

donation or just tell your friends about Kalilaska and share posts from their instagram.

One more point is that Kalilaska helps to change people's lifestyle: the project aims at making people think carefully if they really need something, they are going to buy.

In addition to the above-mentioned facts, Kalilaska arranges various campaigns and collaborates with commercial organisations. Thus, one year ago the shelf of unnecessary things was opened in the shopping center galleria. It was collaboration of Kalilaska and marcformel. The idea is simple: you bring unnecessary clothes to marcformel shop and get a discount on purchase of new clothes, and clothes you've brought is send to people in need.

Or, for example, Kalilaska was collecting masks for Pukhovichsky psychoneurological boarding school this spring and packing school bags for factory striker's children, as they could have had financial problems this August.

Summing up, Kalilaska has numerous functions: charity work, fighting the overproduction, encouraging to start a conscious lifestyle. In addition, it gives people a great opportunity to tidy up their houses and get some cheap things. Also this organisation works on its own and doesn't get any financial support from government.

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COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF VOLUNTEERING IN BELARUS AND GERMANY

Сравнительный анализ волонтерства в Беларуси и Германии

The purpose of my research is to compare volunteering in Belarus and Germany. The comparative analysis was performed according to the following criteria: types of volunteering in both countries; quantity of people interested in volunteering; purposes of volunteering; importance of volunteering experience in the job seeking process.

Students, university teachers, and people of various professions participate in the volunteer movement. The financial state of volunteers plays little or no role in their desire to help: many are quite well-off and respectable, but they prefer to spend their time off-work actively creating. Volunteer camps are of various types: environmental, archaeological, restoration, repair, agricultural, social, and others.

As for Germany, there are numerous organizations that support the volunteer movement. The most common national volunteer programs in Germany are: Federal volunteer activities (*Bundesfreiwilligendienst*), Voluntary social year (*Freiwilliges Soziales Jahr*), Voluntary environmental year (*Freiwilliges Ökologisches Jahr*), Volunteer camps (*Workcamps*). There are also international volunteer organizations: International volunteer youth activities (*Internationaler Jugendfreiwilligendienst*), Volunteer activities Weltwärts (*Weltwärts*).

In Germany, volunteering has legal support: there is a law on the "social year", i.e. after graduating from high school, a young person can engage in social work for one year. This experience is of great importance in the job seeking process. Three-quarters of all potential volunteers in Germany are women, and about 15% are retired. Working people make up less than 20 %, while schoolchildren and students make up just over 5%. More than half of the volunteers are unemployed. It is noted that one of the motives of volunteers is to search for new opportunities for further employment, reorientation in the labour market.

Voluntary workers are usually provided with housing, food and social security, and they receive pocket money, the amount of which depends on the program.

As far as Belarus is concerned, volunteer activity has become quite widespread recently. There are hundreds of movements – both small regional and large scale ones with the Republican status. However, there is no single law that would regulate this area in the country. The most common volunteer organizations are: The Belarusian Republican Youth Union, the Youth Voluntary Labor League, the Association of UNESCO clubs, the Belarusian Red Cross Society, Good here, Fialta, the search and rescue team "Angel», the Belarusian children's hospice. The main activities in Belarus are: assistance to patients, helping old people, helping orphans, prevention of diseases, promotion of a healthy lifestyle, international cultural projects, help in organizing sport events.

There are more than 76 thousand volunteers among young people in Belarus. The conducted survey revealed that Belarusian students know little about volunteering, but a lot of them want to participate in this sphere in the future. Ecological kind of volunteering and donorship proved to be the most well-known directions – 51,5 % of the respondents know about it. They are also aware of social volunteering (45,5%), sport volunteering (30,3%), helping old people, animals and some other kinds (12%). For 81,8% of the interviewed, volunteering means gratuitous aid and personal experience, for 63,6% it is new meetings and communication, for 51,5% it is a good deed, for 24,2% – opportunity to get a job, for 33,3% – learning foreign languages. The overwhelming majority (90,9%) want to be volunteer in the future. That proves the importance of this topic for further research.

Obviously, in Germany this sphere is large and well developed. Belarus pursue the goal to make volunteering life more diverse. Despite the differences between the degree of development of volunteerism in these two countries, they are strongly linked by their focus on helping those who need it.