

Education: It's another social institution that determines the outlook for young people. We have two conflicting trends in youth education: an increasing proportion of young people with higher education and a falling share of young people with secondary education.

Economic status and living standards: One-third of all young people are unemployed, low family incomes are a great barrier to advancement. A policy to create a proper environment for a market economy can do more to improve living standards than various government support programmes. The majority prefer private enterprise and market economy with low government intervention.

Social and political activity: Young people's mistrust in key government and social institutions and dissatisfaction with their present role in the country suggests that the conflict of generations is only a part of a bigger problem of Belarusian society – a conflict of values, a division of the Belarusian society along ideological and political lines.

Looking for solutions: Young Belarusians have responded differently to their present predicament. Some have followed the path of regression, while others have taken a side turn from the path of civil development. There is also a significant number of young people who have continued to explore opportunity for personal advancement and growth.

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Данный доклад посвящается проблеме, которая, на мой взгляд, является на сегодняшний день одной из наиболее волнующих и актуальных. Решение ее жизненно необходимо для многих стран, в особенности развивающихся. Она заключается в определении и оценке того, какие изменения могут произойти в экономической и социальной жизни стран, принимающих массовые потоки беженцев. Уже более 30 лет внимание Организации Объединенных Наций привлекают страны Центральной Америки, Африки, бывшего социалистического лагеря, которые принимают тысячи людей, спасающихся от политических преследова-

ний, конфликтов, экономических кризисов и стихийных бедствий. Безусловно, такое количество беженцев воздействует как положительно, так и отрицательно на экономику принимающих стран, и неблагоприятных сторон, к сожалению, больше. Важно также учесть, что возможности стран не безграничны, не все они способны обеспечивать приют беженцам. Поэтому, лишь объединив усилия в оказании помощи людям, лишенным крова, можно разрешить экономические проблемы.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL IMPACT OF MASSIVE REFUGEE POPULATIONS ON HOST COUNTRIES

Since the first Geneva Convention adopted in 1951 the world has been changing and nowadays thousands of people are not only fleeing persecution, but also are seeking for a better life.

As far as more countries especially the developing ones became a refugee destination the impact of large refugee populations on these countries has been the subject of attention within the international community since the 1970s.

Most of the receiving countries are greatly concerned about the problem of assessment of the refugee influence on their economy. Malawi, Tanzania and Central America have already made several studies in this sphere.

The experience has shown that it's developing countries that are bearing most of the refugee burden. Thus, due to the continuous influx of refugees, Kenya has faced serious problems of unemployment among her native habitats. Nowadays Pakistan doesn't feel like opening her arms to Afghan refugees any more as she found herself under great social and economic stress. Azerbaijan experiences the lack of shelter, food and work possibilities for the newcomers.

As far as the positive sides of large refugee populations in host countries are concerned it should be noticed that some of them lack the work force. Refugees can be the source of it. Besides working and paying taxes, refugees support the local economy by purchasing goods and services. Australia has already recognized the benefits of accepting asylem seekers and nowadays opens her doors to them.

There is no doubt that refugees need our help. They are people just like us. Only having united their efforts developing and developed countries will be able to assist all of them.

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Сельское хозяйство с давних пор являлось основной отраслью экономики многих стран, в том числе и Великобритании.

Именно в этой стране сельское хозяйство является образцовым. Основанное на фермерском землевладении сельское хозяйство Великобритании является примером для многих стран.

AGRICULTURE IN GREAT BRITAIN

In old times there were one excellent proverb in Great Britain: there are three good ways of spending all your money if you have it – the first way is horse races, the most exciting way is women, but the surest and the shortest way is putting all your money into agriculture. But since that time everything has changed.

Today agriculture, one of Britain's most important industries, supplies nearly two-thirds of the country's food, directly employs about 2.5 per cent of the working population. British agriculture is efficient, for it is based on modern technology and research.

Nearly 80 per cent of the land area is used for agriculture, the rest being mountain and forest or put to urban and other uses. There are 12 million hectares under crops and grass. In the hill country, where the area of cultivated land is often small, large areas are used for rough grazing. Soils vary from the poor ones of highland Britain to the rich fertile soils of low-lying areas in the eastern and south-eastern parts of England.

Most of the land is owned by big landlords. Farmers rent the land and hire agricultural workers to cultivate it. Part of the land belongs to banks, insurance companies.

There are about 250,000 farming units, of which about a half are able to provide full-time employment for at least one person