IT technologies severely restricts such small business opportunities as: expanding the market of goods, deploying joint projects, implementing various kinds of socio-economic processes. When using digital technologies, the efficiency of development and decision-making on emerging problems increases, as well as small businesses have a greater ability to adapt to changing conditions.

The reserves for improving the efficiency of small business with the help of IT technologies can also be attributed to the fact that various needs of small business stimulate developers of IT systems to create the latest software that takes into account the activities and characteristics of enterprises. With the help of IT transformation, it has become possible to create high-tech goods and services necessary for society, for which the latest, sophisticated technologies are used.

For digital transformation, SAP applications are often used, which are the basic ERP system, considered one of the most reliable programs. It allows small businesses to have great flexibility and the possibility of developing this system. There is also such a tool as the 1C Program, which is applicable in various fields for automating the business activities of small enterprises, provides the opportunity to introduce management accounting, provides operational management of the organization.

Small business in the conditions of digitalization has many opportunities for development, and the following trends contribute to this: AI, digital tools for first-line employees, cloud solutions, cybersecurity, personalized interaction with customers, flexibility in work. Digital transformation makes it possible to form an IT space in which reliable information about the lives of citizens is taken into account. The formation of a harmonious, institutional environment is necessary for the successful development of small enterprises in the digital environment. It is necessary to implement measures that will contribute to the support of digitalization at different levels, including at the management level: awareness raising, assessment of digital readiness, incentives for the introduction of digital technologies.

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MILITARY CONFLICT, CONFLICT, SOCIAL CONFLICT, CHARACTERISTICS OF CONFLICTS

Военный конфликт: теоретический анализ

People have long dreamed of such a society in which all kinds of strife will cease and eternal peace will be established. But instead, they found themselves in a state of war of all

against all again and again. There is still no unity among scientists in understanding the nature of conflict as a social phenomenon. Some of them see conflict as the norm of social life, believing that a conflict-free society is unthinkable. For other scientists, conflict is a dangerous disease, a social pathology that should be excluded from public life once and for all. However, today, when the growth of conflicts in society has taken on an avalanche-like character, there are fewer and fewer supporters of the latter point of view. And regardless of one or another understanding of the nature of conflicts, all researchers agree that these social phenomena need to be carefully studied and clear recommendations for their regulation should be developed in order to prevent destructive consequences. What is a conflict? Conflict is a relationship between the subjects of social interaction that is characterized by their confrontation based on oppositely directed motives (needs, interests, goals, ideals, beliefs) and (or) judgments (opinions, views, assessments). Despite the differences in the study of conflict, the theoretical concepts of Marx, Darendorff, Weber, Spencer, Durkheim, etc. complement each other. Thus, Karl Marx considered conflict as a driving force for the development and change of society. He considered the reason for all the conflicts to be limited resources, which many claim. In Marx's theory of conflict, causal relationships played a key role. Herbert Spencer classified societies depending on how much the studied society is conflicted in relation to the societies surrounding it. Based on the gradation of conflict, he identified three types of societies, and stated that during the transition from a military society to an industrial one, and then to a modern one, the level of conflict is increasing more and more. Emile Durkheim laid the foundation for the theory of macro-conflict resolution, considering morality, morality and solidarity as mechanisms by which global conflicts can be resolved. A slightly different point of view was expressed by Georg Simmel, who considered a conflict-free society utopian, while Simmel considered the refusal of the individual from the social role offered by society to be the main motive for the conflict behavior of the individual in relation to society. Max Weber was also engaged in the classification of conflicts, while the problem of conflict was present in his three main theoretical areas: sociology of politics (political conflicts), economic sociology (conflicts related to social inequality) and sociology of religion (conflicts on religious grounds). In other words, Darendorff created a conflict model of society, which states that no matter what position the subject occupies, it is always potentially conflicting with respect to othersMilitary conflicts accompany a person throughout a long history, mankind constantly has conflicts due to various situations and causes. Military conflict is a collective name for any form of resolution of interstate and intra-state conflicts with the help of military violence, combining all types of armed confrontation pursuing socio-political goals. In the entire history of mankind, countless people have died from wars, it is impossible to calculate the losses, we can only roughly compare the losses in relation to recent wars. Having compiled a list of wars, we can calculate that the human losses directly related to the wars of the 20th century amount to 126 million people worldwide. Very impressive figures, considering that the population of the earth in the middle of the twentieth century

was 2.5 billion people. Therefore, military conflicts must be resolved. And the most constructive and rational way to resolve a military conflict today is to convene a peace conference. With the help of a peace conference, a military conflict can be resolved by reducing or eliminating human casualties, as well as taking into account the claims of the parties as fully as possible and coming to a compromise acceptable to the parties, and this in turn will help avoid conflicts in the future.

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MIGRATION IN THE UK VIEW AND THE VIOLATIONS TO THEIR RIGHTS
Миграция в Великобританию и нарушение прав мигрантов

Migration is a natural process for living creatures, as people have migrated throughout the whole history. Reasons for migration may vary from seeking better living conditions, economic opportunities, reuniting with families and other, to fleeing armed conflicts, persecution, torture. Migrants, as any human beings, are entitled to have the same human rights and protection. Naturally, migrants are protected by international law, as well as there are institutions where migrants are eligible to apply for protection (Council of Europe, for instance). Nevertheless, there are cases where the migrant's rights were violated, or countries may have limited their rights in specific situations; such as moving freely from one place to another seeking asylum. While, afforded protection is dictated by the treaties a State has ratified. To define the notion of "migrant", or who comes under that notion, is quite difficult due to the absence of an agreed definition. According to the experts, It is known that some of migrants may refer to international, internal, or displaced persons. Migrants who were forced to move out and those who moved voluntarily for better chances.

Along with imperial colonial past and a community of former migrants, Britain has one of the strictest migration policies. From the basic Aliens Act of 1905, UK's migration policy has evolved and came to the point where the law of a nation and border protection could address refugees and vulnerable newcomers as criminals. Migrants served as the reason for Brexit. The migrant population in the UK is diverse in many aspects regarding ethnic origin, as well as economic and educational background and they face discrimination.

As mentioned before, the reasons for a person to migrate varies. But, during 2015, Europe has faced an enormous migration crisis that still, to this day, remains unsolved. Millions of people from the middle east and African countries have crossed the Mediterranean Sea to seek refuge and asylum in Europe when their country wouldn't cater