

into the education system, explain to the society how important it is to have access to it and to be able to use it. Only with the joint development of society and informatization it is possible to avoid the problems mentioned above.

V. Fizner

В. В. Фицнер

БГСХА (Горки)

Научный руководитель И. В. Осипова

PROBLEMS OF AGRARIAN ECONOMY OF BELARUS

ПРОБЛЕМЫ АГРАРНОЙ ЭКОНОМИКИ БЕЛАРУСИ

At the present stage of economic development of the Republic of Belarus in the field of agro-industrial complex there is a number of problems which are still insufficiently studied. The agro-industrial complex of the Republic of Belarus is the object of research.

The following tasks are set by the author: to consider the current state of agro-industrial complex of the Republic of Belarus; to reveal its problems; to offer possible solutions of the development of agro-industrial complex. To look into the current state of agrarian economy in Belarus a number of articles on the problem were reviewed, analyzed and systemized.

Large Belarusian state farms don't have enough cooperation and the possibility of decision-making at the local level. Low earnings reflect their work. Critics of modern collective farms consider agricultural policy outdated. Even considerable state subsidies aren't enough to ensure its effective functioning. About 1/6 of collective farms of Belarus sustain the losses exceeding the amounts of investments. Despite all the investments, agricultural enterprises lack for labor force and appropriate technical equipment.

The agro-industrial complex of the Republic of Belarus is uniting branches of national economy – agriculture, feed-stuff processing, consumer goods processing. Its main task is the steady and dynamic growth of agricultural production and the maximum satisfaction of population in food and consumer goods. Now the agro-industrial complex is urged to deliver agricultural products to the markets and to ensure food safety of the country. The share of rural population is quickly reducing. It is connected with a lower level of compensation and extremely limited alternative opportunities of employment in agriculture in rural areas. Changes in dynamics and structure of foreign trade are caused generally by fluctuations of the world prices for raw materials and changes of external demand.

One of the most important problems of agriculture is outdated material and technical resources. Despite billions of investments into the development of agricultural organizations, the share of unprofitable organizations grows every year. Experts see the reason of the problems in agriculture of Belarus in the lack of privatization. In addition, the government refuses to grant the right of private property for the land.

The second problem is a big share of the debts of agricultural enterprises. According to most of experts, it is impossible to adapt the existing agricultural enterprises to market economy.

One of the biggest problems of the development of agrarian sector today is that all decrees and resolutions are worked out in Minsk, which is far from the land. The lack of complex reforms slows down the development of the country in general and doesn't allow to accumulate money properly.

It is also possible to solve the following problems in the development of agro-industrial complex: a high share of public sector in agrarian economics; a small amount of large cooperative and integration structures; low state support of agro-industrial complex; reduction of cultivated areas; the decline in production caused by the shortage of money; a high share of import and a low share of export.

Now the Government of the Republic of Belarus tries to improve the condition of agro-industrial complex. The State program of the development of agrarian business in the Republic of Belarus for 2016-2020 has been created for this purpose. However, it isn't enough. For the solution of the problems it is necessary to do the following: to carry out privatization of agricultural enterprises; to produce goods with the trade brands recognized abroad; to pursue technological, investment and personnel policy, reducing thus costs of the equipment; to create conditions for the exchange of technologies, advanced experience; to stimulate the increase of production.

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Misaki Furusawa

Мисаки Фурасава

Университет Мейсей (Токио, Япония)

THE MEANING OF STUDY ABROAD FOR MEISEI STUDENTS FROM AN ECOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVE

ЗНАЧЕНИЕ ОБУЧЕНИЯ ЗА РУБЕЖОМ ДЛЯ СТУДЕНТОВ УНИВЕРСИТЕТА МЕЙСЕЙ С ЭКОЛОГИЧЕСКОЙ ТОЧКИ ЗРЕНИЯ

This study investigates how students recognize their study abroad experiences from an ecological perspective. Traditionally, learning is regarded as step by step process from the basics to the advanced level. However, Van Lier (2000) argued that human's learning is based on environment and relationships in terms of ecological perspectives. This study adopted the notions of affordance (van Lier, 2000) and investment (Norton, 2000). The study is based on the analysis of recorded stories from 4 participants who have experience of studying abroad. This material has been gained for 4 years. The research examines what learning provides in the mutual relationship of affordance and investment.

The data show that participants had in ideal model such as their senior students; also, studying abroad affords lots of unexpected situations and relationships. In other words, there are lots of gaps between expectation and reality. Thus, the participants gained various learning in terms of discovering new sense of value and improving the ability of accommodation.

Therefore, this study illustrates that studying abroad is a valuable opportunity where students are able to acquire a lot of practical skills in a wide variety of learning situations.