

We believe that the theory of “lifeboat ethics” described by Garrett Hardin is unacceptable in government policy. State policy should be socially oriented with care for the population, which will ensure an intensive development of the country.

It should be noted that a significant part of cancer patients is the working population, thus ensuring their well-being guarantees stability of tax payments. At the same time, treatment of this category of patients is important because in case of a person’s death, the economy decreases in several ways: funds spent on the citizen’s education are lost (including preschool, school, secondary specialized education, etc.), there is a loss of potential GDP and taxes that could be beneficial for the development of the state economy. Using nanomedicines will minimize the length of sick leaves, accelerate the rehabilitation and other medical benefits. All the mentioned above will form a stable internal economic basis for the development of the country.

In conclusion, we can say that the health of the nation is the most important component for the internal development of any country. And, as far as finding ways of ensuring the population's well-being is definitely the government's priority, funding research aimed at immunotherapy in integration with nanomedicine in the cancer treatment is undoubtedly a MUST DO.

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## **DEVELOPMENT TRENDS OF THE REPUBLIC OF BELARUS**

### **Тенденции развития Республики Беларусь**

The purpose of studying social-political and social-economic development of Belarus at present is to get an objective and comprehensive information about condition and development trends of this country. This allows to understand what changes take place in Belarusian society and politics and also about problems and changes it faces.

Each country in its development trend to global aims but still chooses its own way based on national interests, constant and longtime factors, historical decisions, cultural features, traditions and other factors.

Belarusian economic model is characterized as a model with a socially oriented economy. This indicates its similarity with the model of the economies of developed European countries. However, it is worth to take into consideration that the Belarusian system is still under the process of transformation. In contrast with the

countries of Central and Eastern Europe which have chosen shock therapy's policy, the transformation of Belarusian economy is gradual.

February 11-12<sup>th</sup>, 2021, the sixth All-Belarusian People's Assembly was held under the slogan "Unity. Development. Independence", where the program of social and economic development of the Republic of Belarus for the years 2021-2025 was approved, where the main goal of the country's development should be to ensure society's stability and citizens' prosperity growth due to economy's modernization, increasing social capital, creating comfortable conditions of live work and self-realization.

The main priorities of 5-year plan were announced:

1. Strong regions: strengthening of traditional family values, based on physical and spiritual well-being of a person, upbringing of children and youth, caring of the older generation;

2. An intellectual country: high-quality and accessible education, disclosure of personal potential, development of science;

3. Partner state: strengthening of dialogue and mutual trust between state and society, state and a person, state and business.

In the 21<sup>st</sup> century, the Republic of Belarus has formed a certain social-political system which continues to develop. The ideology of our country which reflects national-national traditions and values of Belarusian people has been actively developed since the beginning of the century. Political parties and public associations are the elements of the political system of our society. The principle of political pluralism was assigned in the Constitution of 1994 for the first time in our country.

Domestic politics of Belarus is based on the stability of constitutional order, guarantees of constitutional rights and citizens freedom, equality of all forms of property in the interests of personality and society, sustainable social-economic and natural features of the republic of Belarus, social justice, interaction of legislative, executive and judicial powers in the interests of personality, society and state.

In its foreign policy Belarus is guided by the principles of equality of states, non-use of force or treat of force, inviolability of borders, peaceful disputes' settlements, non-interference in international affairs and other generally recognized principles and norms of international law. The Republic of Belarus excludes military aggression from its territory towards other states. As a result, studying of social-political and social-economic development of Belarus at present allows to get comprehensive information about country's state and its challenges and also gives the basis to policies' development and recommendations for achieving sustainable development and improving citizens' lite.