It is beyond doubt that the search for solving a problem of professional orientation is vital for the youth, as well as for the state and society in general.

What concerns the ways of solving the given problem, the following choices can be suggested:

- The goals and tasks of professional orientation are successfully realized once it can rely upon a developed scientific theory, practice and methods.

Professional orientation is a scientifically founded system of preparing the youth for a free and independent choice of profession, which is meant to take into account individual peculiarities of a person, as well as the necessity of labour in the interests of society. Professional orientation must represent a unity of practice and interdisciplinary theory.

- The structure of professional orientation, as stated by K. K. Platonov, may be presented in the form of a triangle, which sides are:
  - the knowledge of professional requirements;
  - the account of requirements at the market of professions and labour;
  - the base of the triangle is the account of other individual and psychological peculiarities of an optant (a person who is in the process of choosing a profession).

In other words the sides of the triangle can be named “ability-intention-necessity”.

The choice of profession should be accomplished with the co-ordination of all the sides of the triangle so that a person, with his personal qualities, conforms to the requirements of the profession (ability), has an interest and desire to work (intention), the profession was claimed at the labour market (necessity).

- More attention should be paid to the preparation of the youth to an independent choice of a profession.

For this reason, there must exist conditions for creating a professional self-consciousness, acquiring labour skills, possibility and conditions for professional disease prophylaxis and preservation of professional health.

- An important step in the solution to the given problem is made in an innovation approach.

In Belarus, a national program of innovation education is being elaborated, in which rapt attention is paid to professional orientation. Nowadays graduates may be assigned both to national and privately owned enterprises.

According to A. Kosinets, “5.8% of university graduates (more than 1300 people within free education), after their two years of work, change their speciality. As a result, it turns out to be an economic loss for the state – more than 25 billion a year. The head of the state set a task to strengthen ties between higher educational establishments and the production complex of economy.

Alexander Lukashenko considers it necessary to get rectors of higher educational establishments to work in the boards of all ministries so that it will allow them to be well informed about the problems existing in certain branches, and to make more effective decisions in the interrelation of education and production spheres.”

- In our opinion, the problem of professional orientation represents an important interdisciplinary area of scientific research, which, in the modern conditions of social development, is taking on perspective significance for science and production, for personality itself.

The activities of professional orientation help the youth to make a conscious choice of profession, the propriety of which predetermines their further destiny, the way their personal and professional development will advance, their emotions and feelings while working in the chosen profession and speciality, what the efficiency of their labour will be, and, on the whole, the stability and prosperity of the Republic of Belarus.