

EMPLOYMENT OF THE YOUTH: PROBLEMS AND SOLUTIONS

ПРОБЛЕМА ТРУДОУСТРОЙСТВА МОЛОДЕЖИ И ПУТИ ЕЕ РЕШЕНИЯ

Студентов экономического университета не может не волновать проблема экономического развития Беларуси, а именно трудоустройство молодых экономистов. Несмотря на достижение значительных результатов в данной области за последние годы, все же существует необходимость в нововведениях, пересмотре процесса подготовки молодых кадров для повышения эффективности образования. В своей работе авторы делают акцент:

- на проблеме трудоустройства молодых экономистов;
- путях решения проблемы.

Nowadays the problem of employment assistance of people with higher education is too vital and actual. We can't avoid this problem because everyone of us will have to face it in future.

As Belarus is a comparatively young country, we stake on young economists. Exactly they are in power to offer creative solutions to the most complicated or vital problems.

The objectives of our work are:

- to find out the main problems of the youth' employment;
- to offer the solutions of the problem.

Graduating from university young economists meet the problem of employment assistance. First it is caused by the over abundant supply of labor. Considering the fact that official data don't usually project the real situation on the labor-market we decide to learn and analyze real numbers of vacancies and summaries from the most popular Belarusian sites connected with the work search. Calculating the numbers, we have come to the following conclusion: supply of labor exceeds its demand in average at 18—25 %. It means that about 20 % of students are potential unemployed. Often people get qualitative education and have to operate the work that doesn't require vocational training. Exactly young people have «the best chance» to get into this 20 % because of absence of standing and experience.

We have interviewed a deal of our university's students to learn their point of view on this problem.

Analysing the facts we want to propose the following problem's solutions:

- reduction in the number of school leavers and students, who want to get economic education;

- establishment of preliminary courses;
- making a career-guidance test a compulsory measure before entering an institution of higher education;
- to reduce the number of correspondent students.

We are the students of the Belarus State Economic University, which was founded 75 years ago in 1933. It is the leading institution of higher education that provides training high geared economists.

We have time to do ours best to escape unemployment in future. But educational system needs these changes. We really hope that our work will become the first small step on the way of economic revision in our country.

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APPROACHES IN RAISING BELARUSIAN ECONOMY IN CONTEXT BELARUSIAN-CHINESE ECONOMIC COOPERATION

КИТАЙСКИЙ ВЕКТОР ВНЕШНЕЙ ПОЛИТИКИ КАК ФАКТОР ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОГО РОСТА БЕЛАРУСИ

Работа посвящена белорусско-китайскому сотрудничеству, которое заявляет о себе как весьма перспективное и взаимовыгодное.

Цель данной работы — определить возможные пути взаимодействия Беларуси и Китая, выделить среди них наиболее эффективные, т.е. те, которые помогут поднять экономику Республики Беларусь на качественно новый уровень.

To be successful, Belarusian economy should be competitive in the international market as well as at home. What role can the Belarusian-Chinese economic cooperation potential play in raising competitiveness of Belarusian economy?

First and foremost, it's critical to utilize this potential to the full to upgrade Belarusian labour- and energy-intensive industries to have up-to-date manufacturing facilities. This can be done by using loans and credits as provided by the Chinese government and banks, and through attracting direct Chinese investment in joint Belarusian-Chinese ventures. This is especially relevant for our energy, light, food, timber processing industries, production of motor vehicles, household appliances, construction materials, bicycles, motorcycles, diesel fuel from rapeseed oil, high quality protein-containing food additives, ethanol from sugar beet. If we set up the production of passenger cars, household appliances, and cellulose by putting in several billions of dollars, we could import less and boost our exports by the same amount.

The second thing. It's necessary to set up at least a couple of Belarusian or Belarusian-Chinese companies in China. As yet, there's only