

ру через механизм страхования, что будет способствовать развитию в Беларуси сферы имущественного страхования, рынка страховых услуг в целом, а в конечном итоге – развитию всей экономики страны.

ECOLOGY IN OUR HANDS

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The Earth is the only planet in our solar system where life exists: blue rivers, lakes, seas and oceans, high snowy mountains, green forests and fields. Our planet is wonderful. Since ancient times a man has tried to make his life easier. He invented machines and instruments, chemical and atomic power. Today these inventions pollute the world we live in. Cars and factories pollute the air we use. The fume also destroys the ozone layer which protects the Earth from dangerous sun light.

Only city dwellers can improve ecological situation in a city. This is the opinion of inhabitants of Brest, they shared during a sociological poll. The research on problems of ecology was provided by city branch of Fund of Lutskevich brothers.

Among other typical ecological problems plenty of waste in the streets was put on the first place. The inhabitants of Brest are also disturbed with air pollution by exhaust gases and with quality of water in pipelines. Respondents have marked absence of places for walking with dogs, a plenty of homeless, and the problem of trash burning. Almost 90% of city dwellers consider that the state of the environment badly influences health.

Among the questions there was the question: „Who is capable to influence the environment?“. Only 9,3% of respondents consider that public organizations are able to do it. Among those people who are older than 50 confidence in public organizations is higher than among the youth. Almost half of all adult respondents marked possible results of the activity of public initiatives and organizations. In opinion of the townspeople, first of all, they themselves can influence the situation (34,4%), the city executive committee and ecological inspection (28,8), heads of the industrial enterprises (19,5%). Besides the city dwellers have noted the necessity of appropriate financing of ecological programs.

Really, there are many problems connected with ecology in Brest. Some firms are in downtown center because of the absence of a master –

plan of city construction. The most part of city dwellers live in a sanitary zone of the railway. No measures on protection from noise and chemical pollution from a railway transport are carried out. Till now there are no maps of noise and electromagnetic pollution of the city. There are no data on electromagnetic influence of military objects, one of the most acute ones. The townspeople pay only the sixth part from actual cost of processing of waste products, and the state pays all the rest, and pays badly.

Another ecological problem is deforestation. It kills animals, changes the climate and ecosystem in the world.

But today people are concerned with threat of nuclear power. Chernobyl disaster has badly affected Belarus.

Now there are various organizations in Europe and America which actively work above protection of the nature from harm. They want to stop harm which is done by the person to the nature as a result of nuclear tests and throwing of poisonous waste products in the seas and rivers. If we want our children to live in the world we live in, we should learn how to protect water, air and the land from pollution.

ОСОБЕННОСТИ БЕЗРАБОТИЦЫ В РЕСПУБЛИКЕ БЕЛАРУСЬ

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В условиях структурной перестройки, осуществляемой в РБ в последнее десятилетие, часть населения страны оказалась лишенной возможности заниматься оплачиваемой трудовой деятельностью, что вызвало появление такого социального и экономического явления, как безработица.

Уровень безработицы в стране может быть определен двумя способами: либо как отношение числа официально зарегистрированных к численности экономически активного населения страны (региона, населенного пункта), либо как отношение числа безработных к количеству трудоспособного населения, находящегося в трудоспособном возрасте.

По данным Министерства статистики и анализа РБ, уровень безработицы на 01.01.2003 г. составлял 3 % к численности экономически