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DEVELOPMENT OF ECONOMY AND EDUCATION IN THE POST-CRISIS CONDITIONS COVID-19 PANDEMIC

РАЗВИТИЕ ЭКОНОМИКИ И ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ В ПОСТКРИЗИСНЫХ УСЛОВИЯХ ПАНДЕМИИ COVID-19

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ABSTRACT

PANDEMIC CORONAVIRUS COVID-19, ECONOMY, EDUCATION, SCIENCE, DISTANCE LEARNING SYSTEM, REMOTE EMPLOYMENT TECHNOLOGIES, REMOTE FORMS OF INTERACTION

The COVID-19 pandemic and its consequences for the economy, education, science have become an unprecedented problem both for the business community and for ensuring sustainable education. We were able to clearly see that without minimizing the negative impact of pandemic on the economy, education, science, it is impossible to reduce the inevitable socio-economic losses and ensure sustainable education, which is a common critical goal for countries worldwide. Advantages and disadvantages of the distance learning system, remote employment technologies, remote forms of interaction, which received

АННОТАЦИЯ

ПАНДЕМИЯ КОРОНАВИРУСА COVID-19, ЭКОНОМИКА, ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ, НАУКА, ДИСТАНЦИОННОЕ ОБУЧЕНИЕ, ТЕХНОЛОГИИ УДАЛЕННОЙ ЗАНЯТОСТИ, ДИСТАНЦИОННЫЕ ФОРМЫ ВЗАИМОДЕЙСТВИЯ

Пандемия COVID-19 и ее последствия для экономики, образования и науки явились беспрецедентной проблемой и для бизнес-сообщества, и для обеспечения устойчивого образования. Мы смогли наглядно убедиться в том, что без минимизации негативного влияния пандемии на экономику, образование, науку невозможно снизить неизбежные социально-экономические потери и обеспечить устойчивого образования, что является общей важнейшей задачей для стран во всем мире. Рассмотрены достоинства и недостатки дистанцион-

a powerful impetus for development and improvement, are considered. The paper analyses new forms of labour organization for employees and managers, a new form of education services. The highest degree of relevance materials considered in the world recently has been confirmed in the article.

ной системы обучения, технологий удаленной занятости, дистанционных форм взаимодействия, которые получили мощный импульс для развития и совершенствования. Проанализированы новые формы организации труда работников и руководителей, новая форма услуг образования. Подтверждена высшая степень актуальности рассмотренных в статье материалов в современном мире.

The 21st century was marked by the development of coronavirus infection. The scale of the development of the infection was much wider than a conventional epidemic. It was not just the progressive spread of infection among people, and the spread is much higher than usual rates in a particular territory. The existing universal epidemiological threshold of the epidemic disease (5 % of the population of the territory or 5 % of representatives of any social group) was significantly exceeded.

On March 11, 2020, the United Nations declared the spread of coronavirus in the world as a pandemic. A pandemic is the spread of infection on a global scale. When a new virus overcomes people in different countries, people have no immunity to it, and the health care system does not have a vaccine, then this is a pandemic.

The United Nations identifies the coronavirus pandemic as the world's most serious challenge since the Second World War. The world after the pandemic, experts say, will be different. How and how much the economy, education and science will change as a result of this crisis is not very clear yet, but it is evident that significant changes are coming.

It is a challenging time for the country's economy as well as for educational and commercial organizations. However, it is essential not to forget about the future. In the coming years, the fate of the world economy depends on the lessons that business leaders learn from the current events [1].

It is generally accepted that the world economy after the pandemic will experience a deeper recession (decline in production or a slowdown of economic growth) than during the past economic crises. COVID-19 has become one of the main problems of the global economy. A dangerous virus is forcing business people and investors to change plans, think about business survival and post-crisis

development strategies. The COVID-19 epidemic primarily threatens people's life and health, but its impact on the economy, education, science is also hazardous.

According to many experts, authorities should minimize the negative impact of the pandemic on the economy, education, science and reduce the inevitable socio-economic losses. It is a most urgent task for all countries.

Scientists forecast the further development of civilization is impossible without the growth of its humanitarian component. Globalization is going from an extraverted phase to an introverted one, for which the Internet and digitalization have already prepared humanity. During self-isolation, a person stays at home but communicates with the whole world. As a result of self-isolation, entirely new forms of individual and collective meditation, genres of art can arise and are already emerging, which can contribute to bringing people together through themselves [2].

In the author's opinion, this unique feature of the national system of values, the ability to skillfully combine the European idea of individualism with the Asian idea of collectivism, managers should use to make strategies for the development of commercial enterprises in the post-crisis period.

The transition to remote work in state and private companies, to strict quarantine activities of many small and medium-sized enterprises in the service sector, etc. led to a significant decrease in Gross Domestic Product up to 8–10 %.

This pandemic showed that modern world communities, without hesitation, stopped the economy in order to save human lives. In such conditions, a lot of people ask the question: is it really necessary? Professor of Paris Economics Sciences Po S. Gurief writes: "... Modern Western society gives a simple answer to the question of whether it is necessary saving lives, even if it leads to a halt in the economy: it would be done, whatever the cost" [3].

At the time of the quarantine measures that affected every citizen, the Internet became the main base for teaching people worldwide. The education system simultaneously switched to a distance learning system. Schools and higher education institutions have been able to implement distance learning everywhere using a variety of e-learning systems and platforms.

As a result of the development of modern technologies, it becomes easier for a person to learn, to take new knowledge.

The major conveniences of distance learning are:

- the ability to study at a convenient time,
- more individual approach to the level and duration of learning,
- work at home,
- flexible schedule,

- recording and revising classes,
- choosing a teacher,
- expanding quantity of teachers in the same discipline, and others.

However, the shortcomings of distance learning were also identified:

- faster fatigue,
- increase in the role of auxiliary materials,
- complexity of transferring information by non-verbal methods, and others.

It should be noted that increasing the effectiveness of distance learning depends on the availability of technology, the continuity of the Internet system, a high level of motivation, the providing of the necessary materials, electronic resources. The effectiveness of distance learning depends on the high quality of tools created by the teacher for a comfortable educational process: electronic manuals, interactive platforms, etc. The use of a distance format in learning has become our daily routine and is a significant factor in increasing the efficiency of the process based on the current situation in the world.

Below are the advantages and disadvantages of remote employment technology.

The advantages include:

- free schedule,
- saving resources (time, money, office clothes, and meals),
- more opportunities and energy for self-education and self-development,
- there is an opportunity to eat better and do exercise, and others.

The disadvantages include:

- it is difficult to limit work up to 8 hours,
- remote work is not suitable for all professions,
- high degree of self-motivation is required,
- utilities are increasing, and others.

Technologies of remote employment, distance learning, and remote forms of interaction in the post-crisis period will receive a very powerful impulse for development and improvement. In the author's opinion, the large and long-term shifts in human communication, information consumption, new forms of labour organization for employees and managers that began during the coronavirus will become norms and standards for the nearest future. In this regard, it is evident that a severe shortage can be expected in the markets of IT security specialists, teachers and managers who are able to organize remote work of students or employees because many arising problems will require a professional approach with specificity.

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