

Consequently, globalization has a statistically significant impact on economic growth. High- and middle-income countries benefit from globalization, while low-income countries do not.

There are some simple things that people can do every day to minimize their negative impact on the environment. For example, not using public transport but cycling or walking will reduce carbon dioxide emissions. Reducing the amount of fertilizer applied to lawns and gardens will reduce the likelihood of contamination near water bodies, which is also beneficial for drinking water and human health. Using less energy in a home can reduce the amount of pollution emitted by coal-fired power plants. Any activity that reduces water and energy consumption can have a positive impact on the environment.

The human mind, ingenuity and activity have changed almost every part of our planet. In fact, we are deeply influenced by everything around us. Indeed, our ingenuity and activity are now the driving force behind all the global transformations and challenges we face. And each of these problems is accelerating, with rapid population growth. In fact, we can call the situation in which we now find ourselves as an unprecedented planetary emergency. We have come to the point where such “events” are taking place that shape civilization and society, in particular the agricultural revolution, the scientific revolution, the industrial revolution and, in the West, the health revolution.

There are some simple things that people can do every day to minimize their negative impact on the environment. For example, not using public transportation but cycling or walking will reduce carbon dioxide emissions. Reducing the amount of fertilizer applied to lawns and gardens will reduce the likelihood of contamination near water bodies, which is also beneficial for drinking water and human health. Using less energy in a house can reduce the amount of pollution emitted by coal-fired power plants. Any activity that reduces water and energy consumption can have a positive impact on the environment. The only solution we have left to make is to change our behavior radically and globally at every level. In short, we urgently need to consume less, much less, radically less. And we need to save more, much more. And such radical behavioral changes also require radical government actions.

*Voinarovska Marta, Belz Anastasiia*  
West Ukrainian National University  
Ternopil

## **THE IMPACT OF THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC ON THE PROBLEM OF POVERTY**

We cannot imagine how it is to live on much less than 2 dollars a day, many of us think that it is far from reality. However 10% of worldwide population lives in extreme poverty, they may be dwelling 1.90 dollars a day or even less. In 1990 the figure indicates us that there were 1.8 billion people who lived in poverty, but in 2019

estimates were toward 600 million people [1]. Than the global economic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic only made matters worse.

Most cases of poverty are the result of a combination of factors such as inequality. It may be based on age, health, social reputation, caste, ability or most common place one – gender; conflict (for instance decade of civil conflict in Syria); hunger, malnutrition and stunting; terrible healthcare system – mostly effects mothers and children; little or even none access to clean water, sanitation and hygiene; climate change (for example Malawi, that always had good harvest each year, but because of climate changes many people had no food at all); lack of education (there are obstacles like lack of money along with cultural bias against girl's education); global health crises including epidemics and pandemics.

A poor healthcare system can affect not only individuals along with complete communities. The COVID-19 isn't the first time when a public health crisis has fueled the cycle of poverty. We found out that the pandemic brought about 97 million more human beings being in poverty in 2020. In January 2021 government anticipated that the pandemic will push among to 124 million people into extreme poverty around the globe in 2020. The most impacted countries are those where poverty was already concentrated before the pandemic: Sudan, Afghanistan, Male, Guinea, Zambia, Madagascar, Yemen etc. For example, government of Nigeria before COVID-19 predicted poverty in Nigeria that it would reach 96 million by 2030, now they expect that poverty will reach 112 million by way of 2030. That's an increase of 16 million.

So, now there are over 689 million people, who live in poverty, 97 million of them are poor because of the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. Only with help of government and national organizations we can decrease this number. We find that the pandemic led to 97 million more people being in poverty in 2020. In January 2021 government estimated that the pandemic will push between 119 and 124 million people into extreme poverty around the globe in 2020 [7].

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*WuQi*

PhD student, West Ukrainian National University  
Jiuquan, China

## **NATURE OF ECONOMIC INEQUALITY AS AN IMPERATIVE FOR THE FORMATION OF SOCIAL STRATIFICATION OF THE POPULATION**

When it comes to economic inequality, you can think of reasons at all levels. For example, there are personal reasons for inequality of income and wealth due to differences in ability. There may also be social factors, such as unequal distribution of resources. There's even a bit of luck. Some people just have a lot of luck. How did this economic inequality happen? Actually the greater the capacity to accumulate differences, the greater the inequality.

First, on the whole scale of human evolution, how did economic inequality arise in human society? Actually it stems from our ability to accumulate differences. People aren't exactly the same. There are always some differences. For example, a young man living in a primitive society, his hunting ability is particularly strong, can hit more prey. And that difference, of course, leads to a much bigger difference. For example, if you hit more prey, you will eat more than others and become stronger than others. It is also likely to attract more women, giving them more opportunities to leave their offspring behind. If he were to lead the tribe, the overall strength of the tribe could be greatly enhanced. Even today, each of us, has an advantage in some way, and that's the difference with others, the greater the difference, the greater the advantage, the more opportunities you have.

So when did the ability to accumulate differences start to emerge? One of the key nodes was the domestication of food and the emergence of agrarian societies. Specifically, there are two critical factors.

The first key factor is the change in mode of production. People went from gathering-hunting mode of production to farming or herding. This largely provides a stable source of food and allows people to live in a fixed place without having to migrate, thus meeting the most basic conditions for accumulating resources. With