

# Education and work abroad

Many young professionals in search of their professional applications, though prior knowledge, resort to academic mobility and labour migration. Although this is a source of valuable experience, but also a promotion of "washout young brains" of our country.

Statistical account those who go to foreign education, unfortunately, does not exist, because students are not required to register at the consular section of the country. Some data can be obtained as a result of special research by the Ministry of education and science in 2006, in accordance with him, studied abroad, approximately 35 thousand people. Today, a growing number of young workers abroad. The core group of labor migrants in the age of 17-27 years. Causes excitement that young people who received higher education at the expense of the budget of the country and who have high professional skills, are leaving to work abroad and do not realize themselves in the profession, and, returning subsequently to his homeland, losing to the previously received the intellectual base and the level of health [browse this site](#).

The total number of migrants, only 15% of the work legally. The main reason is the lack of recognition of diplomas abroad, because our experts without additional training can't get a job with a degree. It should also be noted that only 31.2% of young people speak foreign language.

In recent years among young people are increasingly gaining popularity and other legal methods of obtaining foreign experience. So, there are a large number of programs of international internships and exchange programs in the US, EU and India. And although they are the source of a lot of experience, yet in connection with the low standard of living in our country and the attempts of developed countries to concentrate the maximum number of highly skilled workers on its territory, this phenomenon has negative consequences, because about 10-15% of young people there, despite the illegal status. Fostering the development of innovative potential and its practical use in entrepreneurship shall be carried out as in the individual interests of young people and the public taking into account market relations. One of these methods may be the proliferation of business incubators; incubation that have entered into a certain practice mainly on the basis of Universities.

The effectiveness of such structures confirmed by statistics, because for three years of work in the real market environment survives only 14-30% of newly established small enterprises, whereas in business incubator, this number increases significantly and becomes 85-86%. Effective solution to the problem of investing in a young business may be to involve private investors; the "business angels". In addition to Finance, they bring to the company experience in the field of its activities, managerial skills, and their connections. The disadvantage of working with business angels is that they sometimes in exchange for investments require a 90% stake in the new enterprise. However, the European experience proved that the organization of business angel networks is one of the most effective solutions.

Wide distribution in the country purchased the state system of incentives for the development of new ideas in social projects and support of entrepreneurship among young people. This mechanism works through the provision of authorities at various levels of government on a competitive basis for various grants to young innovators who are developing promising business projects. However, the sums of public money are usually insufficient to start a business (even the winner), success in the competition have the low-profit social projects in the management system of such programs. There is a high risk of corruption, the number of grants does not correspond to the number of promising ideas, etc. Thus, it is necessary to configure a more transparent system of competitive programs and increase the number and size of receive state grants.

A modern system of formation of innovative potential of youth for development of youth entrepreneurship determine: the state of development of our state, which determines the environment in the country.

Level of material security of the majority of citizens, which does not allow sufficiently to form the innovative potential of youth at the level of developed European countries.

A General system of secondary and higher education, which calls for further rethinking.