

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.

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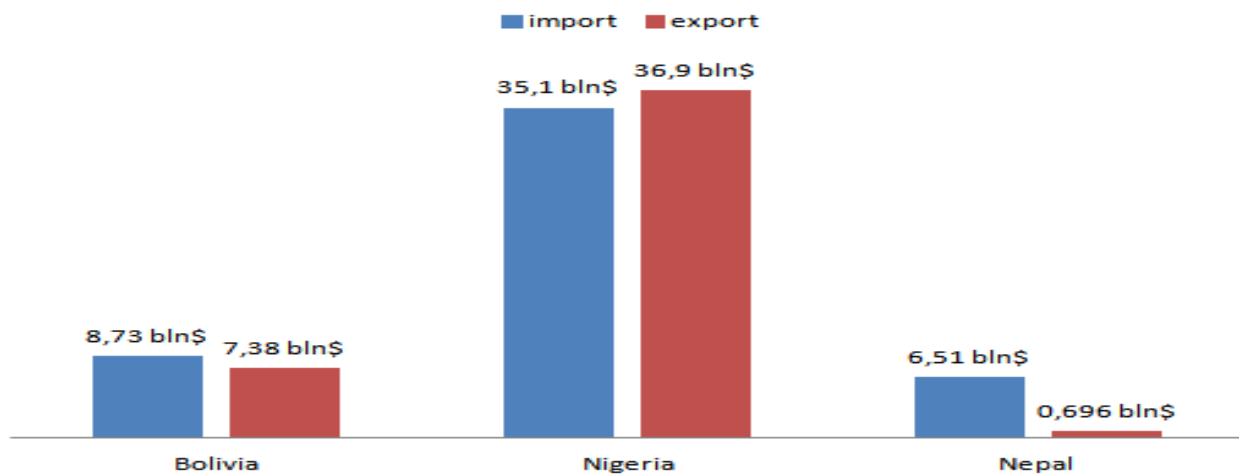
PROSPECTS FOR COMPETITIVENESS OF THE THIRD WORLD COUNTRIES' ECONOMIES

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

many others are considered to be just developing. The question is: which of them are able to improve their current position and come into the worldwide arena as worthy competitors towards developed long time ago opponents? In order to give the answer, we have set the following goals: analyze the current state of the third world countries' economies and influence of the territorial factor on it; explore the reasons of an enormous economic growth of a country with low development potential (taking China as an example); forecast the possibility of an economic rise of the selected, poorly developed countries.



Obj.1 numbers of import and export measured in billions of dollars US

Judging by import and export records of chosen countries (Bolivia, Nigeria, Nepal), provided on the histogram above, we can be sure that, even though figures for each country differ from the following one, they are still far from reaching the values of the best world economies.

If to turn to the China's history, in 1978 it was obvious that the majority of the population was poor: GDP per capita was the same as in Zambia. However, for decades China has specialized in labor-intensive production and export of cheap goods that means in what it has a comparative advantage. And now, the share of China's direct investment in the global volume in 2002–2014 increased from 0.6% to 8.6%.

All above has led us to the following conclusions: 1. Territorial factor must be taken into account while working out a strategy for further economic development, as Bolivia's export stands out from the Nepal's one just because of the highly demanding consumer not far from Bolivia – USA, as well as Brazil and Mexico. 2. The main resources of the country must be invested on what it has a comparative advantage in. Also, country must make its forces to eliminate such factors as corruption, political instability; focus on innovative-investment development of its own. 3. As all features, which vary for every country, are taken into account, including both points above, then a country is able to reckon upon entering the competitive arena of the most developed rivals.

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**THE ECONOMIC CONSEQUENCIES OF THE REGIONAL CONFLICTS
(ON THE EXAMPLE OF SYRIA)**

**ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКИЕ ПОСЛЕДСТВИЯ РЕГИОНАЛЬНЫХ
КОНФЛИКТОВ (НА ПРИМЕРЕ СИРИИ)**

Regional armed conflict (regional war) is a limited conflict resulting from the unresolved regional differences. It occurs within the region's borders, but its political and economic consequences can affect far beyond these borders.

In the article we will consider the essence of a military conflict, its characteristics and consequences. On the example of the Syrian conflict we will analyze the impact of the armed conflict on the economy of the countries involved.

The countries not belonging to the region can also take part in the conflict (providing the military equipment, advisers or volunteers). In the period since 1945 to 1988 there were 170 major regional conflicts, while over the preceding almost six decades (1898–1945) there were 116 wars and conflicts, what is by one third less. All major powers have been involved in the regional conflicts in one form or another; in almost 100 regional conflicts they directly participated in hostilities. The international trade of arms has a conflict-provocative nature, and the main supplier in this field are the United States and Russia.

A regional conflict has many characteristics which can be political or military and political, controlled or uncontrolled, internal or with external intervention; the external forces acting both positively and negatively; dividing the internal forces into moderates and radicals, the dynamics of changes in their influence; the ratio of the armed forces, the potential for mobilization, the possibility of military support (supply of weapons); features of national psychology (resilience, sacrifice, level of organization).

The settlement of regional conflicts involves the development of various political models and forms of settlement. These models include: a cease-fire in an interstate war via negotiations and reaching agreement by means of the mediation functions of the UN Secretary-General and with the diplomacy of three involved countries. Today, regional conflict participants can be divided into three main groups.