

## GLOBAL ECONOMIC CRISES: CAUSES AND CONSEQUENCES

Bondarenko A. O.

Scientific supervisor: assoc. prof. Baeva O. I.

The National University of Pharmacy, Kharkiv, Ukraine

kaf.yep@nuph.edu.ua

**Introduction.** Economic development is cyclical, and the fundamental phase of the entire economic cycle is the crisis. In the modern economy, there is an increase in economic crises, including those of a global nature. An essential condition for modern economic crises supports globalization, which is expressed, on the one hand, in the further development of internationalization of production, in the deepening of international division of labor, strengthening the relationship and interaction between the national economies, on the other hand, in the growing instability of national and world economic system, the strengthening of uneven development of individual countries, a significant increase in the role of financial sector in economic development.

**Aim.** The purpose of the work is to study the theoretical aspects of the global economic crises.

**Materials and methods.** It has based on the laws and principles of scientific dialectics, which allowed us to identify the most important features of the studied processes and forms of their manifestations.

**Results and discussion.** The economic crisis is characterized by a sharp deterioration in the country's economic condition. The consequences of the crisis are manifested in a significant decline in production, an increase in unemployment, and a decrease in the standard of living and well-being of the population.

The diversity and multifactorial nature of crisis phenomena is caused by a variety of reasons, both internal (endogenous) and external (exogenous). Endogenous factors include: reproductive and structural. Among the exogenous factors should be identified: technological, among the exogenous factors should be identified technological, demographic and natural-environmental.

The consequences of the global economic crisis are: the depreciation of a significant part of the financial capital, the devaluation of the dollar and its loss of the status of the single world reserve currency. The duration and depth of the crisis is the result of mistakes in anti-crisis management, deliberate destructive actions of managers or their lack of understanding of the causes, nature and possible consequences of the crisis. The consequences of a crisis depend on the effectiveness of crisis management, which can either mitigate or exacerbate the crisis.

**Conclusions.** Effective anti-crisis management can accelerate the recovery from the crisis and minimize its consequences.

## INTERSECTIONAL FEMINISM AS AN EXAMPLE OF AN INCLUSIVE APPROACH TO EQUALITY ISSUES

Diachkova A. R.

Scientific supervisor: assoc. prof. Artemenko Ya. I.

National University of Pharmacy, Kharkiv, Ukraine

ein25423stein@gmail.com

**Introduction.** The relation between the guarantee of universal rights and the individualized approach to the individual is a pressing issue today. Intersectional feminism represents the idea of an individualized attitude to women's rights in the context of their integration, rather than separation from the community. This approach implements the principle of inclusivity, which literally means "inclusion". The term "intersectionality" was introduced by a lawyer and community activist, Kimberly Williams Crenshaw, to denote a new feminist strategy.