

THE INFLUENCE OF THE SHARING ECONOMY ON SOCIAL RELATIONS

Nowadays the concept of the sharing economy is rapidly growing and evolving all over the world. The sharing economy is one of the fastest growing sectors in the world and has the potential to make a key contribution to economic growth. Since technology is the biggest driver behind the sharing economy's growth, the sharing economy is developing at a fairly rapid pace and covers more and more markets. The purpose of my work is to explain the meaning of the sharing economy and determine how it contributes to the well-being of consumers, entrepreneurs and society as a whole.

Sharing economy is based on the idea of sharing underused assets in order to improve efficiency and sustainability. The sharing economy may be viewed as an economic model wherein people borrow or rent assets owned by someone else. Inherent in this definition is that the sharing economy is a social and economic system, constructed around the sharing of human, physical, and intellectual resources. In this respect, the sharing economy encompasses shared creation, production, distribution, trade, and consumption of goods and services by different people, groups, and organizations.

Fundamental to how the sharing economy works is its use of online platforms, web-based services, information and communication technology, and 'social commerce' that give people shared access to things, such as resources, time, and skills. Also, the growing number of mobile and online platforms has made it possible for individuals to widely advertise and sell goods and services that used to be provided by full-time businesses. In the sharing economy, the consumer role is recast as two-sided, consumers both obtain and provide resources. In most cases, suppliers in the sharing economy are nonprofessional and engage in transactions temporarily or irregularly. However, the existing regulatory system regards suppliers as professional business operators, and as such, if the same regulations were applied to the sharing economy, nonprofessional individual suppliers will have difficulties in meeting the regulatory standards, which will in turn force them from the market. This fact implies that there is a necessity for the government to differentiate regulations. As an example of sharing platforms we can mention private property rental platforms (AirBNB, Couchsurfing); car rental platforms (BlaBlaCar, Uber, West Group); sites for the sale of used items (eBay, Kufar) etc.

As any phenomenon the sharing economy has its advantages and disadvantages.

- Circulation full utilization and recirculation of resources. This is certainly welcome news especially to concerns regarding the depletion of resources. Also, there are no idle capacities or wasted resources. Resources are maximized and unnecessary waste and consumption are minimized and even eliminated.
- Creation of New Transactions. The sharing economy contributes to enhancing the welfare of its participants. It creates new transactions based on the efficient use of underused assets, made possible by the reduction of transaction costs using ICT technology. Consumers can enjoy low prices, diverse options and greater convenience

while suppliers can earn additional income owing to the low entry barriers. In particular, it can also have distributive value by offering low-income households/individuals opportunities to take part as suppliers. Meanwhile, sharing platforms profit by receiving brokerage fees for matching consumers and suppliers.

- Development of a culture of trust. Since sharing economy is founded on trust among and between the stakeholders and participants, this economic model will strengthen relationships further. The ad hoc environment can be very good for business owners, who can take advantage of the large variety of skilled freelancers available. More shared work spaces are opening up, providing desks and meeting space for a variety of talented independent workers and small businesses. Co-working spaces encourage collaboration, prompting entrepreneurs to learn from and help each other as they build their businesses.

- Security and Accountability issues are among the disadvantages of the sharing economy. In most cases, the sharing economy involves non-face-to-face transactions of nonstandardized services between unspecified individuals, meaning there are several transaction risks. Above all, due to the high level of information asymmetry, consumers find it difficult to determine the service quality level while providers also have difficulties in knowing and observing the consumer. This could lead to moral hazard, and depending on the sector, could entail property damage, criminal activity, traffic accidents, defaults and other issues. Furthermore, in the event of the actual occurrence of a transaction risk, dealing with the situation may be problematic, as the current institutional foundations are too weak to provide concrete solutions such as insurance coverage or legal protection.

If the sharing economy triggers negative external effects beyond the scope of the participants, it could even endanger social safety: in accommodation sharing, the negative external effects could include noise pollution, fire and housing instability; in car sharing, there could be more car accidents; and in crowdfunding, there could be the risk of large-scale financial insolvency. Sldkfjlk – sldkf

In Belarus, the popularity of the sharing economy is spreading. There are more and more analogues of Western sharing platforms adapted to the local market. The market is not saturated yet and economists predict the expansion of the sharing economy.

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Yana Belausava, Ulyana Semezh
Science tutor *I. Sidorchuk*
BSEU (Minsk)

ANTIWORK MOVEMENT: A SCAM OR A NEW RELIGION?

The ideology of Antiwork has been gaining popularity since about 2019. People are more and more inclined to believe that work is only a part of life, and not the main purpose of existence.

Two years into the pandemic, employees all over the world are tired. Poor mental health and burnout are common, particularly among low-wage and essential workers. This lengthy period of uncertainty has made many people re-examine the role their employers play in making matters worse; record numbers of workers are leaving jobs in search of better options.

But some people are going further, wondering aloud if there's purpose to their work – or the economic system itself. These people are part of the 'anti-work' movement, which seeks to do away with the economic order that underpins the modern workplace. Anti-work, which has roots in anarchist and socialist economic criticism, argues that the bulk of today's jobs aren't necessary; instead, they enforce wage slavery and deprive workers of the full value of their output.

The purpose of this research is to trace the roots, essence and potential outcomes of the antiwork movement.

Antiwork doesn't mean there would be no work, however. Supporters of the anti-work movement believe people should self-organise and labour only as much as needed, rather than working longer hours to create excess capital or goods.

The Anti-work movement determines the following issues:

- Salaries are not high enough;
- Overwork is too common;
- Calls from superiors outside of business hours are not OK.

In August 2021 alone, 4.3 million Americans voluntary left their jobs and the rate of people quitting increased to 2.9%, data from the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics revealed. The trend is popular among young workers, representatives of generation Z, who leave their mark on the labor market. Similar movements are observed in other countries, especially in China, where young people refuse to race for productivity and labor competition, finding happiness in their own lives and leisure [1].

In the US, salaries have been declining for several decades, while student debt is rising. The number of people in low-paid jobs has grown since the Great Recession, as