

ECOLOGICAL EDUCATION AS A PROVIDING FACTOR OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF UKRAINE

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A new approach to interaction of people with nature is realized by conception of sustainable development. This conception is settled at the level of all countries of the world and directed on the review of the basic schemes of economic development taking into account an ecological constituent and contemplates execution of several major principles: conservation of the environmental quality, economic development, solution of the social and demographic problems and providing of international safety.

Considerable influence on forming of the sustainable development conception was done by the report of the International commission of environment and development (ICED) "Our common future", in which the offered long-term strategies in the sphere of preservation of environment can allow to attain the sustainable development of the world economy.

Numerous definitions of sustainable development are issued from the necessity to retain the natural-resources systems of life support and the quality of environment in such state that can provide not only for extant, but also future generations auspicious conditions for life and activity.

The term "sustainable development" includes two key interrelated ideas:

1. a notion of needs, i.e. priority, essential for existence of the poorest groups of population. The necessity of forming the reasonable needs was considered in the conception equilibrium nature management, proposed by P.G. Oldak. The essence of author's idea consists in complex subsistence of three constituents: a) conversion to resource economy in nature and production; b) the forming of the sensible needs; c) the choice of system of goals that provide satisfaction of formed needs at the conservation of future capabilities.

2. a conception of limitations (technical, financial-economic, ecological, legislative etc.)

Exactly the forming of sensible needs of population substantially predetermines the quality of educational processes (scientific and training activity, management, informative technologies etc.) that directly realizes the training of specialists.

In modern industrial conditions the new attainments, those begin to change the essence of production factor, take on special significance. The knowledge of foundations and rules of science development and technics and objective descriptions of ecological-economic processes allows to form considered ecological strategy of development of enterprises, organizations, country and its regions.

For embodiment by the national economies of sustainable development idea the necessary condition is the presence of the specialists prepared properly, and which had the system view on ecological problems and have knowledge, skills and abilities of integral maintenance, understood, for example, on the features of different ecologically dangerous technologies of production of goods, services and processes, that take place in an environment under act of enterprises-pollutant and their communication with the state of recipients and others like that.

For getting really qualitative education the qualitative of demands (purposes, standards, norms) and essential qualitative resources (staff potential, educational programs, contingent of entrants, material support, finance etc.), in other words quality of conditions (investment in education) should be provided.

From afore-mentioned we see that actuality of ecological education of student youth and also all layers of population is the important enough and necessary task of modern society, and also one of basic terms of realization of the sustainable development conception. Knowledge about nature must be widely popularized by all possible facilities and only by common efforts, namely: government ↔ enterprises ↔ educational establishments of all levels ↔ public organizations ↔ mass media ↔ every family.

