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ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS IN VINNYTSIA REGION

On the eve of the XXI century, environmental issues have become global status.

The land that feeds us, the air we breathe, the water we drink, annually suffer huge losses from thoughtless actions of those who use them.

Each of us should think about the consequences of our activities and do everything possible to improve living conditions. In this work we present the environmental assessment of ecological situation in Vinnytsia region.

Atmosphere is classified as inexhaustible resources, but a human activity affects the atmosphere and changes the composition of air. These changes may be so significant that there is a need of air protection. With the development of industry, energy, transport gas balance in the atmosphere is disturbed because of increased carbon dioxide and oxygen [1].

Vinnytsia is the region took the 6th plays in Ukraine (3.5% of total emissions in Ukraine) on emissions from stationary sources, density reduction on 1 km² - 10th place (5, 6 tons / km²), and emissions on 1 inhabitant - 8th (94.4 kg) [2].

In 2013 emitted pollutants in the atmosphere 149.5 thousand tons, which is 47.6% or 48.2 thousand tons more than in the previous year. The main contribution to the growth of emissions (43.3 thousand tons) made Ladyzhyn heat power station [3].

The density of pollutant emissions from stationary sources per square kilometer in the region during 2013, amounted to 5.644 tons. The highest density of pollutant emissions per square kilometer are situated in Ladyzhyn - 1407.4 m, and the city of Kozyatyn - 71.8 tons. For one person in average in the region accounts for 32 92,2 kg emitted to air pollutants. The highest density: Ladyzhyn 5186.4 kg per 1 inhabitant, Kozyatyn - 34.2 kg [1].

The main toxic components that air pollution from motor area is

carbon monoxide emissions by 54 tons and made 76% of the general volume, organic compounds - 8 tons (11%), nitrogen dioxide - about 7 thousand. tonn (10%). In addition, carbon dioxide emissions totaled 838 thousand tons, which is 23 tons more than in 2012 [1].

The main companies that pollute the air Vinnytsia region are Ladyzhyn heat power station (79.0% of the total emissions to "Vinnytsia poultry farm" Ladyzhyn (4.5%), «Vinnytsia Oil and Fat Plant" Vinnitsa (0.9%), Tomashpil station Nemirov (0.7%) and "Vinnytsiagaz" Nemirovsky district (0.7%), in towns fate vehicles in pollution air reaches 95% [3].

Water resources Vinnytsia region consists of water surface volumes of and groundwater. Surface water area are concentrated in water bodies - rivers, reservoirs, ponds, canals, etc. We use water resources of the region for drinking and industrial water supply, navigation, fish farming, irrigation and hydropower. The diversion of fresh water for water supply, industrial and agricultural facilities in 2013 was: surface - 111 million m³ underground - 20 million m³[1].

Rivers of Vinnytsa region belong to three main pools year Ukraine - Southern Bug (62%), Dniester (28%) and Dnieper (10) [2].

According to statistical reporting requirements for water supply and economic sectors taken 131 million m³ of water, which is 1.1 million m³ less than in 2012. Of these, 111 million m³ - from surface sources, 20 million m³ - from underground (114.4 million m³ - in river basin 10.6 million m³ - in the Dniester Basin; 6.0 million m³ - in the Dnieper basin). Total area used by 114.5 million m³ of water, incl .: production needs 62 million m³; household and drinking - 32.4 million m³; pond fisheries - 12.3 million m³, agricultural water supply - 5.6 million m³; Irrigation - 2.2 million m³. The biggest water users in Vinnytsia region are the city of Vinnytsia (24% of total use) Trostyanets area (22%), Kalinowka district (7%) Bar area (6%), Vinnitsa region (5%) [1].

The biggest water users in the Vinnytsia region by the enterprises is "Vinnytsiaoblvodokanal", which uses 20% of the use and Ladyzhyn heat power station - 18% [3].

In 2013 water bodies in Vinnitsa region dropped 75.2 million m³ of waterwaste, including: 1,072 m³ - contaminated; 44.7 million m³ - regulatory net without treatment; 29.4 million m³ - regulatory cleared [1].

The main source of contaminated waterwaste in the municipal

sector, which accounts for 79% of the total of such discharges. Utilities that were dropped contaminated wastewater - 0,84mln.m³, agriculture - 0.23 m³[1].

At one person in average account for 220-250 kg of household waste a year. Every year the city of Vinnytsia exported about 600 thousand m³ waste [1].

According to passports there are 784 of solid waste landfills and been certified is a total area of 900 hectares. Unfortunately, most landfills equipped without projects, much of the landfill needs renovation bunding, protective afforestation, driveways, and more [3].

Total amount of waste in 2013 at the enterprises of Vinnytsia region that have permits for waste disposal amounted to 2907.4 thousand tons, including waste of I - III hazard classes - 360 tons, which is 127.5 tons (or 26 2%) less than in the year 2012 [1].

The biggest waste of I-IV hazard classes formed in m.Ladyzhyn - 18.9% of total (548 tons) and near Haysyn - 27.2 (790.0 thousand tons), Khmilnyk - 10 2% (296.8 thousand tons) [3].

Landfills large settlements (Vinnytsia, Hmilnyk), have been working for a long time and have exhausted their resources and require closing and reclamation.

Landfill of Vinnytsia, which is listed as the biggest polluters of Vinnytsia region, located on the lands of the village Stadnitsia. Total area is 16,0148 ha [2].

In Stadnitsia landfill of Vinnitsa is installed and working efficiently sorting line, "EkoVin" providing the necessary measures for minimizing the impact on the environment, however, the ground, as operated for over 20 years, needs closing and reclamation.

To prevent emergency situation and threats to public health and reduce social tensions Vinnytsia City Council and municipal unitary enterprise "Eco-He" measures aimed at ensuring the safe operation of the landfill, its regulation and technical re-equipment [1].

The current state of the environment in the Vinnytsia region can be characterized as relatively stable. But there are many environmental problems. Among them we should highlight: air pollution due to emissions of harmful substances; pollution of water resources; contamination of soil and land resources; population growth of the disease; degradation of the environment.

The most important problems caused by Vinnytsia region, is a

significant volume of air emissions of pollutants, the presence of accumulated over the years banned and unusable plant protection products and chemical production waste, lack of a proper system of collection, sorting and disposal of waste, discharges into water polluted waterwaste, high tillage erosion and land.

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MAJOR ADVANCES OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

Nowadays technologies are developing at high speed and some things which were difficult to even imagine, are more than ordinary ones now. Probably everybody has heard of Artificial Intelligence, but relatively few people have a clear idea of what the term really means. Roughly speaking, Artificial Intelligence is the simulation of human intelligence processes by machines, especially computer systems.

It originated in the early 1950s. Arguably, the first significant event in the history of AI was the publication of a paper entitled "Computing Machinery and Intelligence" by the British mathematician Alan Turing. In this paper, Turing argued that if a machine could pass a certain test (which has become known as the 'Turing test') then we would have grounds to say that the computer was intelligent. Turing test is passed, when a computer system is able to hold a five-minute conversation with humans and fool at least 30 per cent of them into believing they are dealing with another human being.