

Also in vocational, secondary special, higher and postgraduate educational institutions, the disciplines "Fundamentals of Law", "Fundamentals of the Economics of Education", "Fundamentals of Innovative Entrepreneurship", "Economic Theory" and others are aimed at studying financial literacy.

The problem of introducing the concept of financial education into existing curricula is relevant for all countries, the proportion of students who start making financial decisions at an earlier age (pocket money, spending on a mobile phone, the Internet, etc.) is increasing. Therefore, early exposure of young people to the role of money in the life of society (private, family, public) has a positive impact on the formation of useful financial habits that will help to avoid many mistakes as they grow up and acquire financial independence, as well as lay the foundation for financial security and well-being throughout life.

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SAMURAI SPIRIT IN MODERN JAPANESE CULTURE

Дух самурая в современной японской культуре

The objective of the article is to show that current Japanese economic achievements are deeply rooted in ancient samurai culture.

Unique stand-alone Japanese history has greatly permeated all areas and spheres of modern Japanese society. The Japanese are so dramatically different from most nations in spirit and cultural traditions. The basis of samurai culture is *bushido*, "the way of the warrior". This unique philosophy valued honour, bravery and selflessness. There was no place for fear in the way of the warrior and this conduct of self discipline and respectful, ethical behaviour was to become the role model behaviour for other classes throughout Japan's history.

It would seem that history is moving forward and the samurai have long since sunk into oblivion, but this is not true, for the samurai spirit still lives and exerts its influence on Japanese society and Japanese psyche.

The influence of that samurai spirit can be seen in all spheres of life of Japanese society, from education to business. The Japanese nation has reached its height largely thanks to samurai endurance and tempering. The Japanese are reserved, hardworking and rarely give vent to emotions, this is highly appreciated in business. The Japanese are very patriotic, which is not always good for international relations, but Japanese patriotism or to be more exact nationalism is the engine of their effective collective culture. For the Japanese, there

is nothing worse than losing face, Japanese shame culture entails that everyone does everything with maximum efficiency and lives by clear rules.

Although samurai no longer exist, the influence of these great warriors still manifests itself deeply in Japanese culture, and samurai heritage can be seen all over Japan — be it a great castle, a carefully planned garden, or beautifully preserved samurai residences or a very strong production and industry.

Now Japan sees its security not in a strong military presence but in a strong industrial base. But on a closer look the Japanese strive to bring everything to the ideal, like true samurai. As in the old days, samurai turned their weapons and armor into works of art, so now Japanese car manufacturers or technology companies produce state-of-the-art products.

In conclusion, the same samurai spirit is present in modern Japan. The country would not have reached such heights of economic and cultural development in the absence of such a rich Samurai heritage.

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PROBLEMS OF COUNTERING ECONOMIC CRIMES IN THE REPUBLIC OF BELARUS

Проблемы противодействия экономическим преступлениям в Республике Беларусь

Economic crimes are an encroachment on economic interests, which are provided for by the Criminal Code. The relevance of countering economic crimes in the Republic of Belarus is primarily because of the enormous impact of these crimes on the economy, which directly affects the standard of living of citizens of the Republic of Belarus.

The purpose of this research is to identify the most significant problems in the sphere of countering economic crimes to understand what caused these problems and to propose effective solutions.

Changes in the economic and political systems of society after the collapse of the USSR led to the creation of new forms of ownership, the operation of the economy in market conditions, the integration of the Republic of Belarus into the world economy. In this regard, not only increasing crime rate was recorded, but also a significant change in its content, qualitative and quantitative characteristics.

The problems of the study of economic crime have not been received sufficient attention for some reasons: