28.0% (of total); engineering - 18.6; chemical and petrochemical industry - 16.3; metallurgy and metal processing - 11,5%. The negative trend is not only reducing the number of industrial enterprises engaged in innovative activities, from 18.0% in 2010 to total surveyed to 11.2% in 2014, but also reduce the number of industrial enterprises that implemented innovations - from 14, 8% of the total number in 2010 to 410.0% in 2014. [1, p. 97]

Despite the funds and support the development of innovation, the main source of funding during 2010-2014 were funds of enterprises. In 20012, industry funding sources for Ukraine was distributed as follows: own funds - 84.6% (of the total); Foreign investors - 2,9; budgets of all levels and off-budget funds - 1.8% and others. [3, p. 87]

The system of state financial support of innovation activity in Ukraine does not meet modern requirements and has a large number of priorities. Only 3.4% of enterprises introducing new processes, carry out mechanization and automation of production, which does not fundamentally modernize industrial production.

As for conclusions, the main reasons for lack of development of innovations in Ukraine are:

- Lack of state influence on the development of innovation;
- Inability of accumulation of separate entities the funds needed for the scale of innovation;
- Extremely low financing innovation;
- Poor orientation of institutional, financial, banking and credit systems to support innovative development of the national economy [2, p.102].

The main strategy guidelines to stimulate innovation in Ukraine should be:

- Activities at national and regional level, which will improve the quality characteristics of national scientific and technological potential;
- Providing capital growth of the national economy on a new technological basis;
- Changing technological and reproduction structure of capital investments;
- The efficient allocation of scarce financial resources by concentrating maximum available funds for important areas of scientific and technological progress;
- The definition of priorities for state support innovation through the development and enactment of state scientific and technical programs;
- Creating conditions for attracting additional financial resources, including foreign investment by creating a bank of innovative projects at the State Fund of Fundamental Research, State Innovation Company, etc. [5, p. 19].

Thus, the existing mechanisms to achieve strategic priorities of innovation sphere are ineffective and need revision. In view of the problem of the economic mechanism to generate, reproduce and use scientific and technological innovation to improve the pace of economic development and quality of life in our country, becomes extremely relevant.

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INTRODUCTION OF INNOVATIVE LEARNING TECHNOLOGIES IN THE EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITY

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Modern education is to prepare a person who is able to live in a highly globalized and rapidly changing world, perceive it as a significant component variability own life. Globalization, transformation processes and continuous variability causing input information rights in a very complex system of social relationships require its capacity for innovative and fast solutions. Only innovative in substance education can educate a person who lives by innovative modern laws of globalization, is fully developed, independent, self-sufficient person, who guided in life's own knowledge and beliefs. In general, it is more necessary to society than education or a particular person, because without a fully developed personality impossible to build the foundations of democracy, no options to achieve economically developed countries.

In the formation of intellectual potential more noticeable occupy a new type of school - high school, high school, college and copyright school. Many of them have become real pedagogical workshops where practicing and implementing new teaching technologies [1].

However, education in general is very conservative system, so introducing new technologies in learning, education and the organization of educational events is very difficult, especially compared to the introduction of technological innovations.

Society has entrusted education through training and educational activities to educate the younger generation, so educational system should be open to innovation, critical perception of achievements and at the same time

be able to create their own new growth and through them influence the development of society.

The mass introduction of technology education researchers attributed to early 60's. XX century and associate it with the reform of the US first, and later European schools.

Modern educational technology covering a range of theoretical and practical issues of management, organization of educational process, methods and teaching aids. The origin they owe the realization pedoteh- night ideas expressed at the turn of century. founders pragmatic psychology and pedagogy (J. James, D. Dewey, R. Thorndike, C. Hall), representatives of "industrial pedagogy" (F. Gilbert F. Taylor). The technological revolution that has affected all areas of science, technology, social life, education, pedagogy filled with new content [2].

The National Doctrine of Education of Ukraine in the XXI century laid the conceptual idea of the teaching staff involved in research activities and integrating scientific research to the educational process. It is this document has legal impetus to science secondary educational institutions [3].

The situation in Ukraine, urges both academics and practitioners to differentiate services pedagogy for school. Science in the modern school usually provides:

- Forecasting the development of the school, its structure and directions of activity;
- Justification, explanation and verification of the effectiveness of pedagogical ideas are born in the school;
- Innovation in the educational process, etc. [4].

Research at the school can be made in various areas: administrative, organizational, educational, technical, technological and others.

Research activities in pre-school education and schools exercise, usually of high quality and successfully, and it positively affects the educational process. In modern innovative pedagogy there are several points of view to understand the essence of the research activities of students. Defining the concept of activity, it is considered as "the creation, definition and identification of the subject" [3].

One of the modern trends of search model studies are promising educational technology - research activity of students. Its essence is that in the form of educating students perform research projects in various areas of natural, humanities and social sciences.

The leaders of these works should be school teachers, scholars and experts from relevant scientific institutions. In the most general case, the research work of students should understand the system of teaching and learning of students theoretical and applied areas in science that form and content meet the creative level of academic achievement. In this sense the teaching and research work of the student is the highest form of creative expression levels of educational achievement. Some researchers consider it only as one of the most promising educational technology [4].

Creative activities organized in educational institutions, usually in the form of elective courses, study groups and scientific societies. The main formal result of creative activity is the result of work that students submit to competitions and scientific conferences, protect scientific research in the Small Academy of Sciences.

In scale transformations innovations divided into:

- Some (local, single);
- Modular (single local complex, interconnected, relating to the same age group students);
- System (covering all methods of teaching on a particular subject) [1].

Depending on how the implementation of innovations, they can be divided into two main groups:

- Systematic, planned or projected;
- Random or spontaneous.

Depending on the depth of innovative changes to share innovations:

- Massive, big, radical, fundamental;
- Small, partial [2].

The nature of the origin of isolated external and internal innovation.

Educational innovation - is not just an idea, but some of its design and implementation activities. Due to changes in the public consciousness new values in education - a priority of self-samovdos- konalennya, self over the transfer of knowledge, skills, and hence - and of the individual over the curriculum and educational programs.

Education must constantly adapt to social development, using previous experience, to broadcast its achievements and core values, achievements, introducing innovation. The restructuring of the education system to give it more flexibility, providing conversion of some areas of education to allow others to adequately respond to the request to change the product education according to labor market demand. Last time adoption of laws that govern educational activities are market-oriented and directed the development of education in the paradigm of market relations. Education gradually become market-oriented, and therefore it is advisable to rethink organizational, semantic and semantic components of the educational process. To prepare people for life in a market society should the logic and content of a market economy. Of course, the laws regulating relations in the field of education should be democratic, to encourage creativity, to create new innovative technology training and education.

Thus, we can say that Ukraine be available and continuously improving the legal framework of innovation, such as education.

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