- **Industry:** The adoption of digital solutions has enhanced manufacturing processes, increasing efficiency and reducing costs.
- **Agriculture:** Digital tools have improved crop management and forecasting, leading to better resource utilization.
- **Logistics:** The implementation of digital platforms has optimized supply chain operations, improving delivery times and reducing expenses.

These advancements have facilitated the integration of Belarusian industries into global value chains, strengthening their competitiveness.

Digitalization has become a key factor in enhancing the competitiveness of the Republic of Belarus amid global economic transformations. Strategic initiatives such as the establishment of the High-Tech Park and the implementation of Decree No. 8 "On the Development of the Digital Economy" have significantly contributed to the growth of the ICT sector, positioning Belarus as a notable player in the global digital market [3].

However, recent challenges, including political instability and economic sanctions, have adversely affected the sector's stability, leading to a reduction in its contribution to the national economy. To address these issues, Belarus must invest in modernizing its digital infrastructure, develop human capital, update regulatory frameworks, and support innovation and entrepreneurship.

By embracing these strategies, Belarus can navigate the complexities of the global digital landscape, enhance its economic competitiveness, and achieve sustainable development in the face of ongoing global economic changes.

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THE PROBLEM OF THE ROLE OF THE STATE. THE MAIN CONCEPTS

The problem of defining the role of the state in the economy arose quite a long time ago. Concepts and paradigms were changing, and the same time the role of the state was changing.

The purpose of the research: analyze the evolution of the basic concepts of state regulation of the economy.

Since the beginning of discussions about the degree of government intervention in the economy, many concepts have been considered, ranging from laissez-faire, which focuses on the minimum degree of government involvement in the economy, to fairly broad regulation.

Various forms of government have historically attracted the attention of thinkers. Aristotle and Plato considered the state as a moral community. Others deified him or considered him the source of all good things. Niccolo Machiavelli introduced the concept of the "state" regardless of its form. Georg Hegel saw the state as the embodiment of political order, a living organism uniting people into a single national-state organism based on morality. For Hegel, the state is the unity of a multitude of individuals [3].

The origins of state regulation of the economy can be found in the late Middle Ages, when mercantilists advocated the active participation of the state in economic processes.

Adam Smith, one of the most prominent economists, believed that the success of industry and trade is impossible without trust in the government, confidence in the protection of property and the observance of contracts. The State must support natural freedom, protect the life, freedom and property of citizens. This is where the functions of the state are exhausted, and all other relations are regulated by the market and competition through the "invisible hand." In the process of economic activity, a person strives to increase his well-being, thereby accelerating economic growth.

Alfred Marshall argued that the capitalist economy strives for equilibrium through free competition. He believed that state intervention should be minimal so as not to upset the proportions. According to Marshall, the role of the state is similar to that of a referee in football, where entrepreneurs are players [2].

John Maynard Keynes, the founder of Keynesianism, also held the view that government intervention was necessary, arguing that the market was not always able to cope with crisis situations on its own. Keynes offered the government monetary and financial policy tools to stimulate demand, stabilize the economic climate, ensure employment and growth, and manage investments.

Keynes proposed that the government stabilize the economy by supporting citizens' incomes during economic fluctuations. His concept included community service, payments to the unemployed, flexible taxes, and expansion of the public sector, where state-owned enterprises increased employment. The goal was to create an economy resilient to cyclical fluctuations with the help of a powerful public sector. Keynesianism has become the theoretical basis for strengthening the economic role of the state [4].

Milton Freeman, the main theorist of monetarism, believed that in order to stabilize the economy, it was necessary to reduce rather than increase government intervention, since government agencies were prone to mistakes. Proponents of supply-side economics also argued for the rejection of excessive regulation. They believed that the state should control only the money supply with the help of the central bank's credit instruments, and tax cuts stimulate production [1].

The question of the role of the state in the economy has been raised at different times. Among the main concepts are Adam Smith's minimal intervention and Keynes' active intervention.

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URBAN TRANSFORMATION: ECONOMIC ASPECTS OF GENTRIFICATION

Modern cities are changing rapidly, and one of the main drivers of this change is gentrification. This is the process of transforming old and poor working-class neighborhoods into prestigious spaces for wealthier residents. This transforms cities, improving infrastructure and attracting investment, but it also increases social stratification and displaces vulnerable residents. The aim of this paper is to analyze the impact of gentrification on urban economies and its consequences.

The term "gentrification" originated in 1950s-60s London, describing the movement of wealthier "gentry" into poorer urban areas. Wealthier newcomers revitalized the area, renovating old buildings and opening new businesses. However, this raised living costs, displacing many original residents [1].

The reasons why gentrification is occurring can be varied. The process is influenced by the creation of a large number of jobs, causing the demand for housing to increase, limited supply of housing, which makes new neighborhoods begin to develop. Because of urbanization and traffic congestion there is need of developed infrastructure. There are also various programs for disadvantaged areas due to which investments are encouraged and tax breaks are given.

Nevertheless, gentrification is highly controversial. Among the benefits of gentrification can certainly be highlighted neighborhood revitalization, which is reflected in building renovations, infrastructure development, the opening of new cafes and shops. New areas attract investment, which leads to economic growth, that in turn leads to the creation of new jobs and the opening of new businesses. Additionally, crime rates may