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## **POVERTY AS A DOMINANT PROBLEM OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE WORLD**

### **Бедность как основная проблема социально-экономического развития в мире**

The economy is designed to meet people's needs for financial goods, and the lack of these goods and their uneven concentration create difficulties in global poverty and social stratification.

The purpose of this article is to analyze poverty as one of the dominant problems of social and economic development at the present stage. We will try to investigate the main reasons which cause poverty and find ways to solve them.

In most cases, poverty is understood as a lack of financial resources to meet the urgent needs of an individual or everyday life.

There are different types of poverty:

1. Absolute poverty means a lack of profit to provide for the basic needs of a person.

2. Poverty, embracing a huge or predominant number of the country's population, is often called global poverty. It is characteristic of less developed regions, where the vast majority of the poorest population is concentrated.

3. Relative poverty is considered a comparative category, which means a situation when, due to lack of financial resources, it is impossible to maintain a socially acceptable life for an individual or family.

Global poverty has a negative impact on the economic development of countries:

1. People are not able to postpone savings, in fact, which limits the volume of investments.

2. People suffer from malnutrition, which affects their well-being, as well as labor productivity.

3. Due to low qualifications, human capital is inefficient, unable to use modern production.

4. Due to low incomes, poor people are limited to mobile and informed information.

5. A small part of the poor population spends at least 80 % of profits on food products.

There exists the division of the countries of the «North» and the «South». The essence of the problem lies in the discrepancy between the significance of the financial formation of already developed and still developing countries. The support of more «strong states» is important for the latter, and access to markets is also realized with inferior products in quality and quantity. This backwardness affects not only the internal economic development but it also affects the global financial formation, for example. This is due to the fact, in fact, that developing countries assume the bulk, which means that their difficulties have an impact on the entire system as a whole.

In order to overcome poverty in economic development it is necessary to ensure the criteria of financial growth, which means the joint well-being of the population as a whole. For example, it is necessary to allocate subsidies, as well as other types of assistance to those who are below the poverty line.

In the fight against hunger, it is necessary to increase yields, the number of livestock, to use the largest allotments. The introduction of the latest technologies in the field of agriculture is considered not the least necessary.

As a result of the study it should be noted that it is necessary to mobilize the forces of social scientists who could investigate the examples of overcoming poverty. It is necessary to organize and hold various scientific and practical conferences and other scientific forums where scientists and specialists discussing the problems of poverty in different states will be able to develop and propose specific ways to solve this important task. The experience of other countries can be extremely useful and acceptable.

The absolute eradication of poverty is still impossible even for the most prosperous countries, but the desire to reduce its level and ensure the well-being of citizens should be one of the main policy directions of any civilized country.

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## **SATELLITE CITIES AS A WAY OF REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT**

### **Города-спутники как способ развития регионов**

To begin with, I would like to define the concept of a satellite city. A satellite city is an artificially created city, which is called a satellite due to the fact that it was