

СЕКЦИЯ «ИНОСТРАННЫЕ ЯЗЫКИ»

ECONOMICS AND ECONOMIC RELATIONS: THE ESSENCE AND ROLE IN THE SOCIAL ORGANISM

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An integral part of the development and existence of modern society is certainly the economy. It performs many functions, both from the simplest and local ones, for example: providing both one individual and an entire social group with tangible and intangible benefits and values. So are more complex, global functions: maintaining sustainable international economic integration. The economy is a system that determines the course of all socio-economic events and processes taking place in society.

Economics is a way of organizing people's joint activities aimed at creating the benefits necessary for their life (or meeting their needs). Humanity is unable to survive if it does not consume various goods, which will subsequently lead to the impossibility of the continuation of the human race. The constant use of material goods can be realized only through human activity, which creates these tangible and intangible assets. This human activity is of an economic nature. "...Thus, economic activity plays a fundamental role in the existence and reproduction of man and society, since it creates a material base for this – through material production" [1, p. 6].

Now we need to figure out how economics explains the concept of "material production". But in fact, the explanation is very elementary to understand. This is the activity of one individual or even a group of people who produce a variety of benefits with the help of natural resources. It turns out that it is material production that creates a certain foundation for the prosperity of all other social spheres, such as spiritual, religious, cultural, political, and so on. In the process of material production, human interaction with nature develops, as well as relations between economic entities arise, which are based on the dispersion of labor restrictions directly in the production algorithm, the organization of labor at the enterprise and the symbiosis of workers. As for the special function of economic relations, it is that it has the ability to ensure our stable physical and moral condition due to the material conditions, means and benefits necessary for existence in stability and balance.

Economics examines the phenomena of the development of society and socio-economic systems in the context of subjective (interclass) relationships. Why is

so much attention paid to subjective (inter-class) relations? This correlates with the fact that since ancient times, people began to unite with each other in certain social groups, which were formed based on the prosperity of an individual, as well as his status or influence in society. These social groups, that is, classes, need certain needs, which differ from each individual based on personal preferences. Needs generate these preferences or, in another way, interests that are aimed at satisfying personal multidirectional needs. The basis of any action of a subject is economic interests, it differs based on the class status of a person, his influence on society, and the level of authority among others. "...For example, the owner of a large arms manufacturing company is interested in fomenting contradictions and unleashing military conflicts, while lobbying in every possible way to receive government orders for the production and supply of military equipment. At the same time, for example, manufacturers of household appliances are interested in the prevention and peaceful settlement of military conflicts in order to ensure sustainable consumer demand in relatively stable markets" [1, p. 9].

The interests of individuals or groups, and so on, may coincide, overlap, contradict each other, and also be multidirectional. Synchronously, the realization of their interests can occur only under one condition – the interaction between these economic entities. Of course, all subjects of economic relations have diverse interests. In the economic aspect, it is important which inherent interests prevail in society, as well as which of these interests are the core for the development of a particular economic system. The main thing in this case is that you need to be able to distinguish the concept of "economic interest" from the concept of "economic selfishness". After all, the second statement implies achieving one's interests by going over the heads of other people, that is, blindly and without paying the slightest attention to the rest.

In human life, economics distinguishes two types of needs, these are material (food, clothing, housing, and so on) and spiritual. Moreover, you need to be able to distinguish between them. And in the case when a person was unable to consume material goods, he loses the feasibility of adequate life activity. And then the spiritual needs simply won't come in handy. For this reason, material resources play a dominant role in our lives, according to economics.

Consciousness plays a weighty role in human needs, therefore, in this case, a person is different from animals. For example, instead of just saturating your body with food, a person prefers to do it tasty and additionally have fun. For this reason, the field of vision of economics should include "...social motivations of human behavior" [2, p. 59].

Thus, the economic sphere occupies a key place in the life of society. It allows you to maintain a stable physical condition of individuals, as well as their constant reproduction, directly through the production of substantive and incorporeal goods. What, how and for whom to produce are the main issues for discussion in

the economy. Also, do not forget about the acute problem of the non-renewable nature of some resources. The economy takes into account the interests of all sectors of society, thereby providing all classes with the necessary material and non-material benefits.

Литература

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THE EVOLUTION OF THE ROLE OF FINANCE IN THE ECONOMIC SYSTEM THROUGH THE PRISM OF HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

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It is a well-known fact that finance has evolved and undergone changes over the centuries. In ancient times, primitive people also had a system of monetary relations, and prototypes of banking systems also appeared. There were primitive forms of exchange and payment, such as barter (a type of civil contract in which one party undertakes to transfer some property to the other party against the obligation of the other party to transfer property of similar value to the first) and tribal exchange systems. In antiquity, the creation of the first cash, in the understanding of modern man, money, such as coins of various kinds, began. This became a significant impetus in the development of financial instruments and financial relations, as people began to carry out world trade and pay not only goods for goods, but also money for goods and vice versa.

With the growth of population and the development of trade, in the XIII–XIV centuries in Western European countries there was a need to create more advanced financial systems and instruments. The result was the emergence of banking systems and the financial sector of the state economy. The first official state bank was founded in Naples in 1539, and it exists to this day. Also in the XIV century, one of the oldest financial instruments appeared in Italy – the promissory note. By its definition, a bill of exchange is nothing more than a security that entitles you to receive the amount specified in the bill from the debtor, the bill issuer. It is also worth saying that a kind of "boom" in world trade took place in