

contributing factor to racism is a social and economic status. Not all people who are racists are taught that by their parents or an older generation. Sometimes it is the lack of diversity in the area in which one lives. Generally when people are unaccustomed to something they judge it.

While not all people are “violent racists” there are some that are, and those that are racists they commit horrendous hate crimes either injuring or killing people. There are numerous other factors that contribute to the feeling of racial superiority that some people have over others. Young people have to know them and be immuned against.

Another our conclusion is that the real problem is not only what causes these feelings of animosity towards others but rather the atrocious outcomes that result from such feelings. And this should be kept in mind!

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ONE-CHILD COUNTRY. IS CHINA'S MAIN ADVANTAGE TURNING INTO A HEADACHE?

The Chinese population is rapidly ageing, due to a lower mortality rate and the one-child policy. This will lead to a pension problem for the Chinese government and may reduce China's ability to compete in the future.

First implemented in 1978, the one-child policy has been so successful in checking China's population growth that the country now confronts the prospect of the rapid ageing of its total population in the next two decades. Advances in healthcare and nutrition, combined with the one-child policy, have led to rapid ageing of China's population. Life expectancy has soared in China, while fertility has plummeted due to strict birth control policies. In 2009 there were 167 million over-60s, about an eighth of the population. By 2050 there will be 480 million, while the number of young people will have fallen. China's demographic shift to an older society will have a profound impact on the Chinese economy and investment opportunities in China, while the Chinese government may need to alter its budgetary

policy to accommodate heightened expenses. This may reduce China's ability to compete in the future.

China's economic miracle has been fuelled by its "demographic dividend": an unusually high proportion of working age citizens. That population bulge is becoming a problem as it ages. In 2000 there were six workers for every over-60. By 2030, there will be barely two. Other countries are also ageing and have far lower birth rates. But China is the first to face the issue before it has developed – and the shift is two to three times as fast. Under the one-child policy the fertility rate has dropped to between 1.5 and 1.8, say experts. That is well below the 2.1 figure required to keep the population stable.

One-child policy is not merely an economic issue – it has severe social implications. Under the policy families which plan to have the second child will have to pay a fine of \$6,350. If they cannot afford it – mothers-to-be will be forced into abortion. Along with forced sterilization and other coercive methods of birth control, forced abortion continues to be practiced occasionally by officials in remote parts of China despite its having been banned by the central government in Beijing. Several cases of family planning officials dragging pregnant women to hospitals, where they were injected with an abortive drug against their will, have surfaced. And this provoked public outrage. The central government recognizes that coercive birth control is deeply unpopular and liable to cause the sort of demonstrations and other forms of protest that Beijing abhors as a threat to its authority.

One of the possible solutions to the problem is to extend the retirement age both for men and women up to 65 (from 50, 55 and 60, depending on the sex of the worker and position occupied). This may somehow alleviate the savage consequences. Another option is suggested by the opponents of the one-child policy – to simply scrap it. But, recklessly implemented, this may result in an uncontrolled increase in the population. And if the government decides to abandon the policy – it should be done gradually, step by step.

The one-child policy has not proven its value. According to high-level researchers, the birth rate would have reduced at the same pace, or even faster,

without the governmental intervention. However, the government claims that hadn't it been for the strict limitations imposed back in 1978, the population of China would now be 400 million more than it is today. But the ruling Communist Party is having a difficult time coming to terms publicly with the idea that the one-child policy has been a failure and should be scrapped.

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MARRIAGE: WHAT IS IT GOOD FOR?

We all belong to the society we live in. It means that we should take into account the previous experience of our ancestors and comply with the rules and regulations of the society. Family is considered to be a cell of the society. According to Article 16 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, family is the natural and fundamental unit of the society and is entitled to protection by the society and the state. Throughout the civilization development marriage has been the first classical step to family life.

But what is marriage good for? As a rule, when people debate about the value of marriage, most attention is focused on the potential harm of divorce to children or illegitimacy. The results of the research show that children reared outside intact marriages are much more likely than other kids to slip into poverty, become victims of child abuse, fail at school and drop out, use illegal drugs, commit suicides, etc. On average, such children are less successful in their careers. So, marriage protects children.

Another reason for marriage is that it is a powerful creator and sustainer of human and social capital both for adults and children. Nevertheless, it was found that nowadays marriage, whatever its social, spiritual or symbolic appeal, is in purely practical terms just not as necessary as it used to be, since neither men nor women need to be married to have sex or companionship, professional success or respect, or even children – yet marriage remains revered and desired.