

comparison with living or inanimate objects and transferred to the human factor. It is not difficult to guess how, for example, other idioms in the field of business communications appeared – «to be snowed under» – here an image of a man overwhelmed with work, as if actually drowned in a snowdrift is presented. Colleagues and bosses throw more work to him, then he starts to feel like he is really under the pile of snow [4].

The idiom contributes to the demonstration of expression, and the increase in the emotionality of the statement. It allows the speaker to create brief figurative characteristics, with the help of which it is possible to concisely express a complex thought, or assess a certain state of affairs. Such well-established expressions make speech bright and rich, but most importantly - lively. Learning English idiomatic expressions is, in fact, a very exciting process. However, intuition and intelligence alone will hardly help to understand them. First of all, the process of scrupulous study and memorization should take place.

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THE INFLUENCE OF ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS ON THE ECONOMIC COMPONENT OF THE NATIONAL PROSPERITY

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Our world is a complex system in which all elements are in regular connection with each other. Therefore, a change in one element will necessarily cause a change in another one. The aim of this study is to carry out the assessment of the impact of environmental factors on social well-being. The main objectives of this work are studying the sources on the topic and identifying the relationship between ecology and economic aspect. Ecology is the science that analyses the interaction of various living organisms with each other as well as with the natural environment. Environmental factors are divided into biotic, abiotic and anthropogenic. One of the most relevant environmental problems is global warming, so one of the abiotic factors, the climate factor, is of greatest interest. The concepts of "economics" and «economy» should be presented in the paper as an integrating part of the given research. Economics (as a science) is a set of sciences that studies the processes of production, distribution and consumption of material goods. The economy is the economic activity of society aimed at meeting human needs. However, it has not only positive, but also negative consequences. On the one hand, it helps to make human lives easier, more comfortable; with the development of the economy, work in production becomes efficient. On the other hand, industry causes great harm not only to nature but also human health [3]. In this work, we will consider economy as the economic activity of society.

Nowadays, at the beginning of the 21st century, we can see negative impact of such environmental problems as global warming, deforestation, which lead to the loss of biodiversity. It may seem that it does not harm a person but, in fact, it causes irreparable damage not only to the present life, but also to the future of all mankind. The population of the Earth is destroying nature more and more, thereby destroying itself. So, in the early 1990s, the inhabitants of the Earth, according to many scientists, have already produced the maximum possible load on the environment. At present, the scale of world production and consumption resulted in a catastrophic imbalance of natural and social systems and, studies from various fields of knowledge show that it has approached the limit, even exceeded the ability of the environment to cope with the consequences of human activities. Scientists say that the ability of the natural environment to overcome the consequences of human activity is exceeded by 25-30%. In addition, we should not forget that many environmental problems do not occur immediately, but much later than their causes. Even if all the necessary measures are taken quickly, the state of the environment will deteriorate over a long period of time. First of all, it concerns the problem of climate change [3].

Thus, we have seen that environmental problems are not short-term phenomena, but a long-term process that affects all spheres of society. To consider the relationship between environmental factors and the economy, it is necessary to turn to the research of William Nordhaus which is devoted to the analysis of the anthropogenic climate change and its influence on the economy, in the mid-1970s. William Nordhaus (Yale University, USA) paid special attention to climate change due to fuel combustion and carbon dioxide emissions in the atmosphere. He also focused on the fact that the main problem of limited resources is not the depletion of energy resources, but the limited ability of the environment to absorb emissions from the use of energy resources [2].

It was the beginning of his work on the economic component of climate change and it prompted the scientist to create numerical models that describe the mutual influence of climate and economic growth. He focused his efforts on the

problem of atmospheric pollution and the greenhouse effect, which can lead to an increase in the average temperature of the lower atmosphere.

William Nordhaus pursued the goal of creating a system of equations that would reflect the long-term mutual influence of economic processes that obey economic laws and geophysical processes that explain climate change [4].

In his calculations, Nordhaus used the Arrhenius formula, which relates an increase in the concentration of CO₂ in the atmosphere with an increase in energy, as well as energy balance equations where the release of thermal energy into outer space is taken into consideration.

In 1994, he developed the Dynamic Integrated Climate and Economics Model (DICE), which consists of three interconnected parts shown in the diagram [1].

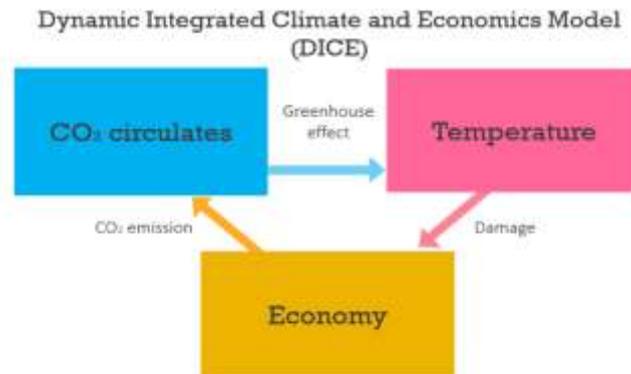


Fig. Dynamic Integrated Climate and Economic Model (DICE)

The order of interaction between the parts is as follows:

1. The economy uses energy for production. During production, CO₂ is released into the atmosphere. That is, the economy is a source of CO₂ emissions.
2. The volume of CO₂ circulates, after which a part of CO₂ goes into the atmosphere, ocean and biosphere.
3. Some residual CO₂ creates a greenhouse effect, which leads to an increase in temperature.
4. Due to temperature rising, droughts, floods, hurricanes become more frequent, which, in turn, damage the economy.
5. Then such a cycle begins again [4].

William Nordhaus received the Nobel Prize in Economics for his development of the Dynamic Integrated Climate and Economic Model (DICE). His work has been an important contribution to the study of long-term economic growth and its relationship to climate change, and has greatly advanced understanding of the complex links between climate change and human economic activity. Subsequently, Nordhaus's work was used to create a solid scientific basis for climate policy, which was discussed in international forums [4].

Thus, ecology and economics are closely related. The side effects of economic growth lead to climate change and, thus, affect the fate of the entire planet. It is good when they try to reduce the consequences of human activities by restoring nature or switching to alternative energy sources. It is important not only for the current generation, but also for the future of mankind. That is why the ideas of William Nordhaus are reflected in the measures of public policy in many countries, as well as industrial organizations for energy saving and environmental protection [4].

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