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PROBLEMS OF GLOBALIZATION OF THE WORLD ECONOMY

This abstract highlights issues related to the topic of globalization. The purpose of this study is to present arguments in favor of different concepts of this process, to reveal the essence of globalization and its impact on various spheres of public activity.

There are many definitions of globalization. According to T. Friedman's definition, globalization is "the indomitable integration of markets, nations of states and technologies that allows individuals, corporations and nation-states to reach anywhere in the world faster, further and cheaper than ever before" [1].

Globalization is considered in many aspects of modern life. These include economic, cultural, political, cultural, environmental aspects. And each separate category includes even more important factors such as the value system, the political system, the unemployment rate, etc.

From the economic point of view, this process is the basis for significant economic growth. There are several reasons for this. For example, access to a wider range of labor, and this works both for developing countries that can import intellectual labor to promote their activities, and for developed countries that, on the contrary, may lack low-skilled workers. Also, the reason for economic growth due to globalization is the ability of countries to specialize in the production of goods or services in which they have advantages, and then, thanks to international cooperation, exchange goods for other resources. But this advantage has its pitfalls. Some companies may be at a disadvantage due to global competition and the government of a given country may decide to pursue a policy of protectionism to prevent domestic producers from foreign business. And protectionism also requires costs that will lead to a decrease in economic indicators. And here the problem of globalization or anti-globalization is clearly traced. What is behind the process of globalization? A struggle, a bloody, long exhausting struggle for world resources, for domination in the world and preventing the enrichment of other countries, as a rule, oppositional as a result of this struggle. That is, it is the ambition, the desire of one country for a better place.

Even in countries that have received the “sweet benefits” of globalization, uprisings break out here and there against foreign values that are passed off as universal (the anti-globalization movement). A sharp increase in competition on a global scale leads to growing income inequality, job insecurity, and a sense of insecurity (which manifests itself in an increase in the number of suicides, unmotivated outbursts of aggression, and the number of visits to psychiatrists) [2].

Representatives of the most ancient peoples who respect and appreciate their past suffer and observe a painful lag behind the “first world”. The conflict between fathers and children, the conflict between men and women, the conflict between the idea of social justice and the idea of natural, Darwinian selection of the strongest and most powerful is intensifying. In the developed countries of the world, both left and right forces of the political spectrum oppose globalization.

The future of globalization cannot be predicted. The only thing that is clear is that the problems of globalization need to be solved in a unified international cooperation, based on legal, economic and cultural norms. And in a short period of time, these problems also cannot be solved. For this purpose, world-famous organizations such as the UN, the IMF, the WTO were created, whose activities are aimed at managing international cooperation and regulating the world economy.

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CHINESE MERCHANT FLEET IN THE INTERNATIONAL FREEDOM MARKET

This paper analyzes China’s current freight market and describes the situation of merchant ships owned by China. On the existing basis, this paper objectively analyzes the advantages of Chinese merchant fleet at the current stage, including Chinese demand for the import and export trade market as a superpower, the control and management of the Chinese government on the merchant shipping market, and the current strength and orders of China's overall shipbuilding.

Freight market is the most important part of the shipping market and the market in which the relationship between supply and demand is reflected. The broad freight market, which is also today’s freight market, refers to a broader market including the Baltic