

resources to meet the needs of a person in education, of the institution in professional development and welfare of its staff, of enterprises in the increase of the professional community potential, of society in extended reproduction of its overall personal and intellectual potential.

The main components of this potential are as follows:

- an intellectual component;
- material support;
- standard documentation and rights;
- informational support of its activity;
- a scientific component;
- the organizational structure of the institution;
- a marketing component;
- a financial component.

All these components can be evaluated using certain methods. An integral indicator of an institution of higher learning potential is calculated just as the integral indicators of its components.

SYNERGETIC

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Discoveries in the field of natural sciences brought out at the border of the XIXth and XXth centuries have destroyed the myth of obligatory existence of total cause-effect relations. Since the mid-XXth century the natural-science and philosophical-humanitarian knowledge have separated: the representatives of the natural sciences have been achieving success in special issues without being disturbed by the world outlook aspects of the research; humanitarians have kept putting forward theories and elaborating formal and logic matters. The science and the humanities have isolated themselves from one another and deepened into special issues to such an extent that gave occasion to C.P. Snow to establish in 1971 the fact of appearance of "two cultures" - scientists and scholars. The demand of a new theory that could be capable of consolidating the branches of science and proposing a new evolution concept has arisen. Synergetic is a theory of this kind. Having appeared within the

systems theory, synergetic also deals with systems but not synchronically and statically (describing structures and functions of systems) but diachronically and dynamically (describing structures and functions of systems in the process of their historical existence). The reason for this is that the synergetic is not object- but metodically oriented. According to Yu.A.Danilov, it relies on the "resemblance of mathematical models ignoring the different nature of the described systems". Systems that synergetic deals with are complex, i.e. consisting of a very large number of components, open, transitional. The processes occuring in these systems are irreversible; the changes in the structure are spontaneous, but each change is one of potential, determined by the parameters regulating the system at the macrolevel. Culture, art, philosophy, religion, politics, economics are also supercomplex systems. Hence the methods of synergetic can be applied to them, since the synergetic approach implies the possibility of modelling both scientific and technical and socio-humanitarian systems on basis of mathematical calculations. So, the term "synergetic" itself testifies to the need of joint forming this theory by scientists.

ECO – TECHNOLOGICAL PROCEDURE OF THE WASTE WATER AND SLUDGE TREATMENT OF THE GALVANIC PROCESS

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The subject of the paper is eco-technological procedure of the waste water treatment of galvanic process with the following processing of sludge generated during the conventional purification (CN- oxidation, Cr⁶⁺ reduction, chemical precipitation of the other metals) of the waste water. The galvanic industry includes degreasing, galvanizing, burnishing and pickling of materials. Depending on the kind and the size of the plant, not all steps are used in one company. The kind of waste water treatment depends on the specialization of the plant, the processes used and the amount of the processed water . Below, we introduce several waste water treatment methods in galvanic industries. Galvanic waste water