

A. Gavrilenko, A. Prokopchik
А. А. Гавриленко, А. С. Прокопчик
ВА РБ (Минск)
Научный руководитель А. А. Бевз

PROBLEMS OF PATRIOTIC EDUCATION IN RECENT TIMES

ПРОБЛЕМЫ ПАТРИОТИЧЕСКОГО ВОСПИТАНИЯ НА СОВРЕМЕННОМ ЭТАПЕ

Deep politico-social and economical changes taking place at the turn of XX-XXI centuries in Belarus influenced radically on the society development in economical, cultural, legal and civil aspects. The changes occurred in the country require the search for a new content, new ways of formation of a citizen able to find himself in this world.

The concept content of "patriotism" includes the following components: love to Motherland, native places, native tongue, respect to the past of one's Motherland, traditions and customs of one's people, knowledge of Motherland history, understanding problems facing the country and the ties of patriotism; respect to other people, their customs and culture, intolerance to racial and nationalist enmity, striving to provide honor and dignity of Motherland, respect to the army and readiness to defend Motherland; readiness to serve Motherland interests, active and conscious participation in labor activity at the combination of personal and social interests.

To encourage an understanding of national heritage, civic responsibility, love of country, and willingness to defend it is the patriotic goal of the Military Academy of the Republic of Belarus.

It is generally known that the development of patriotism and love of motherland must be guided since early age within the family and then must develop along with other social institutions when the outlook base of the personality is being founded. The special importance of the coordinated solution to the problem must be emphasized. However the modern realities are such that the society almost completely delegated the power to the educational system thus making the problem more complicated.

It should be noted that the resolution of the mentioned problem is a very complicated process especially under the circumstances that the previous system of patriotic education was damaged and the new one is only developing now. Its development at the moment depends directly on the predetermination of constructing "a new mentality", "universal human self-awareness etc. A similar system has brought in new values basically different from common Belarusian state forming ones. Moreover they came into conflict with the previous ones and the denouement is

quite soon to be expected. However, a conflict-free resolution of the problem is still may be found, if a new system is formed with the indispensable respect to the existing traditions.

The unity of the process must be formed on the base of rich spiritual and universal cultural traditions of the developing of the patriotism and patterns of international relations. It's for them to play the most important role in social, civic and spiritual molding of the personality, they give the base to strengthen the love of Motherland, responsibility for its power and independence.

Educational process is one of the main aspects of the patriotic education system. The success of the whole system depends greatly on the process handling. There are no trifles in this handling, it is the application of new educational technologies which is important as well as the close contact with museums, theaters and other cultural offices based on the design and implementation of long lasting programmes. But the focus on world outlook takes a special place, it plays a key role in the molding of the patriotic personality.

D. Zhuk, A. Kolosovskaya

Д. С. Жук, А. А. Колосовская

ИБ БГУ (Минск)

Научный руководитель И. В. Жабенок

PROSPECTS FOR COMPETITIVENESS OF THE THIRD WORLD COUNTRIES' ECONOMIES

ПЕРСПЕКТИВЫ КОНКУРЕНТОСПОСОБНОСТИ ЭКОНОМИК СТРАН ТРЕТЬЕГО МИРА

During our educational process at the university, professors have often mentioned a number of countries, in which a co-called “economic boom” happened (such as Singapore, China etc.). Despite the permanent development, there are still a lot of states remained in this world, the economy of which expanding at a rather slow tempo. Hence the concept of the third world countries – economically underdeveloped. They have similar characteristics that allow them to be defined in this category: colonial past, lack of harmony in the development of sectors of the national economy, culturally poor population, complicated political situation, disproportionate distribution of resources as well as income of people.

There is no exact list of such countries, as sources classify them in accordance with different factors either GDP or the level of income as an example. In conformity with UN's data, the majority of the states of Latin America, Asia, Africa as well as