

## ЛИНГВОСТРАНОВЕДЕНИЕ

**Е. Автухова**

### CANADA WASTE ISSUE IN GLOBAL GARBAGE CRISIS

The problem of waste recycling is acute today and most countries are seriously concerned about this issue. Canada is one of the countries that cares about the state of our planet though the country's authorities still face numerous problems in the processing industry.

In order to maintain an environmentally-correct lifestyle in Canada, much attention is paid to environmental education and upbringing. The Ministry of the environment and the Ministry of education have jointly developed a corresponding curriculum. In addition to specialized websites and social advertising, information booklets are distributed to residents of the country, which contain information on how to sort trash and why it is necessary.

Now residents of Canada sort waste in special containers that the mayor's office issues to the owners of all households. At the end of 2018, they were supplemented with separate containers for batteries, syringes and needles. Today, 50 % of all waste in Ottawa is recycled.

In early 2018, Montreal – the second largest city in Canada – completely banned the use of plastic bags. In Ottawa, supermarkets are also actively encouraging customers to give up polybags. Some Canadian manufacturers have started to indicate on their products that the packaging is made from recycled waste. The authorities of the province of Ontario are also now discussing the issue of eliminating single-use plastic.

In June 2019, Prime Minister Justin Trudeau announced that Canada is going to introduce a ban on the use of certain types of disposable plastic from 2021. It is expected that the ban will affect plastic bags, cutlery, plates and drinks tubes. The exact list of items will be determined later. This ban is only part of Canada's global strategy to combat plastic pollution. The second part of the plans affects companies that produce products in plastic.

Despite all the measures taken for recycling, Canada still faces problems. For example: the balance of the Conference Board of Canada based on figures from 2009 was poor: Canada ranked in last place out of 17 countries and got a "D" grade on the municipal waste generation report card. Canada produced 777 kilogram per capita of municipal waste in 2008, which was twice as much as the best performer, Japan. Apart from this analysts from the 24/7 Wall Street Agency calculated that the country ranks first in the world in terms of the amount of garbage per each of its residents. This was reported by USA Today on July 12, 2019. In 2017, the country produced 1.3 billion tons of waste, and approximately 36 tons per inhabitant. At the same time, it turned out that the bulk of trash falls on industrial waste.

While there is a conscious approach to the problem of recycling, Canada continues to face difficulties and failures in this field, as this problem has

accumulated for many years and it will also take a long time to completely get rid of it. Not only Canada, but also other countries are in a similar situation, which means that people need to delve into this topic, thoroughly study it and experimentally find the best solutions through trial and error.

## **I. Bogdanovich**

### **SOCIO-ECONOMIC ASPECTS OF THE UK MINERS' STRIKES IN THE 1980s**

The miners' strikes in the 1980s marked the beginning of the end for Britain's coal industry. Once an important part of the economy, by the 1980s coal was no longer a force to be reckoned with. While more than 1,000 collieries were working in the UK during the first half of the 20th century, by 1984 only 173 were still operating and employment had dropped from its peak of 1 million in 1922 down to 231,000 in 1982.

In March 1984 more than 187,000 miners came out on strike when the National Coal Board announced that 20 pits in England would have to close with the loss of 20,000 jobs. The Government branded the striking miners as "the enemy within". The strike was widely portrayed as a personal duel between the conservative Prime Minister M. Thatcher and the NUM (National Union of miners) president, Arthur Scargill.

The miners' strike initially drew support from miners and their families across the country. Women, in a male-dominated society, not only formed a transformative and unpredicted network of support groups, raising funds to sustain the most financially pressed, but also asserted themselves politically, travelling across the country to make the miners' cases, appeal for support and join the picket lines.

For a while it looked as if the PM might have to back down, but her government came prepared. Although during the strike coal production dropped by more than a half, the government had stockpiled in preparation and, with supplies coming from the still-working pits in Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire, power stations were able to stay open. A mild winter that year kept the strike from turning into a national crisis. The government employed harsh and well-organized police tactics against mass picketers.

Scargill's leadership was both a source of energy for the strikers and a handicap. He had taken the miners into the strike without a strike vote and made it difficult to cooperate with other unions. Those who went on strike earned no money and were ineligible for benefits as their industrial action was deemed illegal; they had to rely on scrimping, savings and handouts. On 3 March 1985 the NUM executive, running low on funds and with striking families struggling to feed, heat and clothe themselves, narrowly voted to end the industrial action, without concessions from the government. Almost a year after it had started, the strike was over, with the total cost estimated at the total of £3 billion. Over 11,000