

# АКТУАЛЬНІ ПИТАННЯ РОЗВИТКУ НАУКИ ТА ЗАБЕЗПЕЧЕННЯ ЯКОСТІ ОСВІТИ У ХХІ СТОЛІТТІ

## ТЕЗИ ДОПОВІДЕЙ

XLV Міжнародної наукової студентської конференції  
за підсумками науково-дослідних робіт студентів за 2021 рік  
(м. Полтава, 13-14 квітня 2022 року)

### ЧАСТИНА 1



Полтава  
2022

**ВИЩИЙ НАВЧАЛЬНИЙ ЗАКЛАД УКООПСІЛКИ  
«ПОЛТАВСЬКИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ ЕКОНОМІКИ І ТОРГІВЛІ» (ПУЕТ)**

# **АКТУАЛЬНІ ПИТАННЯ РОЗВИТКУ НАУКИ ТА ЗАБЕЗПЕЧЕННЯ ЯКОСТІ ОСВІТИ У ХХІ СТОЛІТТІ**

## **ТЕЗИ ДОПОВІДЕЙ**

**XLV Міжнародної наукової студентської  
конференції за підсумками науково-дослідних  
робіт студентів за 2021 рік**

*(м. Полтава, 13–14 квітня 2022 року)*

**Частина 1**

**Полтава  
ПУЕТ  
2022**

УДК 001:378.014.61"21"(477.53)(082) *Розповсюдження та тиражування без офіційного дозволу Вищого навчального закладу Укоопспілки «Полтавський університет економіки і торгівлі» заборонено*  
А43

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**В. В. Саранин**, к. філол. н., доцент, завідувач науково-організаційного відділу ПУЕТ.

**Актуальні питання розвитку науки та забезпечення якості освіти у XXI столітті : тези доповідей XLV Міжнародної наукової студентської конференції за підсумками науково-дослідних робіт студентів за 2021 рік (м. Полтава, 13–14 квітня 2022 р.). – Полтава : ПУЕТ, 2022. – Ч. 1. – 320 с. – Текст укр., англ. мовами.**  
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Збірник містить тези доповідей XLV Міжнародної наукової студентської конференції за підсумками науково-дослідних робіт студентів за 2021 рік. Проблеми, порушені авторами публікацій, вирізняються своєю актуальністю та новизною наукових підходів. Увагу зосереджено на висвітленні результатів наукових досліджень у різних галузях науки та якості вищої освіти.

УДК 001:378.014.61"21"(477.53)(082)

*Матеріали друкуються в авторській редакції мовами оригіналів.  
За виклад, зміст і достовірність матеріалів відповідальні автори.*

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### Список використаних інформаційних джерел

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### THE IMPACT OF COVID-19 IN THE SOUTHEAST AFRICAN COUNTRIES

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COVID-19 is the defining worldwide health disaster, as well as the most significant challenge since the Second World War. This virus spreads in tiny fluid molecules from an infected person's nose or mouth when they speak, breathe, or sneeze, and it has killed so many people worldwide. «Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) has swept the world, killing hundreds of thousands, shutting down economies, closing borders, and wreaking havoc on an unprecedented scale. It has pushed healthcare services and personnel to the breaking point in many areas, and it will undoubtedly have a long-term impact on medical research» [1]. «According to World Health Organization (WHO) Coronavirus disease (COVID-19) is an infectious disease caused by the SARS-CoV-2 virus. Most people infected with the virus will experience mild to moderate respiratory illness

and recover without requiring special treatment «[2]. As the world adjusts to the new norm, COVID-19 spreads rapidly throughout the world and continues to have an economic, educational, and health impact on countries.

COVID-19, as we all know, has had a negative impact on people all over the world. This study focuses on how Southeast African countries have been negatively impacted by COVID-19. Since the outbreak of Coronavirus known as COVID-19 southeast African countries (Botswana, Burundi, Eswatini, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Tanzania, South Africa, Uganda, Zambia) have been involved with the negative impacts COVID-19 has brought to the world in sectors like Education, governments, businesses, hospitals, and countries' economies. In Education, it has become difficult during COVID-19 because children and teachers are at high risk of contracting the virus, and thus schools have been closed. With the closing of schools, learning and teaching have become difficult challenges. Because not many children can afford to learn online due to a lack of resources such as laptops, the internet, lights, and other materials used to learn online. «Since its outbreak in December 2019, COVID-19 has wreaked havoc across the world. Students, schools, colleges, and universities have been deeply impacted. The pandemic will adversely impact the progress some governments were making around increasing the education budget. This is a crisis that requires urgent attention and collective action by all Governments» [3]. African countries are already classified as underdeveloped or developing economies since their economies are in poor health. African countries were the most impacted by COVID-19 because of the safeguards that were put in place, such as lockdowns that caused businesses/companies to close. This resulted in a shortage of money and services for the people of the nation, as well as outrageous price increases in the countries. Taking an example of one Southeast African country Uganda, «The number of confirmed cases in Uganda remains very low in comparison to other countries but the containment adopted to curb the spread of the virus has affected business operations. Small and medium businesses have experienced the largest effects of the risk associated with COVID-19 compared to large scale businesses. Agriculture enterprises have been worst hit due to challenges of accessing inputs arising from transport restrictions and the ban on weekly markets» [4]. A poor economy is associated with poor health care; this is a regular occurrence in

African countries. Less than half of Africa's population has access to the healthcare they require, and the continent's health systems are often of low quality. «Africa is distinct from the other continents that have experienced COVID-19 to date. The continent has a weak health care system and a large immunocompromised population owing to the high prevalence of malnutrition, anemia, malaria, HIV/AIDs, tuberculosis, and poor economic discipline. Analysts stated that the epidemic in Africa would be difficult to manage in these circumstances» [5]. Because COVID-19 is a dangerous virus, many in Africa are finding it difficult to acquire the treatment they require because private hospitals are expensive and most people do not have health insurance. Government hospitals are frequently overcrowded, resulting in a shortage of accommodation, medicine, and equipment to treat patients.

COVID-19 is the world's most pressing health crisis to date. Since the advent of the virus, nations in Southeast Africa have been affected by the detrimental effects it has had on the globe in areas such as education, governance, business, hospitals, and economics. The pandemic has led to difficulties in learning and teaching because of the closure of schools. African nations are undeveloped or developing economies according to the state of their economy. COVID-19 has had negative impacts on African countries because of the precautions that Precautions put in place, such as lockdowns that forced businesses/companies to close. With businesses closing up it led to money and services scarcity for the people in the country. Less than half of Africa's population has access to healthcare, and the continent's health systems are frequently of poor quality. Because COVID-19 is such a severe virus, many individuals in Africa are having trouble getting the treatment they need because private hospitals are expensive and citizens do not have health insurance, or government hospitals are overcrowded which results in a lack of medicine, and equipment to treat patients.

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## **THE COMPETITIVE STRATEGY OF «HP Inc.» IN THE GLOBAL MARKET**

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Competition is inevitable in the global market. Therefore, the study of competitive strategies of international companies is relevant today.

The main aim of the study is to analyze the competitive strategies of HP Inc. in conditions of growing international competition.

In an economic setup, it is normal for companies to be in competition, especially with those who sell similar products. When forming a competitive strategy for modern TNCs, it is important to focus on relations with both consumers and competitors by looking at its strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, competitive advantage it has in the market and threats as well.

HP Inc. is one of the biggest IT companies in the world with a total annual revenue of around 63.5 billion U.S. dollars and is able to maintain such a wonderful record through the sustainable compe-