

STUDENT'S LIFE AND THE COST OF LIVING IN BELARUS VS IN THE UK

With the invention of money, the consumers could be able to purchase those goods which they like. Moreover, as the money is divisible into smaller units, it can be employed to purchase the smaller quantities of the commodities. This way, consumers can maximize their satisfaction in a better way. As a consumer has limited money income; thus it is the money which provides the capacity to consumers to allocate their incomes in a most rational way.

In addition to role of money as a source of exchange, one can also observe the role of money as a store of value and a measure of value for consumers. As in the monetary system with money the values of commodities can be estimated. A person as a consumer can decide, in the presence of money, how much he should spend and how much he should save.

During Student life manhood at first confronts with the monetary circulation and the cost and with these factors it has to work independently. Together it implies a lot of problems which people always must cope with. One of such problems is the ability to live at subsistence level, in other words, cost of living.

The cost of living, in turn, is one of the important factors of well-being or happiness. Given this important role in actualizing the overall well-being of their citizens, it has been (and continues to be) a subject widely studied by various disciplines.

But what do we know about student's life? How is it to be a student? Anybody would agree with us that it's great! Nevertheless there is the most important problem in their life — they should survive without high financial support of parents, think about how to spend their money.

Students on certain degree programs will incur some additional costs not covered by their tuition fee; for example, for specialist equipment, artists' materials, books or costs related to carrying out fieldwork.

Estimating "average" costs is difficult because there's no such thing as an "average" student. It all depends on factors like your institution, course and the place you live in, plus your personal allowance, which influence the grants, loans and benefits you're entitled to.

So, in our work we wanted to find out how students survive during their study, how they spend their money. We mean students' attitudes towards money in general. We prepared a plan of our research. It has nine paragraphs. In each of them we tried to learn as much as possible about the students. We have considered the costs of students in 2016 living and studying in the UK and in Belarus. Students can use them as a rough guide if they live and study in these countries but bear in mind that their costs

and potential income may differ considerably. Costs and potential income may also be different for students having further education. Also we conducted a survey among the first-year and last-year students.

Like everywhere, living costs in Belarus depend on your personal lifestyle and where you live. Belarus is a middle-income level country with a relatively good quality of life. From our report you can see a cost of living list for prospective friends. We hope our work will help students while planning study finance and seeking for a scholarship.

References

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REDUCING POVERTY THROUGH TRADE

Poverty is the most crucial plague of our times. It is commonly agreed that in order to reduce the proportion of people living on less than \$ 1 a day, developing countries need to substantially accelerate their economic growth by carefully opening their markets.

Trade contributes to eradicating extreme hunger and poverty, to developing a global partnership for development, which includes addressing the least developed countries' needs, by reducing trade barriers, improving debt relief and increasing official development assistance from developed countries.

To trade out of poverty in a sustainable way, exports from developing countries must come from a wider range of sectors and industries in order to facilitate wealth distribution and job creation. Highly developed countries should help developing ones to diversify their trade. For this reason, the international community has launched the Aid for Trade initiative, which has been designed to help developing countries build their supply capacity by developing infrastructure investments, productive capacity investments and transition assistance.

However, what are the right steps to undertake to promote a stronger impact of trade on economic growth and poverty reduction? According to