

EXTENSIVE TECHNOLOGY PROGRESS IN UKRAINE AND ITS EFFECTS

Marochko Sergei, *gr.EF-61*

Nowadays effectiveness of technology depends not only on the power of production and the cost of a product, but on the environment. Technology, its use, progress, were studied by many famous scientists (E.Lowings, L.Lowings, E.Waitszekker, L. Melnick, M. Shapochka and I.Laptev).

However, in spite of a great technological potential, important achievements of our scientists and convincing facts about considerable harm of a big quantity of technologies, our own country is lagging behind. The reasons for this lie in the contemptuous relationship of the people to nature.

There are so many technologies around us, that they have began to hinder each other. At the same time this correlation is so high, that to provide their non-stop performance we are building new and new ones. In economics there is a rule: a quantity of using any resource (including technologies) has a limit, after which its effectiveness begins to reduce and it can be harmful.

The more technologies used, the faster they are exhausted. This fact has been understood in Europe very well: people, that live there, begin to get rid of old and outdated technologies, to replace them with the better ones. This step has brought very good results: many foreign countries have total control on all technologies and use them more effectively.

In Ukraine everything is on the contrary. After withdrawal of Ukraine from the USSR, there is in country a continuing piling up of technologies, most of which are outdated. The level of technological loading is considered as high and very high in Ukraine.

An extensive use of technologies can't give good results for nature and humanity. Our country is lagging behind in the development of ecologically safe technologies, which do not correspond to the European standards (most of cars and devices, that are working in Ukraine, are not allowed in Europe). Our economy is losing millions of dollars every year, which could help to solve a lot of important socio-economic problems.

Lytvynenko Galina *ELA*