

The emergence and spread of AIDS makes it actual to clarify what is “life according to nature” and what is “life contrary to nature”.

Aim. The aim is to research such problems as: 1) AIDS and a problem of guilt; 2) AIDS and nature; 3) AIDS and morality; 4) AIDS and political responsibility.

Materials and methods. The research is based on holism as a “philosophy of wholeness”, where the whole synthesizes objective and subjective ones.

Results and discussion.

1. The answer to a question about guilt for infection by AIDS can be threefold:

a) a virus and a “monkey” Rh-factor; b) actions of a person (a drug addict, a prostitute, a homosexual, an Afro-American, a doctor who has saved AIDS-infected blood) responsible for AIDS; c) AIDS is a punishment of God for a long time human actions have been directed against his own nature.

2. Problem of AIDS and nature is based on the fact that human nature is dual: it is both natural and spiritually free being. All needs are given to a person, but he can become a man only with education. Unlike animals, a person must learn how to manage his needs. Sociological and psychological studies by Erich Fromm showed that men and women, who dedicate their lives to satisfaction of sexual desires, often suffer because of neuroses and feel completely unhappy. The dignity of man is in the management of his needs, in relation to the sphere of freedom expressed in a choice of ways of goal realization and in a choice of his own goals.

3. Ratio of AIDS and morality is based on the fact that state and church tried to use a danger of infection by AIDS as a cause for restoring conservative and repressive morality. But the best way is to create a system of social solidarity of humanistic character. This system should include the following four groups: 1) solidarity of healthy people excluding contemptuous-discriminatory attitude towards other groups; these groups should be given an assistance: intensive medical check-up, enlightenment and moral support of other solidarity groups, self-criticism of sexual morality; 2) solidarity of potentially infected people. They must voluntarily pass the AIDS test, thereby clarifying their own life plans; 3) solidarity of the infected people, assuming their responsible actions (primarily in sexual relations), excluding the possibility of transmission of the disease; 4) patients are offered not only solidarity, but also sympathy and consolation. The requirement of solidarity is a moral responsibility.

4. The goal of policy in the problem of AIDS is to protect healthy people and to help infected and sick people. It is necessary to carry out a number of activities, given that AIDS is a pandemic-scale epidemic, and there is no vaccine or medicines against it. These activities include: 1) information about AIDS without moralizing and contempt for the infected; 2) accessible anonymous testing; 3) testing of all risk groups and if it is possible the entire population; in the case of a positive results to AIDS – a state ban on certain types of behavior (drug addiction, etc.); 4) in case of its violation or conscious transmission of the virus – punishment in the form of isolation; 5) testing for AIDS of work migrants.

Conclusions. However there are no legislative measures that would protect from AIDS. Relation to AIDS is connected with conditions of the whole society, where hatred, panic and doubt are intertwined with reason, solidarity and respect for human dignity.

MACROECONOMIC ASPECTS OF MONEY MARKET RESEARCH

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Introduction. In the conditions of market transformations of the Ukrainian economy, the achievement of socio-economic stabilization of society becomes very important, which is impossible to imagine without the existence of an efficient money market, since the mechanism of its functioning is a connecting chain between all economic actors of the market system, which ensures the sustainability of reproduction in a market economy and stimulates the development of production. Today in the domestic

economy there are processes of the development of the money market, which determines the volume of investments, the level of interest rates that affect the dynamics of GDP and the level of inflation.

Aim. The purpose of the work is to study the theoretical aspects of the money market from the position of the macroeconomic approach.

Materials and methods. It has analyzed scientometric databases, database of the National Bank of Ukraine.

Results and discussion. The money market is characterized by the elements of the ordinary market - demand, supply and price. Features of the money market determine the features of each of the elements: the demand is in the form of demand for loans, the proposal - the form of the offer of loans, and the price - the form of interest on borrowed funds. The size of interest is determined by the consumer's value of borrowed money - the ability to provide the borrower with the necessary benefits. Therefore, the size of the interest payment depends on the size of the loan and its duration.

Formation of demand and supply in the money market ensures its interconnection with other structures of the market mechanism: markets of goods, labor, finance, and wages.

The money market reacts to changes taking place in any market, since it is most sensitive to the economic situation.

In today's market economy, the state of the money market characterizes the state of the entire economic system.

The existence of a close connection between the state of the money market and the functioning of the whole economy provides an opportunity to create a mechanism for influencing the state of economic activity.

Conclusions. It is important to take into account the macroeconomic dimensions of the money market in the process of economic research.

JEAN-PAUL SARTRE'S UNDERSTANDING OF FREEDOM

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Introduction. In XX century the classical rationalist understanding of freedom was transformed, specified, confined abstractly-rational ground. In relation to classical philosophy it is possible original development, completion and opposing position to count existential interpretation of problem, offer by Jean-Paul Sartre. According to Sartre, each choice we make defines us while at the same time revealing to us what we think a human being should be.

The **aim** of our work was to analyze Sartre's philosophical attitude to the problem of freedom and choice.

Materials and methods. The methods of philosophical hermeneutics and existential analytics were applied.

Results and discussion. According to J.-P. Sartre's point of view, human is condemned to be free because "once thrown into the world, he is responsible for everything he does". After Sartre, freedom is fundamental principle of existence. Philosopher eliminates possibility of partial or incomplete freedom. A choice is empirically conditioned. It is an existential decision in a critical determining situation. As a human experiences such situations certainly, he does not have possibility not to choose. Freedom is neither a result of action, nor an achievement; it is placed in self aspiration. While we do not act, we do not know, what we are in actual fact. Even feelings to that a human tries to refer at a choice, there is a generation of act that we carry out.

Human ability to create itself and the world of other people, to choose character of the future world is the consequence of fundamental characteristic feature of human existence. A human is equal to freedom. Sartre says that a human is free absolutely regardless of the real possibilities of realization of his aims.

Conclusions. To conclude, we can say freedom for Sartre is foremost freedom of consciousness, freedom of choice of spiritually-moral position of individual, that arises up only as a result of the actualization "here and now".