

possibilities of mathematical modeling are one of decision stages of the lay task is introduction of the vortex layer granulation technology with the use of small false boiling vortex layer granulators.

ETHIC APPROACHES IN ECONOMY

Iryna Burlakova , post-grd. student

Economy, policy and spirituality are the interactive categories, and this whole system's duration is defined by a list of ethic values, which are formed and changed during centuries. Thus, if you want to analyze a level of economic growth of a country, you have to consider historical aspects of its ethic principles' forming.

Classics of economy science (A. Smith, D. Ricardo) estimated all appearances of society life under the corner of economic rationality and material productivity. However the main economic goal can't be established without a person. Different to nature economy is a cultural historical phenomenon, which is directly related to the human existence.

From the first steps of economic science study everybody comes up with necessity of three independent questions: "What should one produce and in what quantity? How should production be organized? Whom should products be produced for?" On one hand these three questions are economic, but it is important to take its ethic component into account today.

One can come to conclusion, that taking ethic component into account is vitally necessary in the modern economy. Complex realization of promotion directions can give the following ethic-economic advantages for the humanity:

- usage of technologies, which provide the basic human needs all over the world;
- observation of obligations to the next generations in space and time;
- respect to all life's forms as a next stage of ethic evolution;
- implementation of advisable technologies, which takes social, ecological and national peculiarities into account;

- realization of human's rights in maintained work, which can provide good welfare and an opportunity of self-realization;
- participation of each worker in making technical decisions as a mechanism of democracy and discouragement of technocratic power.

MECHANISM OF WASTES MANAGEMENT

T. Goncharova, post-grd. Student

Ecological problems are generated in a number of circumstances. Among them formation and accumulation of enormous amount of industrial and domestic wastes is leading. Wastes possess ecologically destructive properties of all contamination types: mechanical, physical, chemical etc.

As specialists assert, 60% of all diseases in our country are caused exactly by unfavourable ecological condition of living. Wastes as an ecologically dangerous factor are one of the most meaningful reasons of contamination of environment, and that makes this topic actual.

By January, 1, 2005 general volumes of accumulation of wastes, by expert estimations, achieve 30 milliards of tons and occupy about 160 thousand hectares. The general volume of formation of wastes of all categories makes 690-700 millions of tons a year.

About 63% of out of than 2700 grounds of industrial wastes fall short of health requirements. Dumps of domestic wastes, perhaps, conform to these requirements ever less. Ecological situation on grounds and around is estimated as unsatisfactory.

Management of wastes must be complex, that supposes the reduction of wastes at the sources of their formation, after this the second processing and in the last turn measures on utilization or burial of those wastes, the origin of which couldn't be avoided and which can't be processed in utility waste. Only takes plan combination of a few associated programs and measures, instead of one technology, even most modern, can be conductive to the effective solution of wastes problem.