

as Alipay and WeChat Pay, ensures smooth transactions for foreign visitors [1].

Economically, tourism has become a cornerstone of Beijing's growth. In 2024, the industry generated \$3.41 billion in foreign exchange revenue, a 168 % increase from 2023. Tourism has also created significant employment opportunities in hospitality, transportation, and rural development [3].

Despite its success, Beijing faces challenges, including competition from regional destinations like Bangkok and Tokyo and global economic uncertainties. However, the city's focus on sustainable practices and eco-friendly tourism projects strengthens its long-term appeal [2].

Thus, Beijing exemplifies a city that has effectively combined historical preservation with modern innovation. Its comprehensive strategies, focused on accessibility, diversification, and sustainability, position it as a premier global destination. Continued investment in infrastructure and cultural initiatives will ensure Beijing's status as a vibrant hub for international tourism.

References

1. Beijing Enhances Tourism with Visa-Free Policies and Digital Solutions // China Daily. — URL: <https://www.chinadaily.com.cn> (date of access: 01.12.2024).
2. Tourism Sector in Beijing Experiences Post-Pandemic Revival // China Daily. — URL: <https://www.chinadaily.com.cn> (date of access: 26.11.2024).
3. China's Inbound Tourism Market Posts Positive Momentum in 2024 // China Daily. — URL: <https://www.chinadaily.com.cn/a/202406/26/WS667b7a7ca31095c51c50aeb3.html> (date of access: 24.11.2024).

2-е место на заседании секции

Е. А. Юнчиц

БГЭУ (Минск)

Научный руководитель — Н. А. Михайлова

THE ROLE OF EDUCATION IN SHAPING THE FUTURE OF TRADE AND TOURISM

This article explores the essential nature of education as a human right and its transformative impact on the trade and tourism sectors. The aim is to demonstrate how access to quality education equips individuals with the skills necessary to succeed in these dynamic industries, fostering innovation, enhancing workforce productivity, and contributing to sustainable economic growth at national and global levels [3].

As a basic human right, education should be accessible to everyone, irrespective of their background. It provides individuals with the necessary knowledge and skills to succeed, promoting personal advancement, reducing social inequalities, and contributing significantly to the overall development of society [4]. This right is enshrined in Article 26 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which mandates that elementary education be free and compulsory. Additionally, higher education should be accessible based on merit. Education aims to cultivate understanding, tolerance, and respect for human rights, furthering global peace and cooperation [5].

International accords like the 1960 UNESCO Convention on Discrimination in Education and the 1966 International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights reinforce the right to education. These treaties highlight the role of education in enhancing social justice and improving educational quality.

Historically, before the 18th and 19th centuries, education was mostly the responsibility of families and religious institutions. Following the American and French Revolutions, it gradually became recognized as a public responsibility. Governments began regulating education to ensure wider access. Over time, mandatory school attendance laws and restrictions on child labour were implemented to foster educational participation. This shift underscored the growing awareness of education as a critical public good necessary for economic progress.

Education remains a cornerstone for economic growth, as governments increasingly prioritize it. Countries that invest in their education systems tend to lead in innovation, demonstrating higher productivity and improved overall economic health. By fostering a culture of innovation, educated individuals can drive advancements in technology, create new industries, and boost national competitiveness in the global market [2].

In Belarus, education is a key element of national development and is constitutionally protected. Article 49 of the Constitution guarantees the right to education, providing free general secondary and vocational training. The Belarusian education system also strives to make higher education accessible based on individual abilities. The Law on Education further stresses the importance of equal access and the state's role in maintaining high standards across all educational levels. This legal framework supports human capital growth, which is vital for the country's economic stability and future progress [1].

The right to education is fundamental not only for personal development but also for economic growth in sectors like trade and tourism. By ensuring accessible, high-quality education, countries can empower individuals to drive innovation, increase productivity, and strengthen their competitiveness in the global market. As nations invest in education tailored to these industries, they lay the groundwork for sustainable economic development and long-term prosperity.

References

1. Конституция Республики Беларусь // Официальный интернет-портал Президента Республики Беларусь. — URL: <https://president.gov.by/ru/gosudarstvo/constitution> (дата обращения: 13.10.2024).
2. Aamir Khan. — URL: <http://surl.li/octrj> (date of access 13.10.2024).
3. How to Improve Education Quality: Proven Methods for Tangible Results // Gray Group International. — URL: <https://www.graygroupintl.com/blog/how-to-improve-education-quality> (date of access: 09.10.2024).
4. *Aftab, O.* Best Online Learning Platforms: A Comparison / Omer Aftab // Spolia Mag. — URL: <http://surl.li/lkqces> (date of access: 10.10.2024).
5. Universal Declaration of Human Rights // United Nations. — URL: <https://www.un.org/en/about-us/universal-declaration-of-human-rights> (date of access: 10.10.2024).