

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.

**U. Klimenkova**  
**У. В. Клименкова**  
БГЭУ (Минск)

*Научный руководитель С. С. Дроздова*

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

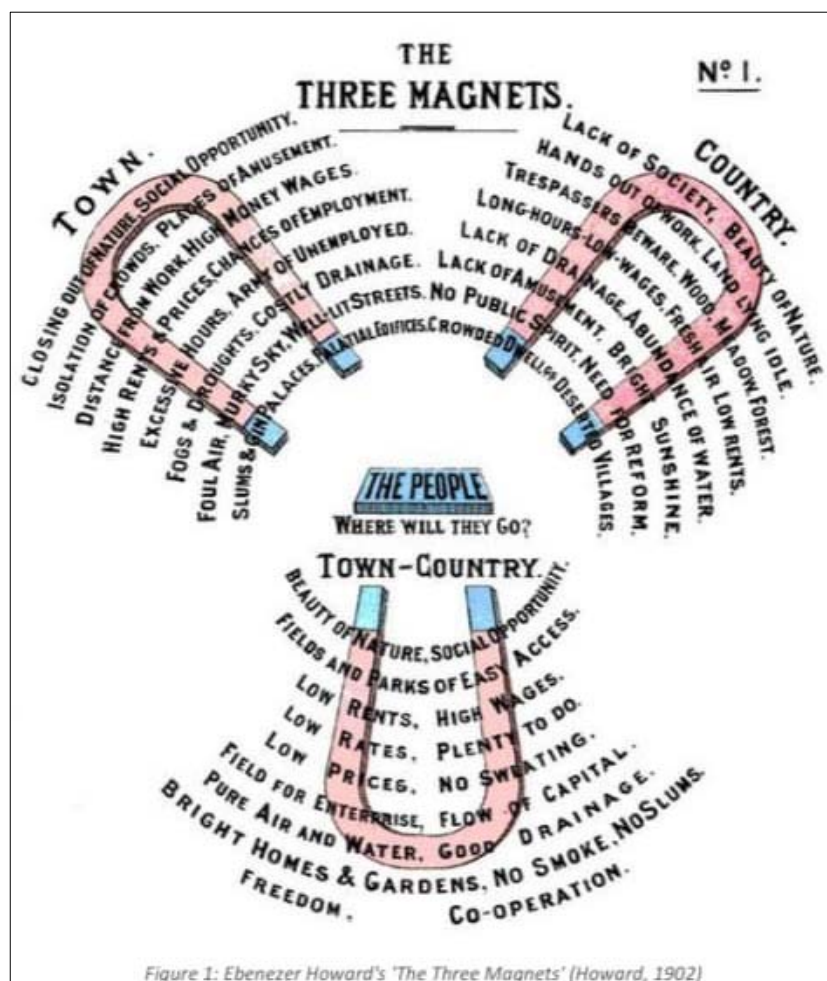
### **Города-спутники как способ развития регионов**

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

launched by man himself, and not by a historically created place. This report aims to solve the problem of overpopulation in large cities and underdeveloped regions, including in our country, by creating satellite cities. My goal is to convey the importance of creating and developing satellite cities. Such cities are able to provide new opportunities for people who cannot financially move to a capital or a large city, but have great potential.

Satellite cities are not a new way to stimulate economic growth and development. But I believe that the potential for their development is still very high, especially in our country. The number of Minsk residents is growing not so much because of newborns, but because of newcomers. Washing out the regions, the capital takes the best – young, dynamic and qualified personnel. There are already many satellite cities around Minsk. Derzhinsk, Logoisk, Zaslavl, Smolevichi, Fanipol, Rudensk and so on. Satellite cities have several advantages. The factors that affect the living environment of satellite towns can be summed up into five categories: infrastructure factors, residents' living factors, resources and environment factors, scientific and technological economic factors and social and cultural factors. A distinctive feature of satellite cities is the transport factor. These cities are both a part of a metropolitan city and a separate object. One of the biggest advantages of satellite cities is their locality. Most of the people moving to such cities in the 20th century chose them because of the combination of urban and rural life. On the one

hand, they abandoned the noisy city, on the other, they did not stay in the countryside. (You can see an example of advertising in figure 1). In addition, such cities are usually either industrial or scientific centers. They form a concentrate of personnel capable of developing the country in a particular area. And if it is a region, then the entire region as a whole. Satellite cities are advertisements for life in small regional towns. They show that it is not necessary to go to the capital. In our country, in addition to Minsk, Brest and Grodno



have such cities. Their cities are satellites Zhabinka and Skidel. Before that, these cities were settlements and did not have any potential. Now their population is increasing due to good infrastructure and job security.

In conclusion, I would like to say that artificial cities allow expanding the boundaries of megacities, relieving them of buildings and preserving the ecological component. Already now, based on the example of our country, we can say that the development of satellite towns makes it possible to create space in the capital and regional centers. And their further development can lead Belarus to the creation of a high-quality state.

**V. Kazhaltsova, T. Buinitskaya**  
**В. А. Кожельцова, Т. А. Буйницкая**  
БГЭУ (Минск)

*Научный руководитель Н. В. Батищева*

## **FATHER'S ROLE IN PARENTAL LEAVE**

### **Роль отца в декретном отпуске по уходу за ребенком**

Parental Leave is an important aspect of life for parents themselves and their child as well. The time spent with a child during his first months of life influences greatly on his further development and relationship with his parents and people in general. So it is very important not only for the mother, but for the father as well to have the opportunity to go on Parental Leave. The aim of this report is to show the importance of the father's participation in parenting and to suggest ways to attract the interest of fathers to Parental Leave.

According to the research fathers who take a Parental Leave are more likely to be involved in upbringing the child. Toddlers who grow up in a family with a father involved in parenting have a whole list of advantages over the children of the same age whose dads don't participate in upbringing. For example, these children are less likely to break the law and drop out of school, are able to avoid unprotected sex, have long-term relationships, and find highly paid jobs. In the future, children are unlikely to become homeless and are likely to have higher IQs than their peers by the age of three. In the longer term, they suffer from fewer psychological problems and are less tend to be obese.

Moreover, it is the start of building relationship between parents and their child. For parents, it is a good opportunity not only to challenge themselves in a new role, but also to lay the foundation for a trustworthy relationship with a child for the rest of their lives.