NEW CHALLENGES FOR ICT SKILLS IN THE REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA

ICT skills became in our days a need and a must. IT is an international aspect. Developing professional skills in ICT is a key factor that determines the development of the ICT sector from Moldova. Moldova is still facing with the problem of insufficient trained workers in IT field.

Keywords. ICT skills; Information and communications technology; Moldova; IT field; education.

Introduction. Many countries are reporting difficulties in creating sufficient numbers of workers with the right skills in the right place at the right time. The issue is open for the Republic of Moldova, too. Even if during last years Moldova has good indicators of ICT development, including ICT market - a lot of foreign companies invest in IT business in Moldova. On the other hand, employers are warning that graduates are not adequately prepared for the labor market.
International experience regarding ICT skills. Obtaining adequate quantities of workers with the right e-skills is proving to be a challenge across the world. In Europe it is estimated that there will be an ICT skills gap within Europe of up to 1.3 M practitioners by 2020. In Canada it is widely acknowledged that it is becoming increasingly difficult to recruit for a variety of critical ICT occupations – from entry level to seasoned. USA states that, unlike the fiscal cliff where they are still peering over the edge, they careened over the “IT Skills Cliff” some years ago as the economy digitalized, mobilized and further “technologized” and their IT skilled labour supply failed to keep up. [4] E-skills strategy is part of the Digital Agenda for Europe and the Employment Package to boost competitiveness, productivity and employability of the workforce. The demand for ICT specialists, which increases by approximately 4% per year, still exceeds the supply [3]. There are additional positive signals, when member states are becoming more active, such as Greece, Italy and Bulgaria that have established in 2014 National Coalitions for Digital Jobs as part of the “Great Coalition for Digital Jobs” launched by the European Commission in March 2013.

ICT professional skills - Republic of Moldova. The phenomenon of shortage of highly qualified ICT specialists in Moldova has many causes. The crisis of the political, economic and social system under transformation after the fall of the Soviet totalitarian regime led to the reduction of a large number of jobs. Combined with low salaries, this caused the emigration of specialists from Moldova. Another cause is the poor quality of specialists training. Although the annual number of ICT university graduates is quite high, their quality is low due to outdated teaching methods and curriculum etc. An effective partnership between the educational, academic (research and development) and business sectors is missing and there is a low number of qualified teachers. Out of the 1,500-2,000 graduates every year, only 20-30% can be immediately employed and the companies have to make investments of about half a year in their training [5].

Despite economic difficulties, recently the Republic of Moldova assured a steady increase of funds allocated to education. During 2005-2012, the share of
public expenditure on education in GDP increased from 7.9% to 8.4% [6]. According to the analyses of educational strategies [6] [7], the number of young people interested in vocational secondary education and specialized secondary education is decreasing, the focus being on higher education. In the academic year 2012-2013, in 66 secondary vocational education institutions there were 19,580 students, compared to 24,500 in 2007-2008. At the beginning of the academic year 2012-2013, the number of students in 47 colleges (41 public and six private institutions) was of 30,700 people, showing a decrease of 2% compared to the academic year 2007-2008 [7].

The lack of qualified personnel for various activities is one of the main barriers to business development, as reported by local and international companies in Moldova. This is confirmed by the position of Moldova in international rankings of competitiveness and ease of doing business. The international ranking of competitiveness for 2014-2015 placed Moldova on the 84th position for quality of higher education and 82nd position for labor market efficiency, among 144 countries included in the report [2]. Likewise, the poor preparation of higher education graduates is due to poor preparation in high school. This fact is confirmed by the results of the baccalaureate exam (in 2014 - 44% passed the basic exam session [1]). ICT education is limited by the low rate of computer coverage and their use at a later age. There were about 35,584 computers in the education system in the academic year 2012-2013. [6] Interactive ICT methods and devices are not widely used in teaching various subjects.

References
2. Call to action "To what extent Moldovan educational system meets the needs of companies of labor?" http://www.business.viitorul.org/audiere/4/3/chemare-la-aciune
5. Many graduates, few specialists IT - ATIC, MTIC http://www.mtic.gov.md/ro/digest/36119

УДК 331.556

Михальченко Г.Г.,
д-р екон. наук, доц.,
проф. кафедри економіки підприємств та менеджменту,
Навчально-науковий професійно-педагогічний інститут
Української інженерно-педагогічної академії

СУЧАСНІ ВИКЛИКИ ТРУДОВОЇ МІГРАЦІЇ ДЛЯ УКРАЇНИ

Ми живемо в той час, коли змінюється етнічна структура населення, що пов’язано як з масштабними міграційними процесами, так і з явищами, що відбуваються всередині окремих країн. По сутті спостерігається світова тенденція переселення народів. В 2011 році згідно доповіді ООН загальна кількість мігрантів в світі становила 232 млн. осіб, що приблизно відповідало 3,2 % людства [2]. Головною причиною такої міграції є значний дисбаланс якості життя в країнах світу. Сучасні комунікації дозволяють і українцям шукати кращої долі за межами своєї країни.

Останні роки ситуація на ринку трудових ресурсів України продовжує погіршуватися. За даними Федерації профспілок з 26 мільйонів людей працевдачного віку постійно працює тільки 9 мільйонів. Лише за останній рік втрачено більше одного мільйона робочих місць. Безробіття серед молоді сягає 23 % [5], а кількість нелегальних трудових мігрантів - гастарбайтерів з України за даними Міжнародної організації по міграції збільшилась у 2015 році до 41 % проти 28% у 2011%. Ще біля 3 млн. українців мають намір шукати роботу за кордом.