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LABOR OUTFLOW FROM BELARUS

ОТТОК РАБОЧЕЙ СИЛЫ ИЗ БЕЛАРУСИ

The aim of this research is the elicitation of reasons and aftermath of labor outflow from Belarus to foreign countries. It's becoming a crucial problem for our country, because school leavers and university graduates prefer to continue their studies abroad or start working abroad, so to continue their lives in a chosen country. The practical aim is to take into consideration the existence of the problem and create the most efficient solution.

According to the Head of representative offices of International Organization of Migration Zeinal Hajiev, statistics counts only officially registered people, who came to register by themselves. It means that statistics of host countries is fuller then the statistics of the Republic of Belarus.

Having conducted a little research, I can conclude that over the past five years the range of host countries doubled. In the 2000s citizens preferred to migrate to neighbour countries, but growing connections between Belarus and EU and also some western countries give the opportunity to find employment in any country you wish. Besides, there are a lot of socio-economic reasons for the labor outflow boost. Thanks to the spread of IT technologies and the Internet, it is easy enough to collect people's opinions and stories on finding employment in other countries.

As the first and the main reason for their choice, people usually name the low standart of living in Belarus. They say that the correlation between salaries and prices is unacceptable. It could have happened, because of the inflation growth and the third denomination. In the opinion of the respondents, the majority of people can only survive but not live a happy life.

The second reason, but not less important, is the impossibility of realization of their inner potential. Qualified personnel receive low salaries, while blue-collars are always in need. This situation started with the migration after the USSR collapsed. In my opinion, globalization could be a reason for empty work places of blue-collars, because young people take the US and Europe as an example and think that such job is neither important nor respectful.

However, I could add, that in this very moment open job vacancies are filled with labor migrants from eastern countries, which are the main type of people migrating to Belarus.

Beside this reasons, respondents name the following:

- Soviet remnants
- disrespectful attitude to personnel
- the desire to get work experience abroad
- the desire to change the daily routine

This reasons aren't decisive, but people admit that these four made a point in their decision-making too.

By statistical calculations youngsters are mostly going to the west (in the first place to Poland, because of the opportunity to get a Pole card), adults are going to the east, senior citizens are coming back to homeland.

Current situation can affect the Republic of Belarus both positively and negatively.

Some Belarusian annalists offer to consider the positive effects of labor migration. In their opinion, for some spheres the outflow of personnel isn't an issue. It helps to decrease the level of unemployment in Belarus. For instance, in case of carrying out some structure reforms and forced dismissal of personnel, the labor outflow could decrease the pressure on the economy. Besides, labor migration enables the inflow of currency in the forms of money transactions.

There are other opinions though. For example, a political scientist Eugene Praygerman thinks that the main aftermath of labor outflow is "the leak of brains". The most creative and talented citizens find employment in other countries, which leads to Belarusian image deterioration on the world arena and decrease of innovations in every sphere of economics. Also, migrants from other countries fill the workplaces of Belarusian people, so that our national population size decreases.

At the moment, the question of the labor outflow from Belarus is the most urgent. More and more people start considering the opportunities of working abroad, and the economy of Belarus isn't in the best condition. In my opinion, current situation is a serious signal for the government to start creating more pleasant working conditions, liberalize private business and attract foreign companies in our economy with the aim of creating new, perspective work places.

It can be hoped that the acknowledgement of the problem of losing personnel will be a boost to work relations regulation and will lead to changes in providing better opportunities for young people.

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A COMMON-LAW MARRIAGE

ГРАЖДАНСКИЙ БРАК

Since ancient times a marriage is a union between two people that gives rise to the rights and responsibilities of both partners towards each other and to their children.

That's a relevant and easily imaginable situation when you would like to change up a new life stage with the partner you love, beyond any doubt, but you're not completely sure if having this mutual feeling is enough to get married officially and finally declare your decision to all the relatives and friends. In addition, you hesitate if you really want to bind yourself over official marriage responsibilities. Thus, the relevance of our scientific research is obvious, and it's really important to find the solution to this problem for Belarusian couples and filling the gap in our legislation concerning unregistered relations. So, the subject of our investigation is the legal basis of a common-law marriage, a non-official marriage in Belarus. The object of our research is a relationship, which is officially unregistered in the particular state establishments. To run on the object, we set the goal to provide legal guarantees to both partners in a common-law marriage. Based on the goal of our research, we set the following tasks: to formulate an exact definition of this kind of relationship based on the already existing marriage legislation, to regulate the questions of upbringing children born in a common-law marriage.

The definition of a common-law marriage isn't given by any legislative act in Belarus and a lot of people equate a common-law marriage and a cohabitation, but it's not the same. A cohabitation means the living of two people together, it can last several days, while a marriage is a more stable form of relations when people are bound not only by living together, but also by jointly acquired property. The notion of a common-law marriage first appeared in the Netherlands in the 16th century and was introduced in 1580 by the government of the States of Holland and West Friesland.