

result of irrational resources use, these figures give the basis to believe, that resource saving strategy realization for the country is the survival strategy.

Despite of the set of existing brilliant technical decisions in resource saving sphere, their realization in Ukraine is frequently complicated owing to absence of sufficient economic incentives provision of these processes, first of all, from the governmental side. Thus, today the actual problem of a state policy is the economic mechanism formation to stimulate the resource saving. In our opinion, provision of resource saving economic incentives should be carried out on the following directions: 1) the governmental support of domestic resource saving technologies by budgetary financing at all management levels, the preferential taxation of the organizations engaged in resource saving activity; 2) the state protectionism introduction for the domestic resource saving equipment; 3) the introduction of preferential import duties in Ukraine for resource saving technologies and the equipment, which are not have domestic analogues; 4) exemption or reduction of profit tax for the profit part received from realization of production, made with the help of resource saving technologies; 5) certification and standardization resource saving equipment and technologies; 6) improving of resource saving equipment pricing, etc.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROBLEMS OF ECOLOGICAL EDUCATION IN UKRAINE

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It is necessary to reconstruct the way of people's life – to save nature and resources - for softening of ecological crisis. The possible ways of such reconstruction are to bring to conformity the conduct of man in an environment, build a new society for the coexistence of nature and man, create the picture of harmonization of relationships with nature. All of these measures are the tasks of ecological education, which development is one of strategic principles of Ukrainian governmental policy.

History of ecological education has the certain stages of development. The first stage consists in the ratified programs of ecological education in educational institutions, forming of basic questions for the decision. The slump of interest to the ecological problems determined the second stage. There is the revival of Ukrainian leading elite interest to the decision of thorny ecological problems on the third stage. The necessity of ecological education methods and facilities perfection by creation of ecologically directed governmental organs is examined.

On a modern stage ecological education distribution at school is its foreground task, as love to nature is necessary to create from childhood. Preparing to the entry at

universities attention is spared to the study of the special objects, here a second-rate role is taken to natural disciplines. As a result there is development of devices and equipment that do not take into account the environmental impact. Therefore it is necessary to take into account the synthesis value of scientific disciplines (physics, chemistry, biology and other) with ecology.

To ecological education inherent certain problems, namely: money insufficiency, absence of skilled teachers, lack of literature, weak laboratory base, narrow-mindedness of possibilities to conduct the even field educational and production practical works on a due.

Today not enough attention is spared to ecological education. There is the necessity of environment protection disciplines teaching methods changing from informational-reference to scientifically applied. Basic task of ecological education – to educate at the students of all specialties ecological thought, world view, culture; to educate new environmentalists with skills of ecological problems decision, able to think critically, be oriented and be able to defend the puffs of smoke.

E-LEARNING FOR ENVIRONMENT ON THE EXAMPLE OF THE DISTANCE EDUCATION COURSE: INTRODUCTION TO CLEANER PRODUCTION AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

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How to ensure environmental sustainability that is one of UNs millenium development goals? How to educate students and prepare the decision-makers of today and tomorrow?

The achievement of a sustainable society is ultimately an educational enterprise. E-learning has a role to play in this endeavor, as it permits global access to environmental education, independent of time and place, once the courses are available on the Internet.

Besides reaching new target groups not able to attend higher education on campus, e-learning may potentially be a more resource efficient way of delivering education compared with conventional education in physical classrooms.

This presentation provides a description of e-Learning for Environment. The Learning Model is introduced to provide a structure of how to support performance improvements through education. The result of the presentation is an action model to be used by developers and evaluators of e-learning courses.

In the distance education course over the Internet, it is possible to learn about preventive environmental strategies, how to approach an ill-structured real-world environmental problem in a team, how to conduct an initial environmental review in