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## **SOCIAL POLITICAL AND SOCIAL ECONOMIC SITUATION OF SOUTH AFRICA IN 2023**

### **Социально-политическое и социально-экономическое положение ЮАР в 2023**

The purpose of this study is to present a broad picture of South Africa's socio-political and socio-economic development as it stands right now. The study emphasises the objectives and significance of comprehending the political system, historical background, human rights, political stability, economic growth, poverty alleviation, healthcare, and education, as well as the complexities of South Africa's development. The study is important for encouraging sustainable development and tackling the problems of South Africa in achieving socio-political and socio-economic development.

Apartheid had a significant impact on South Africa's history. South Africa has come a long way since then in advancing human rights, democracy, and reconciliation.

South Africa has a parliamentary form of government and is a constitutional democracy. With multiple political parties represented in parliament, the political landscape of the nation is diverse. The division of powers between the judicial, legislative, and executive branches of government defines the political system.

Based on the Constitution, South Africa boasts a robust human rights culture. With organisations like the Human Rights Commission and the Public Protector that uphold and defend human rights, the nation has a strong human rights framework. Nonetheless, there are still issues, such as the high rates of discrimination against marginalised communities, xenophobia, and gender-based violence.

Since democratisation, South Africa has gone through periods of instability. The political system in the nation has developed over time, and there have been multiple peaceful elections. Nonetheless, there have been moments of political unrest, such as the contentious handover of power between former presidents Cyril Ramaphosa and Jacob Zuma in 2018. The country's stability is threatened by the divisions that exist within the opposition and ruling parties in the current political environment.

With a GDP of more than \$300 billion, South Africa has a mixed economy. Gold, diamonds, and platinum are among the abundant natural resources in the nation, which also boasts a sophisticated financial industry. Nonetheless, there have been issues with the economy, such as inequality, high unemployment, and slow economic growth. The government has put policies into place to encourage economic growth, such as spending on manufacturing, infrastructure, and agriculture.

In South Africa, where over 30% of the population lives below the poverty line, poverty is still a major problem. The government has put in place a number of initiatives to reduce poverty, such as land reform laws, social grants, and housing subsidies. To address the underlying causes of poverty, such as limited access to opportunities for education and employment, more work must be done.

Two essential elements of socioeconomic development are healthcare and education. South Africa, which has a strong public healthcare system and a high literacy rate, has made great strides in enhancing access to healthcare and education. But there are still issues, such as insufficient money for healthcare and education and a lack of qualified medical personnel.

In summary, South Africa confronts formidable obstacles concerning both socio-political and socio-economic advancement. Nonetheless, the nation has advanced significantly in areas like economic expansion, political stability, and human rights. The government and civil society must keep collaborating to address these issues and guarantee sustainable development for all South Africans.

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## **LEGAL REGULATION OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY IN THE REPUBLIC OF BELARUS**

### **Правовое регулирование экономической деятельности в Республике Беларусь**

Economic activity is a set of actions at different levels of management in which people satisfy their needs through the production of tangible products and services. The subjects of economic activity are individuals, individual business owners, and the state. As a result of the production, distribution, exchange, and consumption of goods, as well as the interaction of subjects with each other, the sphere of economic relations must be regulated accordingly.

The methods by which the state influences economic entities are referred to as ways of controlling economic activity. The primary means are legal methods. The state establishes a normative framework in which all rules and procedures are regulated.

The purpose of our study is to consider the characteristics of the regulatory framework and examine the ways in which economic crimes are punished in practice.

Article 13 of the Constitution of the Republic of Belarus prescribes that the state controls economic activity in the interests of man and society; and provides direction and coordination of public and private economic activity for social goals. The state provides everyone with equal rights and opportunities to engage in entrepreneurship and other economic activities not prohibited by law.