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JACQUE FRESCO. RESOURCES- ORIENTED ECONOMY

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The increase of tasks and scientific information causes the appearance of common threats exceeding the bounds of one state. Overpopulation, shortage of water and energy, environmental pollution, economic catastrophes, spreading of uncontrolled diseases and excluding of human labor with machines threaten everybody. In spite of the fact that most people try to soften the existing state, our social and environmental problems remain urgent while just several powerful states control and consume larger part of world resources causing hunger, terrible wars and extinction of certain groups of population.

An alternative version of world economy incomparable with any of the existing economic systems was suggested by Jacque Fresco and his team in 1994.

He foresees the nearest future, when money, politics, personal and national interests will be outdated.

The main idea of the project is the introduction of the economy oriented on resources when the technologies are used not for profit but for increasing living standards for all the mankind. In his opinion, our planet is a well of inexhaustible resources, able to provide all mankind with everything necessary. The main problem lies in correct distribution of these resources. And the source of all human problems is commodity circulation, the law of cost and money itself.

The main aims of the project are:

1. To prepare people for changes (from the intellectual and emotional points of view).

2. To increase the level of education for all people, to encourage creative potential and develop individuality.

3. To recognize the fact that the resources of our planet belong to all people. Mankind has always existed in the conditions of deficit, that is why resources accumulation has always been important and even necessary. The surplus of any kind of resources leads to its devaluation. Such things happened to aluminium. It could be bought only by owners of great capital until people learned to get it easily, fast and with low expenses. When goods are accessible without limit or a price-list, nobody will steal them and keep in warehouses without use.

4. To abolish borders between states.

A good example can be observed in the North America. After uniting some of its states all territorial arguments ended and there was no need in frontier posts. Such actions should be taken on a global scale, as well as in scientific and engineering that will serve the people's welfare all over the world.

5. To shift from money, corporations and governments with their money oriented national economies to the worldwide resources oriented economy.

As Fresco stated, the capital owners would resist such changes. In conditions of production automation necessary for the competitiveness, machines will displace millions of working places. It will affect not only workers, but also doctors, engineers, architects etc. When purchasing capacity decreases all the industry depending on these people will stop functioning. It will lead to the end of the monetary system.

6. To stabilize population growth on the planet (voluntary birthrate control).

Jacque Fresco studied social and demographic problems and considered that full awareness in making decisions would demonstrate a great difference between the contemporary society and the one of the future. He believed that such society would be able to plan a family not under the influence of traditions and the government but on the basis of knowledge about the dynamic balance in nature.

7. To restore the environment.

8. To make all the existing material objects ecologically clean.

9. To introduce renewable sources of energy.

10. To produce only high quality goods.

11. To study large-scale construction projects for preventing harmful

influence on the environment. Environment protection and the shift to ecological methods of production are considered to be urgent purposes of a modern society.

Despite the statements of the project supporters that the concept has scientific basis and in case of solving all the tasks mentioned above it will be a success, there are many critics who compare the project's author with socialists - Utopists such as Marx and Engels whose ideas have been discussed in the society for more than a hundred years. In fact, the system suggested by Jacque Fresco has some statements similar to communism, such as abolishment of private property on means of production and their pass into social property and the change of capitalist production of goods with the socialist organization of production of consumer goods at the expense of the whole society for providing full welfare and free comprehensive development of all its members.

The project "Venus" is criticized by many scientists, however it is important to realize that the project is not Utopia, it does not reflect the ideas of unpractical dreamers. On the contrary, it is based on real purposes just requiring correct application of the knowledge we possess.

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Official site of the project "Venus": <https://www.thevenusproject.com/>

REGULATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION PROCESSES AS A FACTOR OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN UKRAINE

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The 21st century is sometimes called the century of migration. Migration movements, the scale of which is constantly increasing, while the directions and composition are diversified, have become a significant factor influencing the development of globalization. They have a significant impact on the quantitative and qualitative composition of the population, economy, politics, culture, etc. Therefore, the study of modern migration processes is relevant in the context of sustainable development.

The advancement of market relations in a society destroys old forms of management, freeing at the same time a large workforce that does not find application in low-power industrial centers of their own countries and is forced to seek work in the international labor market. As a result of accelerated development, the living conditions, income growth, the level of education of the population, which provides access to information and the availability of funds necessary for moving, are improved. With increasing welfare, mortality decreases, primarily children. This leads to a rapid increase in the number of young people who are