

the country, is engaged in its advertising and popularization, holding conferences, thematic exhibitions, and conducts trainings and seminars for those involved in green tourism [1].

A feature of green tourism in Ukraine is the variety of leisure activities. In Transcarpathia, tourists can bathe in therapeutic vats with spring water and herbs (thyme, juniper). In the Vinnitsa region, you can completely immerse yourself in the Ukrainian flavor, there are traditional houses with pottery, antique furniture, icons, and a wide variety of Ukrainian traditional cuisine. In the Lviv region you can spend a wonderful vacation in the mountains. In the Dnipropetrovsk region, tourists can ride kayaks and enjoy wonderful views.

Prices for such a holiday are different. Living in rural cottages costs from 350 to 1200 hryvnias, but the price may vary depending on the region and the month.

To choose a place to stay in Ukraine, you can use the guide or the directory on green tourism, there is also a special magazine “Green Tourism”, which publishes “Union for Promoting Rural Green Tourism in Ukraine”. Also, there are special exhibitions in many regions, where you can get more information.

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THE IMPACT OF THE INFORMATION ENVIRONMENT ON STUDENTS

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In modern times, all students are in a constant active flow of information. In fact, during this period a person has the most opportunities for their development and the information environment has an impact on absolutely everyone.

What is the students' information environment? These are series, films they watch, social networks which they visit, websites, books, television, music, the educational process, and so on.

With the gradual development of technology and the emergence of open access to absolutely any information, a destructive problem has arisen for modern young people, namely it is pollution of the information environment.

The term information pollution was introduced by Jacob Nielsen in 2003 and meant “clogging of information resources with unnecessary, inappropriate and inaccurate data” [1]. In modern times, the interpretation is not very different - “it is a stream of disharmonious, destructive and chaotic information that affects a person through his vision and hearing” [1]. A large flow of information can lead to overstrain, disorder and difficult students' adaptation to new conditions even in the process of learning, which in turn leads to a negative impact.

The negative impact of the information environment pollution is manifested through the destruction of students' value system, which is the most vulnerable part of our society. The special type of thinking so called clip-type or fragmentary type is formed under the influence of television, computer games and the Internet.

The consequence is the formation of a “public man” who sits in front of the screen and is completely immersed in the virtual world and is pleased with it. It is the so-called phenomenon of “going into virtual reality”. In this environment, they seek objects for worship (fictional characters), switching. And one of the reasons for the appearance of this phenomenon is precisely the pollution of the information environment. Many students just want to hide in the virtual world, so as not to suffer from a large amount of new information arriving [1].

In connection with the foregoing, a survey was conducted among the students of Dmytro Motorny Tavria State Agrotechnological University. It was found that 61% of students really feel the strain from too much information flow. 80% of students lose their sense of reality while watching something exciting or playing games. As for the effect of “going into virtual reality,” about 60% would prefer to stay in the virtual world instead of solving the real problems. Further, only 53% of students are concerned about the lack of new information. Also, 57% of students agree that information from the outside world can have an unconscious effect on the psyche, as well as contribute to mental instability. As for the need for details in the students' information environment, 75% believe that there is too much superfluous around, which can negatively affect their productivity and achievements.

Summarizing all of the above, we can notice that it is important to pay more attention to improve the information environment, to come up with ways how to filter it and develop skills to focus only on necessary facts. Otherwise, with the further development of technology, the problem can only worsen and bring a lot of problems.

References

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EMPLOYMENT BY PROFESSIONAL INDICATION: GENDER ASPECT IN UKRAINE AND THE WHOLE WORLD

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Nowadays, gender aspect has its displays in the form of gender inequality and discrimination, which lead to the loss of balance in economic development and differentiation of conditions for both men and women to their place on the Ukrainian labor market and world market, as well. The main aim of this research is to find out gender features in employment by professional indication overall.

| Country/region | Labour force participation rate (percentages) and gender gap (percentage points) | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|-------|---------|----------------|---------|
| | Men | Women | | Gap(men-women) | |
| | 2018 | 2018 | 2009-18 | 2018 | 2018-21 |
| World | 75.0 | 49.5 | ↓ | 26.5 | ↓ |
| Developing countries | 81.1 | 69.3 | ↓ | 11.8 | ↓ |
| Emerging countries | 76.1 | 45.6 | ↓ | 30.5 | ↓ |
| Developed countries | 68.0 | 52.4 | ↓ | 15.6 | ↓ |
| Northern Africa | 71.5 | 21.9 | ↓ | 50.0 | ↓ |
| Sub-Saharan Africa | 74.6 | 64.7 | ↓ | 9.3 | ↓ |
| Latin America and the Caribbean | 77.1 | 51.5 | ↓ | 25.6 | ↓ |
| Northern America | 67.9 | 55.8 | ↓ | 12.1 | ↓ |
| Arab States | 77.2 | 18.9 | ↓ | 58.3 | ↓ |
| Eastern Asia | 74.7 | 59.1 | ↓ | 15.6 | ↓ |
| South-Eastern Asia and the Pacific | 79.4 | 56.5 | ↓ | 22.8 | ↓ |
| Southern Asia | 79.0 | 27.6 | ↓ | 51.4 | ↓ |
| Northern, Southern and Western Europe | 63.4 | 51.6 | ↓ | 11.9 | ↓ |
| Eastern Europe | 67.0 | 51.8 | ↓ | 15.2 | ↓ |
| Central and Western Asia | 73.5 | 45.1 | ↓ | 28.14 | ↓ |

Table 1- Labour force participation rate and gender gap

Due to this complicated and multifaceted problem, many native and foreign scientists try to analyze all the stages of extension gender inequality in economic sphere. Among them are: K. Horní, F.L. James, C. West, V. M. Semikina, V. Ruban, K. Shevchenko, etc. But, to be honest, gender as general concept touches not only economics or labor market; its disparity has maximum impact and pressure on every part of society life, such as science, culture, education, etc.

Speaking about Ukraine, the existence of age discrimination against women and appearance minimize their chances to hold high positions or to have a well-paid job, that’s what tells Cherba V. [2, p. 5]. Besides, such problem increases the level of hidden unemployment between male and female, specified by M. Skorik. [1, p. 13].