

establishments The share of material production accounts for 20.04% of GDP (in 2017). In agriculture, 1.05% of GDP is created [6].

In spite of the serious problems that exist, the US economy demonstrates the ability to overcome emerging crises of a different nature, indicating its flexibility and high adaptability to changing conditions.

Conclusion. The United States is a leader in the global economy by its level and scale of development, is far ahead of any other developed country. Given the increasing globalization of the international economy, the indicators of business activity within the United States are a “barometer” for the global economy, directly affect the movement of the cycle and changes in the state of national economies.

References

1. Asian Development bank. Retrieved from: <https://www.adb.org/>
2. The Biggest U.S. Trading Partners. Retrieved from: <http://fortune.com/2018/03/07/biggest-us-trade-partners/>
3. Погорська І.І. США у глобальному світі XXI століття: реалії і перспективи / І.І. Погорська // Актуальні проблеми міжнародних відносин. Випуск 107 (Частина I), 2012. С. 39-45.
Pohorska I.I. SSHA u globalnomu sviti XXI stolittia: realii i perspektyvy [US in the XXI Century Global World: Realities and Prospects] / I.I. Pohorska // Aktualni problemy mizhnarodnykh vidnosyn. Vypusk 107 (Chastyna I), 2012. S. 39-45.
4. Business Week magazine. Retrieved from: <http://uaforeignaffairs.com/ua/ekspertnadumka/view/article/asimetrija-partnerstva-pochatku-khkhi-stolittja>
5. Crowley Meredith A. Protectionist threats jeopardise international trade: Chinese evidence for Trump’s policies / Meredith A. Crowley, Song Huasheng, Meng Ning. Retrieved from: <https://voxeu.org/article/protectionist-threats-jeopardise-international-trade>.
6. OECD Statistics database. Retrieved from: <https://stats.oecd.org/index.aspx?queryid=60702>

Alina Demianova

Vasyl’ Stus Donetsk National University

Vinnytsia

Research Supervisor: Z. A. Atamanchuk., PhD in Economics, Ass. Prof.

Language Advisor: N. Yu. Ishchuk, PhD in Pedagogy, Assoc. Prof.

THE PROBLEM OF POVERTY IN SOUTH ASIA

Introduction. Currently, the global social danger is the threat of impoverishment. Poverty has always been a pressing problem, but nowadays this issue is particularly acute, because a significant part of the world’s population is

below the poverty line or close to the border of the “social bottom”, which is clearly seen in the countries of South Asia. This is especially noticeable against the background of a strong stratification, when the income difference between the poor and the rich is tens, hundreds and thousands of times. Moreover, this process is dynamic, the poor are getting poorer and the rich are getting richer.

Review or recent publications. The solution to the problem of poverty engaged in such scientists as S. Melnichenko, N. Goffe, N. Ivanov, G. Monusova, A. Filipenko, M. Moskalenko and others [1].

Objective of the paper is to study the causes and consequences of poverty on the example of South Asian countries.

Results of research. The eight countries that make up South Asia are: Bhutan, Bangladesh, Afghanistan, India, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka and Maldives. The population of all these countries is about 1.2 billion people [2]. The region covers only 4% of the globe, but it is home to almost 20% of the world’s population [2]. The geographical location and climatic conditions that allow you to collect up to 3 crops per year is not a positive factor for the development of the economy of South Asia (through the monsoon climate and the migration of poor people to cities, lack of water, etc.). Unique by world standards, deposits of different coal did not become a saving source of income and jobs for these countries due to outdated technologies, equipment and lack of innovation.

The most populous countries in South Asia have the highest unemployment rate in the world [1]. As a result, overpopulation and unemployment lead to poverty, illiteracy and underdevelopment, economic dependence on other countries, the world's lowest level of GNP and national income per capita. The constant shortage of jobs, the steady excess of supply in the labor market over demand, have become the main causes of impoverishment. Unemployment is turning into mass begging, and new slum areas are rapidly emerging in cities.

Fig. 1 shows the level of GDP in South Asia in 2018.

The countries of South Asia are characterized by low level of development and weak state institutions, a high share of the shadow economy, significant amounts of debt burden on the real sector of the economy.

Excessive external debt has negative consequences:

- financial destabilization;
- excessive devaluation of the currency, acceleration of inflation;
- decrease in the level of welfare of the population and investment activity of the business sector.

The state is unable to influence poverty reduction due to a number of reasons: limited financial and natural resources, natural disasters, armed conflicts, insufficient energy supply, instability of the government or its frequent changes, corruption of the bureaucracy, internal political struggle, high share of the shadow economy, institutional weakness.

These factors also reduce the effectiveness of social activities and programmes that South Asian governments are trying to implement (one-time financial support for the poor, free food, food cards, etc.).

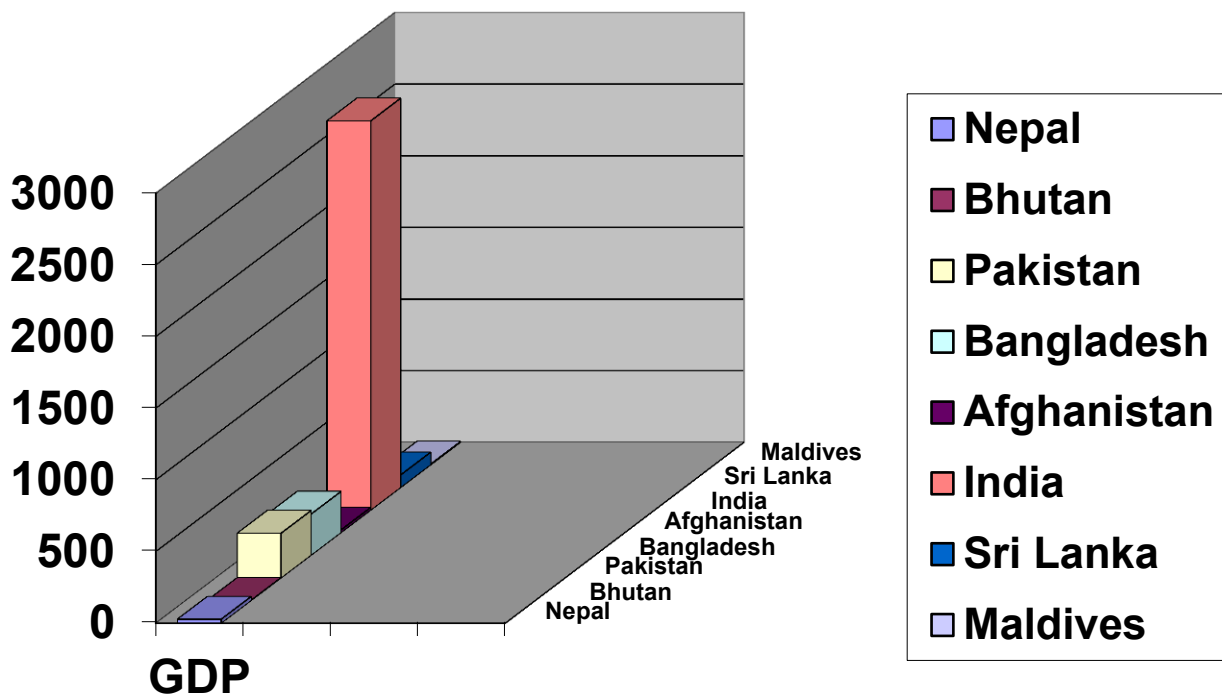


Fig. 1 The level of GDP in South Asia in 2018, billion dollars
Source: created by the author based on [7]

Conclusion. Focusing on the problem of poverty, it should be noted that poverty cannot be overcome only by supporting the needy; comprehensive approaches are needed, targeting both the poor and the relatively affluent.

The world experience proves that the greatest success in the post-industrial stage of development is achieved by countries that give priority to the strategic priorities of human capital development – creative, professional, educational, labor, physical potential of citizens.

Encouragement of scientific and technological progress, reforms in the agricultural sector, an increase in the educational and cultural level of the population, investment financing, growth and development of production should be the priority-driven ways to solve this problem. These methods will allow creating new jobs, providing a stable income to a certain part of the population, and will contribute to the growth of the welfare of citizens.

References

1. Экономика зарубежных стран: Учебник / А. Филипенко, В. Вергун, И. Бураковский и др. К., 1996. [Электронный ресурс]. Режим доступа: <http://lybs.ru/index-15961.htm>.
Ekonomika zarubezhnykh stran. [The Economy of Foreign Countries] / A. Filipenko, V. Verhun, I. Burakovsky et. al. Retrieved from: <http://lybs.ru/index-15961.htm>. [in Russian].
2. Южная Азия. [Электронный ресурс]. Режим доступа: https://ru.wikipedia.org/wiki/Южная_Азия.

Yuzhnaia Aziia. [South Asia] Retrieved from: https://ru.wikipedia.org/wiki/Южная_Азия. [in Russian].

3. Иванов Н. П. Глобализация и бедность / Н. П. Иванов, Н. В. Гоффе, Г. А. Монусова // Мировая экономика и международные отношения, 2010. №9. С. 29-42. [Электронный ресурс]. Режим доступа: <http://www.demoscope.ru/weekly/2011/0459/analit04.php>

Ivanov N. P. Globalizatsiia i bednost [Globalization and Poverty] / N. P. Ivanov, N. V. Goffe, G. A. Monusova // Mirovaia ekonomika i mezhdunarodnyie otnosheniia. 2010. №9. S. 29-42. Retrieved from: <http://www.demoscope.ru/weekly/2011/0459/analit04.php> [in Russian].

4. Шкунов В. Н. Бедность в Южной Азии и проблемы доступа молодежи к профессиональному образованию / В. Н. Шкунов // Актуальные проблемы современной науки. 2009. №6. С. 45-47. [Электронный ресурс]. Режим доступа: <http://naukarus.com/bednost-v-yuzhnoy-azii-i-problemy-dostupa-molodezhi-k-professionalnomu-obrazovaniyu>

[Shkunov V. N. Bednost v Yuzhnoi Azii i problemy sovremennoi molodezhi k professionalnomu obrazovaniu \[Poverty in South Asia and youth access to vocational education\] / V. N. Shkunov // Aktualnyie problemy sovremennoi nauki. 2009. №6. S. 45-47. Retrieved from: http://naukarus.com/bednost-v-yuzhnoy-azii-i-problemy-dostupa-molodezhi-k-professionalnomu-obrazovaniyu \[in Russian\].](#)

5. Фурсов А. И. Восточная и Южная Азия в современном мире Реферативный сборник. 2010. 57 с.

Fursov A. I. Vostochnaia i Yuzhnaia Aziia v sovremennom mire. Referativnii sbornik [East and South Asia in the modern world]. 2010. S. 57. [in Russian].

6. Белокреницкий В. Я. Южная Азия в мировой политике / В. Я. Белокреницкий, В. Н. Москаленко, Т. Л. Шаумян. Москва: Международные отношения, 2003. С. 156-159.

Belokernitskii V. Ya. Yuzhnaia Aziia v mirivoi politike [South Asia in World Politics] / V. Ya. Belokernitskii, V. N. Moskalenko, T. L. Shaumian. 2003. S. 156-159. [in Russian].

7. World Bank Open Data. Retrieved from: <https://data.worldbank.org/>

Anastasiia Filipishyna

Vasyl' Stus Donetsk National University

Vinnitsia

Research Supervisor: V.V.Lymar, PhD in Economics, Assoc. Prof.

Language Advisor: M.V. Hotsuliak, Lecturer.

STATE SUPPORT FOR EXPORT-ORIENTED INDUSTRIES IN UKRAINE

Introduction. In recent years, the problems of Ukraine's economic development have become even more acute. First of all, the state economy has been affected by the