Another reason for the unnatural earthquakes – extraction of groundwater, causing the devastating earthquake of Lorca in 2011. The water was extracted from the sources in order to supply the city. Mass production of the water caused the pressure changes in the Earth's crust, which eventually led to the earthquake.

The experience of recent decades has shown that under certain conditions, construction human activity can cause the development of not only exogenous (external) processes (landslides, karst, etc.), but also endogenous (internal) earthquakes. The construction of large reservoirs, building of large engineering objects such as hydroelectric power stations and others, and the appearance in these areas of anthropogenic induced earthquakes with the magnitude 4.5-6.5 confirms this connection.

The consequences of natural and natural-anthropogenic earthquakes are widely known. The difficulty of forecasting them is accurately designated by parameters (place, time, how strong the tremor is etc.) in order to reduce or prevent damage, prohibit or restrict the construction of facilities in the area because their damage can cause negative or disastrous consequences.

The peculiarity of the man-made earthquakes is that they occur, usually in densely populated areas with the well-developed transport system and other communications, industrial and civil objects that can be damaged or destroyed by the seismic influence. It should also be born in mind that the effect of man-made earthquakes occurs in the background that comes from other factors (condition of the object, impact of natural subsystem of the region: geological, meteorological processes, etc.). The degree of the violations of environmental safety conditions of the problem can only be described using technogenic and environmental risk. The potential ecological risk in the territory can be defined in the following way:

$$E = \frac{T}{C} + H$$

Where T — the potential of the anthropogenic impact on the environment;
C — the potential sustainability of the natural environment to the anthropogenic load;
H — potential of the unfavourable natural and anthropogenic processes.

Due to the increase on the scale of human impact, especially in the last century, it has disturbed balance in the biosphere, which can lead to irreversible processes and raise the question about the possibility of life on the planet. This is due to the development of industry, energy, transport, agriculture and other human activities without taking into account the Earth's biosphere opportunities. The rockforming human activity has become widely spread which significantly violates many natural lithogenic processes of sedimentary rocks forming. When we contrast ourselves nature rejoicing illusion of "freedom" from it, then we will inevitably come into conflict with nature. It is believed that as a result of economic activity of people over the past 50 years, our planet has changed to a greater extent than those 800 thousand years that separate us from the beginning of human mastery of fire.

The result—a sharp deterioration of the ecological systems, sometimes even the death of the unique natural complexes, the reduction and disappearance of populations of individual species of plants and animals, the risk of irreversible changes in the structures of the geographical areas, which can lead to unpredictable negative consequences for human society as a whole. Humanity has come to a point, beyond which are clearly close enough contours of ecological drama.

Scientific Supervisor – PhD, Associated Professor Anna Kiriyak

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THE FIGHT FOR UKRAINE'S AUTONOMY IN ODESA IN 1917

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2017 marks 100 year anniversary of the beginning of Ukrainian national democratic revolution of 1917-1921. Odessa had become one of the centers of the revolutionary movement in Ukraine. During the first months of revolution the political parties' cells were created and new organizations established, which started to perform the functions of authority.

The first among Odessa Ukrainian population to show active position were students. On March 3, they held an open meeting and issued a proclamation, which demanded implementation of Ukraine's autonomy in the federal union of peoples, convention of Ukrainian Seim, usage of Ukrainian language in all institutions and schools in Ukraine, opening the Ukrainian universities and introducing Ukrainian studies in the universities where Russian was the language of instruction, etc.

The next day the Ukrainian community of the city held its first meeting during which it decided to unite all Ukrainian organizations into a single Odessa Ukrainian Governing Committee (UGC), headed by Serhiy Shelukhin. UGC initiated three Ukrainian Viche (public gatherings) in March, which had on the agenda the demand of Ukraine's autonomy within federal Russian republic [1, P. 97].

One of the most pressing issues of the revolution was 'the question of the land', i.e. redistribution of landed estates for the benefit of farmers. On 6-8 of April the Peasant Con-

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Наукове видання

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