

entire republic; wages exceed the average wage in the region; The nature of the dynamics of natural population movement is natural increase.

- SECOND. This type is formed by the remaining 35 single-industry towns. The volume of industrial production as a percentage of the regional volume of industrial production does not exceed 10%; wages, with rare exceptions, are lower than the regional average. This suggests that city-forming enterprises form the basis of the economy only of the single-industry towns in which they are located, and that they may have competitors in other regions of the country. The nature of the dynamics of natural population movement is natural decline.

The value of indicators of socio-economic development

Type	Indicators (average values for types)		
	The volume of industrial production(a)	Nominal accrued average monthly wage(b)	Annual population growth rate(c)
First	17,01	111,4	0,16
Second	0,75	75,8	0,29

Thus, basically, in single-industry towns in Belarus, wages are significantly lower than the national average, and the volume of industrial production is insignificant either for the country as a whole or for the regions in which they are located. Single-industry towns are characterized by limited development of economic potential and are economically dependent on unprofitable or low-profitable city-forming enterprises.

The proposed classification can be used when the state develops regional economic and social policies.

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PROSPECTS FOR ECONOMIC GROWTH OF BELARUS

Перспективы экономического роста Беларуси

Economic growth is an important indicator for any country. It is characterized by internal and external factors. The main internal factors of economic growth of the Republic of Belarus include natural and labor resources, the volume of fixed capital, scientific and technological progress, aggregate demand, investment, and the

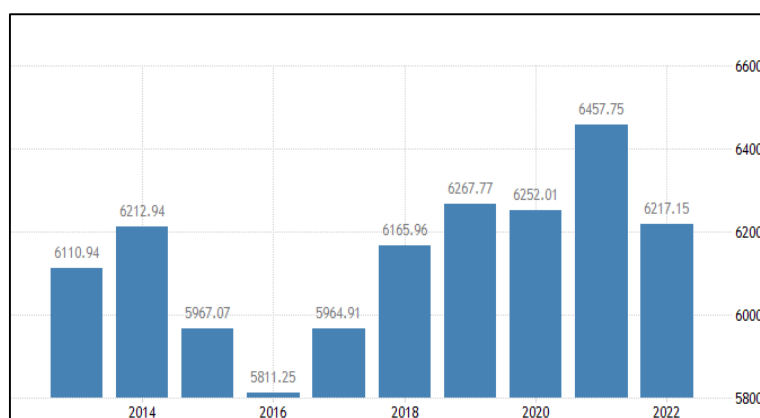
institutional environment. External factors of economic growth are the international division of labor, as well as political factors [2].

In the modern world, the most effective models of economic growth are considered to be neoclassical and institutional.

Robert Solow's model is often used as a neoclassical model of economic growth. The basic idea is that a necessary condition for economic equilibrium is the equality of aggregate demand and aggregate supply.

The institutional model of economic growth addresses the problems of the functioning of institutions, which are subjects of demand for investment and regulators of the processes of saving and accumulation of knowledge.

GDP per capita in the Republic of Belarus fell to 6217 USD (see Fig).



GDP per capita in the Republic of Belarus

Note – Source [1].

Sanctions negatively affect the activities of financial institutions, the state of capital markets, the real sector of the economy, crude oil prices, and the volume of foreign trade.

The quality of economic growth is expressed primarily in increasing the efficiency of production based on the achievements of scientific and technical progress, in the application of resource-saving technologies, in the qualitative transformation of the structure and composition of the total workforce and production. The material accumulation of production growth occurs due to the products of those industries that determine technical progress and serve human needs.

High-quality economic growth in the future is possible when a clear dynamic process can be traced, expressed in changes in the qualitative indicators of the economy, in the use of scientific and technological achievements that make it possible to put natural forces and resources at the service of man.

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COMMUNICATIVE APPROACH IN TEACHING PROFESSIONALLY ORIENTED VOCABULARY

Коммуникативный подход в обучении профессионально ориентированной лексике

Speaking about the modern linguistic and cultural environment, it should be noticed that today there is a breakdown in culture, intellectual and spiritual life of society, and as a result, human language finds itself at the epicentre of all these changes.

The main task of foreign language training in a non-philological university, and in particular at the University of Civil Protection of the Ministry of Emergency Situations of the Republic of Belarus (hereinafter referred to as the UCP), is training practical knowledge of vocabulary and language structures in situations of professional communication. When training cadets of the UCP, the communicative aspect is aimed at developing communicative competencies. Communicative language teaching is an approach that forms in cadets semantic perception and understanding of foreign speech, as well as mastery of language material for constructing speech utterances. The communicative teaching method assumes that English is used to solve practical problems that cadets need in professional activity and everyday life. The basic principle of the communicative approach is that cadets begin to speak English from the first lesson.

The communicative competence is formed in the course of professionally focused training and can be characterized by close interrelation of general linguistic and professional linguistic groups of competences which are formed and become more active in the professional work of the employees of the Ministry of Emergency Situations. Therefore the general purpose of this paper is to draw an approach to teaching English vocabulary to future firefighter-rescuers within the frame of communicative theory.