

Trash Collector. Well, this is a career that many will not like to opt for, and people will usually make a strange face on the mere mention of this profession as a potential career option. However, there is a different aspect about this job, as collecting cans from homes and all over a city can make you quite rich. The job is not a joke as somebody has to keep the city clean and make no jokes about it and the government does reward trash collectors generously.

Stand-in bridesmaid. When a bride doesn't have enough girlfriends she can count on a stand-in bridesmaid – an attractive lady at around the age of a bride who will line up behind the bride on her wedding. Weird job, but it gets more and more popular.

Rodeo clown. A rodeo performer works on bull riding contests. His primary job is to protect the rider from the bull after he dismounts or is bucked off, by distracting the bull and providing alternative targets for the bull to chase. Unusual job for hazardous people.

Pet psychologist. Do you love spending time with animals? Are you willing to do whatever necessary to ensure they are both healthy and happy? Interested in solving feline and canine behavior problems? Then that's a job for you!

Dog walker. The mere mention of a dog walker as a source of real money will come as a joke to many. But there are people who do earn a living out of this job. This is best suited for people who are in love with animals and don't mind walking around all the time.

Such weirdest jobs can be not so weird in the near future. Some of them are dirty, some boring, and some just plain weird, but taking a look at an array of these wacky professions can make most of us respect the normal jobs most of us have. They can also help to create more jobs, overcome unemployment and make a labour market flexible.

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HUMAN TRAFFICKING AS A PROBLEM OF THE MODERN SOCIETY

The problem of human trafficking affects the world entire. It is the fastest growing criminal industry and it takes the 3rd place after the illegal selling of drugs and weapon.

Human trafficking is the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons, by means of the threat or use of force to have control over another person, for the purpose of exploitation. Nowadays there are four main types: debt bondage, forced labour, sex trafficking and child trafficking.

If we look through the statistics provided by UN, national Interior Ministries and some non-governmental organizations we will see the terrible figures and realize that the scales of this atrocity are enormous. According to the UN report on Human Trafficking, 2.5 million people from 127 different countries are being trafficked into 137 countries around the world. Trafficking victimizes millions of people worldwide and is a lucrative crime, estimated \$32 billion a year.

About 500 crimes of human trafficking were exposed in Belarus in 2011 (Zviazda, 17.02.2012). The problem of recruiting citizens remains quite acute. According to an analysis of criminal cases, Byelorussians are taken to 30 countries of the world for sexual or labor exploitation.

Belarus has made progress to combat this kind of atrocity. Thus, in 2005 President Lukashenko proposed a Global Partnership against Slavery and Trafficking of Human Beings (BELTA, 2005). Next year the corresponding resolution (“Improving the coordination of efforts against trafficking in persons”) was adopted by the General Assembly of the UN. In 2007 International Training Center in Area of Migration and Combatting Human Trafficking was set up in Minsk.

Recently the Belarusian interior ministry’s spokesman told that our republic had been ranked as Tier Two in the State Department report, moving up one spot from Tier Three (BELTA, 22.02.2012).

But still Belarus is not the leader in anti-trafficking movement, though the government tries to combat this crime. The appropriate legislation is the basis of it. But there are some stumbling blocks. The loophole in regulation is that in the

majority of cases it's rather difficult to prove the fault of traffickers. That's why the evidences, arguments and facts have to be accurate and precise.

And what is the public attitude to the problem? What do our people think about the risk of being trafficked? Only 30% perceived the risk of being exposed to human trafficking. But human trafficking is not a problem for a certain class or group of people. For sure, very often the girls from poor families are forced into slavery. But "often" doesn't mean "always". It may happen to everyone. People, especially elderly ones, usually think, that youth go abroad just because they want nice life and easy money, these people can hardly be brought over to the point that even abroad money doesn't grow on tree. These stereotypes change the comprehension of the motives and as it sometimes follows of the problem itself.

It's a problem of Belarusian society that people don't want to pay much attention to the problems which don't concern themselves or their families.

In that case, there should be much more information provided through mass-media in the form of documentaries or talk-shows. It's necessary to create different sources of information in the Internet, where people who are going to work abroad would be able to check the details and legality of their employers or to receive a piece of advice from other people. It may be a good idea to conduct courses or seminars for people, who is going to work abroad. The government should establish social centres to help the victims get back into normal life. "At the same time we need to create the climate of hope for the victims. We need to give these young women the idea that their lives are still worth living without shame after all the desperation and hard days indoors" (Human Trafficking, 2005).

Finally we have to realize that human trafficking exists because the society has created demand for it. And most importantly " ... modern-day slavery is only occurring because we choose to ignore it" (Human Trafficking, 2005).

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ASYMMETRIC INFORMATION ON THE MARRIAGE MARKET