

The possibilities of modern distance learning technologies can successfully apply them to teach virtually all categories of students, however, the most widely used distance learning is gained in the field of training. Advanced training in remote form can help to improve theoretical and practical skills on the job of a specialist at a convenient time.

Within the framework of the international Tempus project 543707-TEMPUS-1-2013-1-DE-TEMPUS-JPHES "Ecological Education for Belarus, Russia and Ukraine" distance courses for target groups: teachers of secondary schools and college teachers have been developed.

Using this form of training with innovative approaches to education can improve the efficiency of the formation of ecological literacy of teachers and students, provide the flexibility of the learning process and provide interactive communication between all participants of the educational process.

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## **THE PROBLEMS OF TRANSITION TO GREEN ECONOMY**

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Analysis of the adoption of the National Strategy for Sustainable Development for the period to 2030 year, allows to make a conclusion that in the future the Republic will develop in "green" scenario. Successful development will allow our country to be among the first 40–45 countries with high human development level.

"Green" is an economy in which the welfare of the people increases, social justice ensures while significantly reducing environmental risks. With such a model of economic development most funds are invested in sectors related to the increase of the natural wealth of the land and reduce ecological scarcities. These include renewable energy, low-carbon transport, energy efficient construction, "clean technology", the provision of drinking water, wastewater and air treatment, waste management, sustainable agriculture, forestry and fisheries, etc.

In our opinion, firstly it is necessary to ensure the priority of "green" investments through the achievement of the balance of interests of state and business. "Green" investments must ensure the development of the environmental industry and other sectors of the economy.

The new sectors and technologies that are attractive to investors include: energy production from renewable sources, resource and energoecological buildings and equipment, the public transport system with low fuel consumption and cars using clean energy, power for recycling and waste management, investment in human capital(education) for the acquisition of knowledge and skills required for a green economy, the production of environmentally friendly products.

The interests of the state in the development of the green economy are determined by radically changing employment, reduced poverty and dependence on imports.

Thanks to the support of international donors in our country a multi-component project funded by the European Union has been launched since January 2015. Its task is to put the "greening" of the national economy. The project budget of 5 million euros has many partners: the Ministry of housing, Ministry of energy under the guidance of the Ministry, covers 4 regions: Minsk, Brest, Grodno and Gomel, and is going to run until 31 December 2017. Other projects are implemented successfully.

At the same time, in our country there are a number of issues, without which progress towards a green economy will be held back as the lack of growth of the environmental industry. We have a huge aging capacity in cleaning environment that requires upgrading and is not covered by the greening of areas such as recycling and sorting of waste, recycling and disposal of industrial products after use, etc.

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## **PSYCHOLOGY OF HUMAN BEHAVIOR IN INTENSE, EXTREME AND EMERGENCY SITUATIONS**

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Despite the various ways of behavior of a human's organism in an emergency, people are often influenced by the condition of others. Sometimes inadequate behavior of a group of people can lead to unpredictable consequences. Group behavior is often connected with one and the same external event and depends on the emotional factors which are formed by group mentality, but not with the individual characteristics of the human psyche.

Emergencies can not be divided by severity. Every particular situation has individual psychological consequences for its participants and witnesses. The degree of psychological damage depends on a human's personality, his or her internal resources, coping mechanisms.

By nature of exposure it is possible to distinguish physiological and psychological or mental types of stress. Regardless of the variety of stressors, the effects are studied on physiological, psychological, and behavioral levels and they are mostly negative. Commonly, emotional changes occur, motivational sphere is deformed, the course of the processes of perception and thinking changes, causing motor and verbal disorders. Particularly strong disruptive effect on humans is produced by emotional stress, which have reached in some way the degree of affect (impulsive, braking, generalizing). The strength of the affect has an ability to inhibit any psychic process. Thus, the optimization of mental states and human behavior in extreme situations requires appropriate psychological preparation,