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MINED AREAS OF UKRAINE AND THEIR IMPACT ON THE ENVIRONMENT

В статті розповідається про жахливі наслідки російської агресії проти України, а саме заміновані території, та їх вплив на навколишнє середовище

Ключові слова: територія, шахти, середовище, тварини, ліс, поля

The article describes the terrible consequences of Russian aggression against Ukraine, namely mined areas and their impact on the environment.

Key words: territory, mines, environment, animals, forest, fields

Ukrainian nature is another victim of Russian aggression. The war has affected every component of the environment - flora and fauna, water, air, and soil. The consequences of this negative impact will be long-term and will be not only local but also global.

Ukrainian society has experienced many bloody wars. In each of them, horrific weapons were used to destroy not only the best of the nation's flowers, but also our future - the state's ecology. The Russian-Ukrainian war is particularly brutal. Our enemies leave behind not only bodies but also "iron traps". Due to Russia's military invasion, Ukraine is among the world leaders in contamination of its territory with explosive devices. Since 2014, 150-180 thousand square kilometers have been affected, which is 25-30% of the country's total territory. This means that Ukrainian sappers will have to neutralize enemy mines for decades. There is a classic formula in the world: a year of war is 10 years of demining. Given that military operations in Ukraine did not begin on February 24, but in 2014, this is a very significant period.

The human and material cost of Russia's invasion of Ukraine is well documented. But rare species of animals and plants have also been severely affected by the occupiers' destructive use of weapons and anti-personnel mines. While humans still have a chance to avoid landmines by paying attention to warning signs and leaving dangerous areas, animals living in the forests do not have this opportunity. Forest dwellers are either left with nothing to eat after explosions or nowhere to hide. And, unfortunately, both options have a disastrous end.

However, the forest area is one of the most vulnerable ecosystems to mining, not only because of the animals. When a mine detonates, dry grass and wood almost immediately catch fire. As a result, a forest fire starts. If there is no fire, the fragments fall into the trees. This is followed by corrosion and poisoning of the vegetation. Mines also spoil the soil. Fragments of ammunition release heavy metals such as chromium, zinc, iron, copper, and mercury into the environment. These substances reach groundwater and enter the human food chain. However, heavy metals are not the only problem for people living near mined areas. It is impossible to grow crops on these lands.

Farmers are forced to reduce the area of cultivated land. This, in turn, puts pressure on resources and depletes the land. Since the beginning of the invasion, Russian forces have also attacked Ukrainian ports as well as ships flying different flags in the Black Sea. For example, two

ships carrying fuel and chemicals (Millennial Spirit and Namura Queen) were hit east of Odesa, causing a localized fuel spill and fire at sea. During the fighting in the cities and after the liberation of the northern part of the country from the occupying forces, massive unexploded ordnance was disposed of. In various cases, even 500-kilogram bombs were found. It is important to emphasize that the impact of explosions on the environment does not depend on the purpose of their use (combat operations, training, disposal). Therefore, the damage to the environment during the disposal of unexploded ordnance is no less than during real combat operations. In addition, more than 38 thousand tons of emissions from the combustion of Russian equipment were released into the air and more than 352 thousand tons of waste was generated, polluting not only the air but also the land.

A car carrying civilians hit a mine, a tractor hit an unexploded ordnance, or an explosive object detonated in a man's hands - unfortunately, this is the reality of Ukrainians.

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MODERN INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES IN MANAGEMENT

Досліджено ключові аспекти інформаційних технологій в менеджменті. Розглянуто програмні засоби які застосовуються для автоматизації процесів в менеджменті. Обґрунтовано необхідність розвитку засобів обробки інформації.

Ключові слова: інформаційні технології, менеджмент, автоматизація, програмні засоби, управлінська діяльність.

This study explores the essential aspects of information technologies in management, including the software tools that automate processes. The significance of developing information processing tools is also emphasized.

Keywords: information technology, management, automation, software, managerial activity.

Modern information technologies create a single information space, the main components of which are integrated computer networks and communication systems that support and coordinate technological and production processes and financial and accounting activities. The defined approach involves technical, organizational and methodological integration of the basic areas of managerial activity, namely: production, organizational, marketing, financial, accounting, personnel and design. Information technologies provide dynamic coordination of actions thanks to the use of modern means of communication and computer network software with connection to the worldwide Internet. Thus, a variety of information with a wide range of content becomes more accessible: from legislative acts to information on the state of the markets of raw materials and finished products.

Modern management information systems are successfully developing and meet the growing demands of managers regarding information provision, the main criterion for which is the reliability, timeliness, completeness and usefulness of information for decision-making, while using the latest achievements and communications [1].