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EDUCATION AS A FACTOR OF ENSURING SOCIAL-ECONOMIC AND HUMANITARIAN SECURITY OF THE BELARUSIAN SOCIETY

In the context of the problems that the Belarusian society is currently facing, questions about man, human capital in a changing world are very urgent. Along with health, education, professional competencies, intellectual and spiritual culture of citizens is the most important prerequisite for the sustainable development of our society and state. Self-affirmation and self-realization of the individual, his material and social well-being are primarily associated with work. At the same time, the problem of employment is becoming one of the most acute today. It is due to the objective trend in the development of the modern economy - digitalization, the widespread introduction of artificial intelligence systems, robotics, the rapid formation of a “third nature” – virtual reality. The time is not far off when many of today’s professional occupations will die out as unnecessary. At the World Economic Forum (Davos, 2020), a figure was announced according to which in the coming decades there will be from 9 to 50% of all jobs have been automated, which will lead to the release of hundreds of millions of people employed in various sectors of the economy. The space of mechanical and routine work is steadily shrinking. Algorithms (artificial intelligence), robots and automata, following the sphere of production, “occupy” the spheres of transport, services, banking, and, in the future, medicine and, possibly, education. This will happen everywhere, in all industries where the efficiency of using robots will be higher and costs will be lower. Moreover, it is possible that this process will become a landslide at some point. In this regard, one can hear: they say this has already happened in history. New jobs, professions, activities, forms of communication and leisure activities will arise. However, today the situation is fundamentally different. The disappearance of jobs cannot be compensated for by new vacancies in the emerging sparsely populated economy. In the conditions of the growing wave of technological innovations, “superfluous” workers will simply have nowhere to move horizontally. And the question of retraining and requalification is not a technical question at all. And “vertical” involves retraining and requalification. However, this option is by no means simple and easily feasible. You need to be able to study, like any other serious business in the world. And, in addition, cognitive abilities (like any other) people are different. The digital economy increases the entry barrier to skilled labor. Not everyone can

overcome it. The remaining niches of labor, which are not yet amenable to automation and require only basic professional knowledge and skills, cannot be incentives for employees to increase their intellectual culture and desire for professional and personal growth. Higher education is not a guarantee of professional success either. Currently, in most countries, funding continues from state budgets for the training of specialists whose skills are no longer in demand or are redundant in the labor market. Thus, among the entire employed population of the Republic of Belarus, only 62.1% of citizens perform work corresponding to their education and qualifications. If we concretize what has been said, 68.7% of people with higher education work in the specialty, 51.5% – with specialized secondary education, 54.5% – amenable with vocational training. In other words, 30% of university graduates perform work either below their specialty, or not related to it at all. The corresponding indicators for the category of persons with secondary specialized education is 45.4%, vocational and technical education – about 42%. The problem of ensuring the socio-economic and humanitarian security of the country should be considered from a more general perspective as well. In light of the above, the old pedagogical question “who, what, and how to teach today” is of particular relevance. If the education system, as one often hears, is the territory of “advanced development”, then the problem of a person, his cultivation in the “horizon of personality” (V. Bybler) should be as important a task for this “territory” as digital and intellectual technologies, artificial intelligence and intellectualization of education.

Annotation. The article deals with a complex of problems related to the transformation of the Belarusian society. The points of the desynchronization of education with the needs of the labor market are emphasized. The importance of humanitarian education in our country in the context of modern challenges is emphasized. The thesis about the need for the formation and enrichment of competitive human capital as a constant to ensure the sovereignty of the Belarusian society is substantiated.

Keywords: employment, humanitarian security, education, upbringing.