

Belarus has already examples of using AI in healthcare. One of them is Medtech-start-up Healthy Networks, which creates a product for the diagnosis of diseases of the respiratory tract based on neural networks. *Lung Passport* - is a mobile application with an electronic stethoscope. With the help of machine analysis and digital signal processing, lung sounds can be differentiated more accurately than the doctor does. Because of the limitations of human hearing and a tense work environment (noise, a large number of patients, little time), a physician can tolerate an error, but a neural network does not.

Steps that can be done to widen usage of AI in Belarus:

1. Start developing human resources in this direction. For this, it is sufficient to develop and introduce into the educational process of specialized institutions special courses on the theory and practice of processing large volumes of data and machine learning.

2. Change the legislation in order to provide legal access to anonymized medical information for research and machine learning.

3. Reduce the cost and time of the process of commercializing medical innovations.

Given the share of the non-state sector in the country's economy, relying on the development of artificial intelligence in medicine only at the expense of private companies is at least unpromising. A full-fledged state scientific and technical program for the creation and planned introduction of artificial intelligence technologies in all sectors of the economy should be developed and implemented.

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THE MODERN HUMANITARIAN PROBLEMS OF A GLOBAL INFORMATION SOCIETY DEVELOPMENT

СОВРЕМЕННЫЕ ГУМАНИТАРНЫЕ ПРОБЛЕМЫ РАЗВИТИЯ ИНФОРМАЦИОННОГО ОБЩЕСТВА

It is obvious that the role of humans today is objectively increasing since a man is the primary resource for the information development of the society. At the same time, a man is also a risk factor in the Information Society, the object and the source of new information and communication challenges and threats for further development of civilization. The relevance of the following research is the influence

of informatization on society and a person as its unit. Thus, the object of our scientific study is the modern humanitarian problems of a Global Information Society development. The aim of the research is to reveal the main humanitarian problems connected with informatization. We establish the following tasks: to analyze the problem of a man in a changing world; to study the opportunities for influencing and manipulating the public consciousness; to outline the problem of society virtualization; to pay attention on the problem of crime in the information society; to research the problem of implementation of information systems in the production process.

The most important humanitarian problem is the problem of a man in a changing world. An extremely significant role in solving these problems should be played by the education system. At present, social consciousness lags far behind the radical changes occurring in the modern society. Therefore, many people fail to use the new opportunities introduced by the development of science and technology. As a result it leads to some difficulties in forming scientifically rational goals of education.

We outline another serious problem directly related to the development of global networks of mass media communications. They create many opportunities for influencing and manipulating the public consciousness. In their mental essence, people are very suggestible and easily amenable to targeted psychological effects. Penetrating into subconscious, the man himself is not aware of this and, therefore, can not defend himself against this impact. This, to a large extent, builds a modern methodology for the manipulation of consciousness.

Another danger to humans in the information society is a psychological phenomenon called the virtualization of society. Its essence lies in the fact that real physical objects and processes are replaced by their virtual images, which are very similar to the displays of objective reality, but they are not. These properties, as well as the high dynamism of the information sphere of society allow creating a virtual reality, which is perceived by a man along with the physical reality.

The problem of crime in the information society is another discussible issue. Speculating with financial instruments is a threat to the sustainable development of society. Concentration of information in automated data banks, providing remote user access, is one of the important areas of the informatization process. However, along with this, the risks associated with the possibility of unauthorized access to this information, as well as its theft and even deliberate distortion, increase.

Along with the capabilities of informatization to satisfy the fast-growing demands of humanity, society is not aware of the problems that accompany informatization. The inability to effectively use information and the lack of awareness of its importance leads great inequality in society. People who have learned to use all the benefits of information are able to use it for their own purposes and harm others. Therefore, it is necessary to actively introduce new principles of life

into the education system, explain to the society how important it is to have access to it and to be able to use it. Only with the joint development of society and informatization it is possible to avoid the problems mentioned above.

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PROBLEMS OF AGRARIAN ECONOMY OF BELARUS

ПРОБЛЕМЫ АГРАРНОЙ ЭКОНОМИКИ БЕЛАРУСИ

At the present stage of economic development of the Republic of Belarus in the field of agro-industrial complex there is a number of problems which are still insufficiently studied. The agro-industrial complex of the Republic of Belarus is the object of research.

The following tasks are set by the author: to consider the current state of agro-industrial complex of the Republic of Belarus; to reveal its problems; to offer possible solutions of the development of agro-industrial complex. To look into the current state of agrarian economy in Belarus a number of articles on the problem were reviewed, analyzed and systemized.

Large Belarusian state farms don't have enough cooperation and the possibility of decision-making at the local level. Low earnings reflect their work. Critics of modern collective farms consider agricultural policy outdated. Even considerable state subsidies aren't enough to ensure its effective functioning. About 1/6 of collective farms of Belarus sustain the losses exceeding the amounts of investments. Despite all the investments, agricultural enterprises lack for labor force and appropriate technical equipment.

The agro-industrial complex of the Republic of Belarus is uniting branches of national economy – agriculture, feed-stuff processing, consumer goods processing. Its main task is the steady and dynamic growth of agricultural production and the maximum satisfaction of population in food and consumer goods. Now the agro-industrial complex is urged to deliver agricultural products to the markets and to ensure food safety of the country. The share of rural population is quickly reducing. It is connected with a lower level of compensation and extremely limited alternative opportunities of employment in agriculture in rural areas. Changes in dynamics and structure of foreign trade are caused generally by fluctuations of the world prices for raw materials and changes of external demand.