

СЕКЦИЯ «ЭКОНОМИКА, ПРАВО, СОЦИОЛОГИЯ»

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COMPARATIVE CHARACTERISTICS OF PRACTICES FOR YOUNG PEOPLE OF UKRAINE AND CHINA

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It should be noted that the issue of the social status of young people in China is important. This question cannot be separated from the solution of global economic issues. Before the beginning of the economic reform, in the early 80s, more than 250 million people (more than 25% of the country's population) lived behind the "poverty line". In the 80s in the cities, there was still a card system strictly limiting the consumption of basic goods – products, clothing, and shoes. The average salary of a worker and an employee was about 60 yuan per month. In the village the average being positioned income was only 138 yuan a year. The average size of living space per person was no more than 8 sq.m. in the village and less than 6 sq.m in the city. The limit of every Chinese family's dreams was the purchase of four main commodities – "three spinning and one sounding" (San Zhuan and Sheng) – a bicycle, a sewing machine, a fan and a radio receiver. Back in the 1980s, in the cities of China, for the entire street block there was one telephone with a person on duty, one television for one student dormitory. Virtually the entire population of the country was dressed in blue and green cotton jackets and trousers, sewn from cotton fabric stamps. The living standards of the China population grew particularly noticeably during the 12th Five-Year Plan (2011-2015). In particular, in 2010, per capita income in cities amounted to 19,109 thousand yuan (3 thousand dollars) and in the villages – 5. 919 thousand yuan (970 dollars). Since the mid 80s the last century, the Chinese government began to implement a special program: "7-year-old plan to get rid of poverty

of 80 million people (1994-2000 years).", "Program of development of the Chinese tree and not getting rid of her poverty (2001-2010years) ", it was extended for 2011-2020. The elimination of poverty involves political attitudes and measures to develop poor rural areas. Namely: in the distribution of financial support, to focus on the poor regions, to put them on a priority place; step up efforts to combat poverty. These efforts included measures such as abolishing the agricultural tax that has existed in China for 2,600 years; privileges for the purpose of increasing the education of the rural population (exemption of pupils from poor families from paying textbooks and other expenses, living allowances to students of boarding schools); in the formation of a rural cooperative medical care system of a new type and a rural old-age insurance system with Funding from the center provided great support to the backward counties in the western and central regions of the country. All measures to combat poverty in China pursue one goal – to achieve by 2020 a twofold increase in household incomes compared to 2010. Electronic commerce has not only made it possible for many villagers to get rich. She really raised the standard of living in a single village. For example, Yang Yuxiang hired more than 40 workers from among their own villagers. Previously, many of them worked in the field, and in their free time from agricultural work, majiang played cards as well. Wang Yang Yixiang, these people earn a few thousand yuan a month, no less than urban white-collar workers. In addition, with the increase in the number of online stores of the express delivery campaign, additional items were opened in the village nearest to the village. Electronic commerce attracts many young villagers. They return to their villages from cities and begin to deal with the internet- trade. Internet shopping helped many villagers out of poverty. The local government even has opened a special office of electronic business yesterday to help farmers who want to open an online store and get registered in the Chamber of Industry and Commerce, or to obtain the necessary consultations. Local National Government organized for rural entrepreneurs themed lectures by inviting experts to read the free lectures to interested persons could get the necessary skills with Computer Intermediate location, to get acquainted with the methodology of successful marketing.

At the moment, most of the population of Ukraine hopes on the prosperity of this country are placed on the younger generation. But what is the modern youth like? In general, 80% of young people want to become

successful and powerful without doing anything for it. The remaining 20% are active and pay attention to spiritual and national values. The driving force of the society has always been, is and will be in the minority of the population. It is necessary to note a very important role that young people play in the processes of economic, sociopolitical and spiritual-cultural development of any state and society. Being successors of state traditions, norms of culture and morality, young people can be one of the most active social groups and be at the forefront of domestic state policy under favorable conditions. The youth performs the functions of public control over the actions of the authorities. For this reason, many political parties create youth organizations and party schools, where they pay a lot of attention to upbringing and formation of young party cadres as future successors. At the present stage of state development, young people have unwittingly become the 'hostages' of the unfavorable combination of several key factors that make it impossible to move from discussion to practical problem solving. Firstly, it is the economic situation in Ukraine. Secondly, a permanent socio-political crisis. And, thirdly, the spiritual and cultural crisis, which makes unambiguous historical and personal self-identification impossible.

Thus, the national youth policy in Ukraine requires immediate reform and strategic rethinking. Key priorities should include: creation of qualitatively new systems and approaches in education, taking into account global development trends and the situation on the domestic labour market where millions of young professionals remain unclaimed;

providing graduates with the first job in their specialty; continued financing of youth housing loan programs; overcoming social exclusion of young people, involving them in the socio-economic and political processes in the state and society through participation in local government and self-organization; active promotion and promotion of a healthy lifestyle, dominance of spiritual values over consumer and material culture; ability to realize and satisfy economic, social and cultural interests and needs of youth. Unification of efforts of numerous youth organizations, associations and movements can become a significant consolidating factor in the implementation of the above initiatives. The pragmatic national youth policy will allow fulfilling state obligations effectively, help to overcome social apathy, and will enable young people to feel necessary for the society.