INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC-PRACTICAL CONFERENCE

MODERN CHALLENGES AND TOPICAL ISSUES OF SCIENCE, EDUCATION AND SOCIETY

Book of abstracts

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Tampere,
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EDUCATION FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

International law term "Sustainable development" was first proposed by the International Commission on Environment and Development "Our Common Future", headed by the Prime Minister of Norway Gro Harlem Brundtland (1987). The most common and officially accepted definition of sustainable development is: "development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs". Sustainable development is a coordinated political course of the countries of the world aimed at strategic planning of your future, a course that was adopted after decades of attempts to cope with common global problems through the disparate efforts of different states. We all live on one planet, where everything processes are closely interconnected and intertwined. However, each country has its own national priorities and, based on international agreements, sets its own tasks of sustainable development of the country. Education for sustainable development is education that empowers people opportunity to take responsibility for creating sustainable future. It aims to improve access to quality basic education, reorient curricula, training and raising public awareness, helping to develop the knowledge, competencies and attitudes needed now and in the future [1, c. 85].

Let's consider the characteristics of education for sustainable development:

- Education is based on the principles and values that underlie sustainable development and it aims to ensure the well-being of all three areas of sustainable development – the environment, society and economy. Education uses various educational technologies that promote learning and development thinking.

- Education encourages lifelong learning: lifelong education covers formal, non-formal and informal forms of education of an individual throughout his life, which is aimed at conscious and continuous quality improvement life, your own and society. Lifelong learning – development of human potential through continuous supported process of stimulation and empowerment the individual's acquisition of the knowledge, values, skills and understanding that will be required throughout life, and their application in all roles, circumstances and environments with confidence, creativity and pleasure.
- Education covers formal, non-formal and informal education.
- Education takes into account the evolutionary nature of sustainable development and focuses on global problems and local priorities.
- Education is interdisciplinary.

UNESCO experts have formulated five pillars of education that ensure the quality of education and promoting sustainable development of the individual and society [3, c. 105]:

1. Learning to know – the development of skills and knowledge needed to function in this world e.g. formal acquisition of literacy, numeracy, critical thinking and general knowledge.
2. Learning to do focuses on the acquisition of applied skills associated with professional success.
3. Learning to live together covers critical skills that are vital to creating an environment equal opportunities for self-development individuals and the well-being of families and communities. the development of social skills and values such as respect and concern for others, and the appreciation of cultural diversity.
4. Learning to be represents the learning that contributes to a person's mind, body, and spirit. Skills include creativity and personal discovery, acquired through reading, the Internet, and activities such as sports and arts.
5. Learning to transform oneself and society – when individuals and groups gain knowledge, develop skills, and acquire new values as a result of learning, they are equipped with tools and mindsets for creating lasting change in organizations, communities, and societies.

Education is a central element in efforts to develop and promote sustainable solutions to the development needs of both peoples and the planet.

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