PROBLEM OF ECOLOGY IN TRANZITIV ECONOMY

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The most general(common) philosophical sense appropriate to modern broad understanding of an ecology as of a field of knowledge, consists in consideration and disclosure of regularities of development certain populations of organisms, subjects, components of communities and communities in interactions in systems of biogeocenozes, noobiogeocenozes, biosphere point of view; from the point of view of the subject or object (as a rule, alive or including alive), accepted for central in this system.

Now roughly develops ecologization of various disciplines, which is understood as process of steady and sequential introduction of systems of technological, administrative and other solutions permitting to increase efficiency of use of natural resources(safe lifes) and conditions alongside with improving or even by preservation of quality of a natural medium (or generally of a medium of life) at local, regional and global levels.

Now many branches of an ecology have a brightly expressed practical directness and have large significance for development of various branches of a national economy. In this connection the new scientific - practical disciplines on the junction of an ecology and orb of practical activity of the person have appeared: an applied ecology called to optimize of mutual relation of the person with a biosphere, engineering ecology investigator interaction of company with a natural medium during public production and etc.

The consequences of violations of the natural phenomena pass the boundaries of the separate states and require(demand) international gains in protection not only separate ecological systems (woods, reservoirs, bogs etc.), but also all biosphere as a whole.

To Ukraine till second half 80th years of the decision on development and accommodation of industrial forces were accepted practically without taking into account ecological factors. In this connection in the country there was intense ecological conditions, and in separate areas and cities was created crisis, and under hour and catastrophic position. In a number of places irreversible degradation of an environment has gone so far, that they became unsuitable for a life and economic activities.

Slump in production in key economic branches of economy has not given appreciable decrease{reduction} in a background ecological load in industrial centers, city agglomerations. Growth of breakdown susceptibility because of stressful loadings (nonpayment of the salary, threat of unemployment) increases, outflow of qualified personnel (from zones of instability), difficulties with updating the equipment (especially import), that worsens ecological conditions.

The economy of fuel and energy resources now becomes one of the major language pairs of economy on a way of intensive development and rational wildlife management. Significant opportunities of economy of mineral fuel and energy resources are available at use of power resources. So, at a stage of enrichment and transformation of power resources about 3 % of energy are lost. Now 4/5 all quantities{amounts} of the electric power in the country are made by thermal power stations which work mainly at a corner. At development{manufacture} of the electric power it is useful 30-40 % of thermal energy are used only, other part dissipates in an environment with smoke gases,.

Important value in economy of mineral fuel and energy resources plays decrease{reduction} in the specific charge of fuel on manufacture of energy.

Thus, the basic directions of economy of power resources are: Perfection of technological processes, perfection of the equipment, decrease in direct losses of fuel and energy resources, structural changes in "know-how", structural changes in made production, improvement of quality of fuel and energy, organizational - technical actions. Carrying out of these actions is caused not only necessity of economy of power resources, but also importance of the account of questions of preservation of the environment at the decision of power problems.