

Modern societies are increasingly faced with the need to integrate global values into national frameworks. Global patriotism includes not only attachment to one's country, but also responsibility for global issues such as ecology and human rights.

A critical approach to patriotism is becoming relevant in the context of the democratization of society. Citizens are beginning to realize the need to criticize government institutions and policies, which contributes to more active participation in public life.

Results: patriotism is a dynamic phenomenon that changes depending on social conditions and historical context. At each stage of society's development, it takes various forms — from local attachment to global responsibility. Understanding these changes allows for a deeper understanding of the mechanisms of identity formation and cohesion in the modern world.

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THE CORRELATION BETWEEN THE RUSSIAN EDUCATION SYSTEM AND THE COUNTRY'S ECONOMIC GROWTH

Взаимосвязь системы образования России с экономическим ростом страны

In the modern context of globalization and technological progress, education has become a key factor influencing the economic development of countries. In Russia, where education and its role in the formation of human capital are traditionally highly valued, the study of the correlation between education and economic growth is of particular importance. Thus, the purpose of our study is to analyze the link between the level of education and economic growth in Russia, as well as to identify the factors that contribute to or limit this interaction.

Back in the 1960s, economist Gary Becker formulated the theory of human capital, which considers the knowledge, skills and experience of individuals as an important resource that contributes to economic development. The higher the level of education of the population, the greater the contribution it can make to production processes and innovation.

The impact of education on economic growth is due to an increase in labor productivity (knowledge and skills of the employee – productivity), education generates innovation and technological progress (new production methods), improving the social activity of the population, which leads to an increase in the quality of governance in the country and institutional changes. World practice shows that countries with a high level of education usually show higher rates of economic growth, such countries include the countries of Northern Europe.

The quality of education in Russia includes both quantitative and qualitative indicators. According to research, in large cities, access to quality education is higher than in remote and rural areas. Most often, this is due to problems with financing. Uneven access to education in different regions of Russia leads to a change in the quality of qualifications and leads to uneven economic growth. Another problem is the presence of outdated educational programs that need to be updated and adapted to new technologies and working methods. And one more crucial issue is emigration and brain drain. The high level of migration of qualified specialists creates a problem of talent shortage and reduces the overall level of education and innovation in the country.

Thus, we can see that the most significant parameters influencing economic growth are the level and availability of higher and vocational education, and advanced training of teachers.

In order to improve the quality of education, and thus the country's economic growth, significant investments are needed in education at all levels: from preschool to higher education, which will improve the quality of education and reduce the gap between regions. Educational programs should be adapted to the modern requirements of the labor market, including practical training of students and cooperation with business. The creation of a system of continuous education will help workers adapt to the rapidly changing world of technology and improve their skills throughout their lives. In conclusion, it should be noted that education not only contributes to increased labor productivity, but also plays an important role in the innovative development of the country. To achieve sustainable economic growth, Russia needs to continue reforms in education, focus on qualitative changes and ensure equal access to educational resources for all citizens.

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La nation en bonne santé est la garantie du bon développement de l'État. L'alimentation de qualité est la garantie de la santé de la nation. L'année 2024 est déclarée