

GLOBALIZATION AND THE CURRENT CRISIS

М. П. Русецкая, студент,
О. А. Хмель, преподаватель кафедры иностранных языков,
Полесский государственный университет

Today economy is a very complicated notion. We can't think about the isolated economy of one country, because it is closely connected to the economy of other countries. Today we should speak about international economy which was formed only in the 20th century in the frame of globalization. We can say that globalization is a great perspective on the one hand and a great problem on the other hand.

Globalization and integration can help to cope with many problems which are insoluble for one country. The most painful of them are the following:

- Threat of nuclear disaster
- Environmental pollution
- Side effects of mastering the explanatory and space conversion
- Origin of new and spread of dangerous diseases
- Economic backwardness of a range of countries
- International terrorism
- War conflicts
- Overpopulation of the planet
- Hunger
- New energy source search

This list can be endless. These problems were triggered by all countries of our planet, so they must be solved together. In the last century many international structures were formed. The most important of them are: the European Union (EU), the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), the EuroAsian Economic Community (EuroAsEC).

Countries participants have a lot of advantages over other countries. All activities among them are much easier and transparent, so many countries aspire to become the members of different unions.

But today we should mention the greatest disadvantage of globalization and integration. This is the current crisis. It started in the USA and was spread all over the world. Now in the Republic of Belarus we haven't got such serious problems as other countries but we don't know the real depth and duration of the crisis.

In my view our country has chosen the right direction of the development. In other countries many factories are closed and a lot of people become unemployed and we don't face such a situation in Belarus.

Unemployment dynamics of Brest region and Pinsk in 2008 shows that we have coped with the crisis level of unemployment. And at the end of 2008 it even became lower.

Tabl. 1 - Unemployment dynamics of Brest region and Pinsk in 2008

Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Number of unemployed people in Pinsk	670	775	851	793	754	671	615	573	610	635	631	596
Number of unemployed people in Br region	8740	7506	9023	8842	8514	8137	7737	7744	7698	7366	7044	6650
Ratio of unemployment in Pinsk %	1.3	1.1	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.1	1	1	1	1.1	1.1	1
Ratio of unemployment in Br region %	1.4	1.2	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1