

творении общегосударственных и территориальных социальных потребностей.

3. Система минимальных государственных гарантий в области оплаты труда, направленная на защиту заработной платы от имманентных негативов рыночной экономики.
4. Мощная и разветвленная информационная система, дающая работникам и работодателям объективную и полную информацию о цене функционирующей рабочей силы в самых всевозможных разрезах (по профессиям, разрядам, отраслям экономики, территориям и т.п.)

Каждая из этих четырех подсистем единого механизма рыночного регулирования заработной платы находится, по сути, в зародышевом состоянии, и предстоит колоссальная работа по их развитию. Речь идет о нацеливании реформационного курса на рост благосостояния работающих при одновременном активном воздействии на повышение эффективности деятельности новых собственников предприятий, а также на создание более благоприятных условий для социального обеспечения нетрудоспособных.

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THE MAIN DIRECTIONS OF RESOLVING SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC, TERRITORIAL AND PLANNING PROBLEMS BOUND UP WITH THE REHABILITATION OF THE BELARUS REGIONS DAMAGED BY RADIATION

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One of the aims of the state town building policy of the Republic of Belarus for the time being is to provide safe conditions of life for the population and to form a favorable environment on the territories damaged by radiation

after Chernobyl catastrophe. Despite the realized large-scale defense, proceedings aimed to minimize ecological, economical, and social consequences of the accident, as well as social and economical problems which provoked in their turn a transformation of territorial and planning structure of regional systems of the population redistribution, were not only resolved but instead of that aggravated.

The main social and economic problems are:

- substantial decrease of the economic potential of the radioactively damaged regions as a result of the loss of considerable part of the resources (human, natural, material and technical);
- unfavorable demographic structure of the population (the low birth-rate, the high percent of pensioners and low percent of the able-bodied people) which considerably complicates the functioning of the social and manufacturing life-support systems;
- deficit of high experienced workers and a surplus of the unskilled workers which reduces possibilities to use the existing economic potential;
- uneven location of the objects of public services that creates disproportion in providing of different kind of service for the population;
- deficit of the territories and place for the recreation and sanitation in the time of a high necessity of sanitation on ecologically safe natural places;
- insufficiently grounded distribution of investments;
- territorial and branch irregularity of the programs of economic development that decreases their results efficiency.

The main territorial and planning problems are:

- transformation of the systems of redistribution after settling of the population out of the territories polluted by radiation, it provoked some disproportion in conditions of vital activity of the population;
- change of access to the central settlements, their role and place in system of redistribution of population that decreased the rate of provision of the public services for the population;
- change of the system of utilization of polluted lands (transfer of the part of agricultural lands to the state forest fund and others), which changed planning and functioning scheme of division lands into zones in some areas;
- change of conditions of the natural and recreation territories guard and utilization that provoked an upset of the planning structure of natural and ecological frame of the territory;

- creation of vast depopulated zones and territories with a low quantity of population, the total decrease of the density of population that created the problem of the rational use of the territorial resources.

A modern period of the overcoming the consequences of the Chernobyl catastrophe is determined as a regenerating one, and it means that side by side with measures of defense against the radiation, the rehabilitation measures aimed to modernize the environment of the vital activity of population. The main directions of resolving the existing social and economic as well as territorial and planning problems of the rehabilitation on the polluted regions in Belarus, where according to medicine people can leave are as follows:

Elaboration of a prognosis and a long term program aimed to form a stable environment for the people on the territories damaged by radiation which must be based on results of medical and radiological valuation of the remote consequences of the catastrophe on the health of people.

Formation of full fledged systems of people distribution with the central settlements of different level providing for the population the best conditions of access and developed system of objects of medical, cultural, municipal, transport services, as well as education and trade.

Formation of a basis net of redistribution of people with a concentration of the population along the main communication corridors and in zones of influence of central cities taking into consideration the existing and coming in future losses of the population.

Elaboration and effectuation of the proceedings favoring the activation of economical and social development is to train the population for new forms and methods of operational activity in conditions of market taking into consideration unfavorable ecological conditions; to train the local administration for effective forms of management, for the capacity to take decisions and to create economic advantages for the development of business undertakings and so on.

A stable functioning and development of settlements and territories suffered from Chernobyl catastrophe is possible only in case of a complex method considering social and economic, ecological, natural and landscape, and especially town building conditions.

Thus, the resolving of complex town building proceedings having a rehabilitation character and aimed to modernize the systems of redistribution of

population from the areas damaged by radiation will give the possibility to improve the conditions of vital activity of people, to create safe conditions of life and more favorable situation for a successive elimination of social and economic, territorial and planning problems.

СТАБИЛИЗАЦИЯ КАЧЕСТВА ЖИЗНИ НАСЕЛЕНИЯ В РЕСПУБЛИКЕ БЕЛАРУСЬ

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В 1990 году в Республике Беларусь валовой внутренний продукт на душу населения составлял 3 340 долларов США, а уровень бедности составлял всего лишь 1 %. К 1995 году данные показатели существенно изменились: валовой внутренний продукт на душу населения уменьшился до 1280 долларов, а уровень бедности возрос до 25 %.

Таким образом, существенно снизились уровень и качество жизни населения. В связи с этим в настоящее время возрастает актуальность трех основных проблем, решения которых позволит стабилизировать и уровень и качество жизни населения в Республике Беларусь:

- 1) продолжение спада экономики и снижения доходов населения;
- 2) растущие бедность и неравенство;
- 3) неэффективные и неадресные расходы на социальную защиту населения.

Так как основная причина дестабилизации качества жизни населения в Республике Беларусь вызвана экономическим спадом, в первую очередь необходимо решать проблему экономической стабилизации и роста.

Главный аспект решения данной проблемы - установка конъюнктурного ценообразования на все товары и услуги. В настоящее время цены на социально значимые товары и услуги (продовольственные товары, жилье, коммунальные услуги) на 30 - 50 % ниже уровня реальных затрат на их производство с целью защиты неимущих слоев населения. Но данных контроль ценообразования государством приводит к искажению ценообразования и тормозит развитие рыночного механизма, стимулирует нерациональное использование ресурсов, приводит к