

the USA and other developed countries. Only through skilful legal governing we can achieve effective and successful electronic commerce that would not be just a waste of electrons.

ECONOMIC TRENDS AT PRESENT-DAY STAGE

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Even within slowly growing economies, important structural shifts occur over time. These shifts often result from regional and even nationwide changes in production, consumption and technology. Analyzing these shifts can help identify prospects for future growth.

The primary challenge is providing the educational skills needed to train the work force to meet the changing needs of business in an Internet economy.

As incomes grow, more and more is spent on health care. As populations age, more and more is spent on health care. The increasing technological sophistication of health care, while improving the effectiveness of health care also drives up costs. Since health care is a service that most often must be administered by trained professionals on a one-on-one basis, the movement of technological innovations to lower personnel requirements—a bi-product of technology seen in many other industries—has not been as broadly felt in health care. As a result, the demand for health care services has risen rapidly over the past 20 years.

The second fast growing industry is business services. This is largely the result of a long-term reorganization of many existing businesses that increasingly rely on outsourcing. In the case of copy machine repair, or training personnel to use new computer programs, outsourcing is driven by increasing technological sophistication as specially trained workers are needed to operate equipment. Increased use of contract workers that may replace full-time employees is direct outsourcing and drives the growth of business services employment because some of these contract workers are provided through temporary help agencies.

The third rapidly growing sector is state government employment. This largely reflects the growing prison facilities in the region, state tourism facilities and growth at state institutions of higher education.

The third and fourth fast growing sectors both reflect the same influence-increasing wealth. With rising incomes consumers can spend more on personal services and have more leisure time—or at least more money to spend on leisure and entertainment. Rising real incomes are behind many of the gains in the entertainment, tourism and personal services industries.

There is a continued shift toward expenditures on consumer services such as restaurants, health services, and amusement expenditures. Many of the industries supplying these services employ a large number of people, so even modest growth in the demand for these industries can result in some sizeable employment growth.

Some parts of the sector, such as computer programming and data processing, have

been strong employment growth sectors throughout the last 20 years and will likely continue to be strong sources of growth.

A ranking of industries by their likely growth rate at present-day stage follows. More technical, higher skilled workers are needed in these jobs. Topping this list of high-growth industries are computer and data processing services, followed closely by communications, research and testing services, management and public relations, health care, legal services, educational services and engineering services—all industries relying on a well-trained, highly educated work force.

Fastest Growing Industries are:

1. Computer and Data Processing Services;
2. Communications;
3. Research and Testing Services;
4. Management and Public Relations;
5. Health Services;
6. Residential Care;
7. Agricultural Services;
8. Educational Services;
9. Personnel Supply Services;
10. Legal Services;
11. Amusement and Recreation Services;
12. Private Households;
13. Commercial Sports;
14. Engineering and Architectural Services;
15. Fabricated Structural Metal Products;

The importance of education and the need for work force training is probably best seen when looking at how this projected industrial growth translates into occupational change. This list tends to be dominated by occupations that employ a lot of people at the start of the forecast period, and grow moderately thereafter.

In some cases expected rapid growth rates in smaller occupational categories will drive large occupational growth, as is the case with computer scientists.

MANAGEMENT'S ROLE AND DESIGN-MAKING

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Our society is made up of all kinds of organisations, such as companies, government department, unions, hospitals, schools, libraries and the like/ they are essential to our existence, helping to create our standard of living and our quality of life. In all these organisations, there are people carrying out the work of a manager although they do not have that title. The vice - chancellor of a university, the president of a students' union or a chief librarian are all managers. They have a responsibility to use