

*A. Nikanovich, legal counsel  
BSU (Minsk)*

**Scientific adviser Margarita Yurut**

## **DEVELOPMENT OF EXCHANGE TRADE ON THE TERRITORY OF BELARUS IN THE NEOLITHIC ERA**

The formation of intertribal relations and exchange can be called one of the notable features of the Neolithic. With the arrival of the tribes of the pastoralists and the farmers who began to live together with the natives — hunters, fishermen, gatherers on the territory of Belarus there were two major groups with two different economic structures. Objectively, they had the opportunity to share the results of their labor, business experience, mutual enrichment of cultures. Moreover, certain differences in climate conditions in the country contributed to the development of different directions of economic activities of indigenous and new inhabitants. In the Neolithic era when tribes of hunter-fishers and early farmers sought to a sedentary lifestyle, people began to build more perfect accommodation, the demand for technical stone primarily for the production of tools had dramatically increased. As a result we can see the emergence of mining. The first oldest mine in the territory of the former USSR was discovered near the village of Krasnoye Selo in Volkovysk district. The systematic study of the mines began relatively recently, in 1962. A large number of mines and connected with them workshops on flint processing indicate that there was the existence of major exploitation even before 3000 years BC. Extremely stable construction of mines, the uniformity of technical methods of flint processing, standardization of products show a certain specialization of labor of the miners and the production of tools and raw materials with the purpose of exchange. Tools that were produced here were used in housing construction, the manufacture of devices for transportation (boats, sleigh, skis), for hunting and fishing on the territory of Belarus and abroad (for example, on the territory of present-day Lithuania, as archaeological materials show). Scientists of The History Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences in 1966 noted that practical experience gained by the ancient miners of Belarus was a unique phenomenon in the history of the world economy. In course of time, it was widely used by other peoples in various areas of mining. There were the ancient miners of flint in Belarus (as in England) who developed all the basic principles of construction of mines: laying trunks, drifts, installation of struts, system of ventilation, illumination and so on. In the processing the flint gave very sharp chips, and it was possible to produce anything — knives, scraping device, arrowheads, axes and the quality of these products wasn't worse than analogues of nonferrous metals. People noticed that the most valuable raw materials — the most high-quality flint — can be extracted from deposits of chalk. So the mines of Krasnoselsk appeared where deeply in the chalk bed there was the flint which was very pliant for processing. Dried by sun and wind it eventually

became extremely hard. With a view to reach this flint ancient people took 5–6 feet of soil and reinforced edges. In addition, flint was not only an unequalled material for the production of tools, it was also used for the fire. (By the way, during five centuries this stone was used to ignite powder charges in guns and rifles, including the 19th century). One of the major achievements of the Neolithic was the introduction of new methods of stone processing — sawing, grinding, drilling that eventually led to the invention and widespread manufacture of more complex and more effective tools, especially for agriculture. Thus, the intellectual advantages of a man over all animals, the capacity for transfer and accumulation of experience from generation to generation allowed him to develop quite perfect tools and methods of collecting plant foods, hunting and fishing, in other words all this provided him with reliable food sources, allowed to make a qualitatively new step towards a higher phase of the economy — producing economy.

### References

1. *Гурина, Н.Н.* Шахты по добыче кремня на западе Белоруссии / Н.Н. Гурина, Г.М. Ковнурко // СА. — 1963. — № 2 ; Древние шахты по добыче кремня в Западной Белоруссии // КСИА. — 1965. — Вып. 100. — С. 50–58.

2. *Чарняўскі, М.М.* Старажытныя шахты па здабычы крэменю / М.М. Чарняўскі // Вестці Акад. навук Беларус. ССР. Сер. грамадскіх навук. — 1963. — № 3. — С. 66–70.

*A.I. Povshko, V.V. Maslakova*  
*BSEU (Minsk)*

## MEDICAL TOURISM IN THE REPUBLIC OF BELARUS AND WAYS OF ITS DEVELOPMENT

The object of the work is tourism industry in the Republic of Belarus. The subject is the development of medical tourism in the Republic of Belarus. The aim of the work is to analyze prospects of the development of medical tourism in the Republic of Belarus. Tourism unites people from everywhere in the world. It connects places with people; places with places; and people with people. This sector brings the developed, developing and emerging economies, all on a single platform, thus driving them to become competitive globally and improve their level of services. It even drives countries to have a stable and sound political environment and also have a more developed society. Nowadays tourism in Belarus is not as developed as in other countries, but the government is doing everything possible in this direction. For example, the development of a roadside network, the construction of tourist zones, further expansion of the material and technical base of tourism. Moreover, Belarus is becoming a more open