This man-made disaster prompted the world community to search for effective ways to eliminate possible oil pollution.

However, the solution to this problem can be bacteria that feed on the hydrocarbons that make up oil and oil products. Microorganisms are able to break down petroleum products due to the enzymes they produce. Thus, bacteria destroy oil and oil spills, and sea plankton subsequently eats bacteria, in connection with which self-purification of seas and oceans occurs. [2]

At the moment, around the world are already under development and testing bacteria with the above-mentioned properties. For this, both genetically modified bacteria and microorganisms taken from the natural environment are used. However, scientists have yet to study a number of issues related to the elimination of oil leaks at low temperatures, for example in the Arctic zones, as well as comprehensively identify and analyze the possible effects of bacteria on the existing ecosystem and its inhabitants.

So, the use of microorganisms for the destruction of oil spills can be an effective and simple solution for cleaning the environment from possible leaks, but it is worth noting that oil companies, in turn, also need to take measures to prevent possible leaks in order to avoid new environmental disasters.

References:


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MALE AND FEMALE MANAGERS IN THE CHANGING BUSINESS COMMUNITY

This abstract compares male and female managers: their leadership styles, similarities and differences.

Most people are inclined to associate leadership qualities with men and this gender stereotype is known by social scientists. But besides sex, there are a lot of different characteristics, for example a leadership style, skills, intelligence, type of behavior, age, speech, enthusiasm, interest in job, mental alertness, knowledge and
so on that must be taken into account when we are choosing between male and female managers.

The modern society needs to evaluate female leaders regardless of the traditional gender roles, making an unbiased evaluation of their decisions, and finds a right proportion between male and female managers.

The attitude to female managers is biased in comparison to male managers and it is not right. On the one hand, it decreases the opportunities for women to get a managerial position and they cannot show their full potential. On the other hand, due to having no balance between male and female managers modern companies cannot show their full performance and waste much more resources to achieve the same results. [1]

The situation with female managers in Belarusian business is rather controversial. Belarus ranks 6th in the world with 46.2 per cent among the countries that have a higher percentage of female CEOs than men.

Female managers have replaced males who run such Belarusian giants as “Kamunarka” and “Spartak”, confectionery factory “Slodych”, and the garment factory “Elema”.

The high rating of female CEOs in Belarus, however, gives just a general picture of who is who in business in Belarus. The Belarusian National Statistical Committee does not keep records of the number of entrepreneurs by gender, but it shows that in 2018 there were only eight women in the list of top 200 best Belarusian businessmen.

Women’s presence on the board of large companies does not surprise anyone. However, the majority of female entrepreneurship in Belarus mainly develops in the form of small companies in retail and wholesale trade, catering, educational, and professional services. [2]

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PAEI MANAGEMENT

There are many classifications of styles of management, but our attention was hooked by PAEI. This approach is not famous enough and our purpose is to