

G. Vasilevski
Г.О. Василевский
БГЭУ (Минск)

Научный руководитель Ю.М. Савчук

ECONOMIC CRISIS IN THE REPUBLIC OF BELARUS

Экономический кризис в Республике Беларусь

Today the whole world is facing challenges in different spheres – political, economic, social and cultural. Eventually coronavirus and lock down differ lives of many nations – from job losses to the deaths of close people. Countries with less developed economies might not be particularly hard hit, but their populations have fewer savings in case of a crisis, and the authorities do not have enough funds to support citizens. The US GDP is already expected to fall by 12%, production, in the Europe it falls by 2-3% in each month of quarantine. According to current forecasts, China's GDP will fall by less than 10%.

Belarus is not an exception. So the number of infected with coronavirus exceeded 105 thousand people, and according to official statistics, more than 1000 people died. Thus, the **object** of our research is economy of the Republic of Belarus. The **main goal** is to characterize the existing problems of Belarus. Therefore, we set the following **tasks**: to analyze the economic situation, compare with examples from other countries and find solutions to the crisis.

Belarus is not an exception. So the number of infected with coronavirus exceeded 105 thousand people, and according to official statistics, more than 1000 people died. The state model of the economy has become ineffective. The average growth rate of the economy for 2009–2013 was 3.2%, and for 2014–2019 – only 0.4%: slower than all neighbors except Ukraine. In 2020 GDP decreased by 1.7% with a growth plan of 1.6%. The national debt of the Republic as of April 1 amounted to 53.7 billion rubles and increased by 8.9 billion rubles, or 19.9%, compared to the beginning of 2020%. In 1994 the national debt amounted to 1.2 billion dollars. Over the past 26 years there have been three denominations of the state currency and since 1990 the Belarusian currency has depreciated against the US dollar by 334 million times. According to our studies of foreign experience of political collisions, Belarus now has two scenarios of development – the scenario of Poland and the scenario of Venezuela.

In 1988, Poland was in a deep crisis. The inflation rate rose to 60% even according to official data, and unofficial data suggested 1500% per year. The external debt exceeded \$ 40 billion. More than 60% of the population was officially classified as "low-income". People dissatisfied with rising prices, shortages and low living standards began to strike. The Polish leadership was forced to compromise with people. The transformation of the political system in Poland was finally completed when a new Parliament was elected in completely free elections. The contemporary

picture shows that Poland has a financial and social upturn. Poland's GDP in 2019 amounted to 592 billion dollars.

Controversially, Controversially, Venezuela is in a deep crisis, both economically and politically. In 2015-16, political scientists and economists openly called Venezuela a country of humanitarian disaster. Part of the population went hungry, child mortality increased so much that Venezuela simply stopped transmitting statistics. In May 2018, presidential elections were held in Venezuela. Opposition forces boycotted them. In the election, incumbent President Nicolas Maduro received 67% of the vote. January 23, President of the National Assembly and the opposition leader Juan Guido declared himself acting President of the country. A large number of countries including the United States, Canada, and Kosovo recognized Guaido as interim President of Venezuela. But the army and police remained on the side of Madura and now Venezuela has a dual power. As a result, the crisis continues, the economy is at the bottom, inflation is growing, the nation is experiencing a surge of emigration.

In order to overcome the crisis, the government should carry out economic and political reforms, abandon the planned economy, significantly reduce the powers of the President, give real power to all three branches of government, stop sponsoring unprofitable enterprises, increase the volume of private property, and create favorable conditions for the development of private business.

A. Zhdanovich, V. Lastovskaya
А. А. Жданович, В. И. Ластовская
БГЭУ (Минск)
Научный руководитель Г.Е. Казючич

MOVING FROM REAL TO VIRTUAL COMMUNICATION IN THE 21 CENTURY. THE EMOJI LANGUAGE

Переход от реального общения к виртуальному в XXI веке. Язык эмоджи

The aim is to determine the impact of social networks and Internet communication tools on the development of human communication skills.

The relevance of the research lies in the fact that the global Internet and social networks were invented relatively recently, and virtual communication has become an inseparable part of modern life.

Tasks:

- 1) Find out what impact virtual communication has on the formation of a person;
- 2) Determine the need for this type of communication for modern people;
- 3) In the practical part, conduct a survey and find out how often people use social networks and various non-textual forms of online communication;

4) Make a conclusion about the survey results.

Problems:

- Degradation of communication skills, i.e. the inability to express your thoughts and emotions using words as a result of using a small number of text explanations and replacing words with images, emojis, etc.;
- Loss of real emotional connection between people.

Today, everyone uses social networks and messengers to communicate with others. Over the past decade, the phenomenon of the Emoji language has become widely accepted as an element of the exchange of emotions among users of these means of communication. This language is graphical and first appeared in Japan, where it has already spread around the world. The combinations of images used to represent a particular Emoji are generally standardized, although there are differences in display on different devices, which sometimes leads to misunderstandings between users. Also, the phenomenon of exchanging pictures instead of verbally communicating your thoughts has become widely used.

After conducting a survey among BSEU students, we found out that virtual communication in the 21st century is an integral part of the life of young people. Students mostly spend 4–6 hours on social networks. One of the most important points is that 87.8% of all respondents use the Emoji language, and 62.6% prefer to Express their emotions only using text and emojis. According to the survey, we found that there is a tendency to move from expressing your thoughts using a large coherent text to expressing emotions and feelings using short sentences and replacing words with pictures, stickers and emojis. This phenomenon tells us that we don't want to spend time formulating long, structured sentences, which is the result of laziness and leads to a regression of a person's communication skills. The simpler the way of expression, the less it involves a person's mental activity and, as a result, due to simplified communication, a person partially loses touch with the real world and goes deeper into the Internet environment.

D. Klimova, E. Mikhalenko
Д.А. Климова, Е.Р. Михаленко
БГЭУ (Минск)
Научный руководитель С.К. Родион

CONSUMERISM LEADS TO OPEN DUMPS: A MYTH OR REALITY

Консьюмеризм приводит к росту свалок: миф или реальность

The topic taken into consideration is possible ways of solving present-day ecological issues on the example of dealing with the urgent problem of open dumps.