

FORMATION OF INTERCULTURAL RELATIONS BETWEEN STUDENTS OF THE REPUBLIC OF BELARUS AND OTHER COUNTRIES

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In recent years, the Republic of Belarus is intertwining, complementarity and integration of different cultures.

One of the tasks of the higher educational institution is the education of moral and cultural person as a holistic and multifaceted biosociocultural being [1, p. 43].

The results of the research of N. A. Rakova showed that "39% of foreign students consider themselves to be a type of "modern culture", they are focused on the present, try to live in harmony with nature, for them communication is valuable" [2, p. 105].

The aim of the study is to study the conditions of formation of students' readiness for intercultural communication.

Material and methods. On the basis of statistical data, the analysis of the number of foreign students studying in the Republic of Belarus, the analysis of literary sources relating to the cultural approach in education was carried out.

Findings and their discussion. Students from different countries of the world receive education in the Republic of Belarus. According to Rakova N. A. and Turkovsky V. I. [2] "in the Republic of Belarus in institutions of higher education in 2018-2019 academic year 15 506 foreign citizens studied". Most of the students are from Turkmenistan (50% of the total number), the second place - from the Russian Federation (9%), the third-China (7%), followed by decreasing representatives of Iran, Sri Lanka, India, Lebanon, Nigeria, Azerbaijan, Ukraine, Kazakhstan, Lithuania, etc.

VSU named after P. M. Masherov students from more than 20 countries. Most of them (89%) as in the whole country are students from Turkmenistan.

In this regard, the task of modern education is to teach a young person to think freely, independently make a choice of life values, behaviors, while respecting the views and interests of other people.

The presence of foreign students in higher educational institutions of our country contributes to the establishment of international contacts, promotes the study of cultures of the peoples of the world. Thus, in our opinion, there is mutual understanding and mutual enrichment of cultures.

It should be noted that no culture can abstractly claim the right to be universal. According to Kiuru, K. V. this communication is possible in the form of dialogue. "Dialogue is not only defending one's cultural position and values, but also a respectful, tolerant attitude to another culture and its values" [3, p. 13]. None of the existing cultures can be imposed on students as a norm or

standard. In order to study the cultures of other countries, various educational activities are carried out in higher education institutions. Students can become acquainted with the customs, cuisine, dances, songs etc of different countries.

Conclusion. Studying the cycle of Humanities students also learn about other cultures. The modern educational process fosters students' tolerance and mutual respect for other peoples, forms universal values, intercultural dialogue. Thanks to the experience of intercultural communication, a person looks at the world more broadly.

1. Minina, N. V., Social and biological in the formation of physical culture of personality / N. V. Minina, A.V. Krivets // Vestnik VSU. – Vitebsk: VSU. P. M. Masherova, 2007. – No. 3 (45). – Pp. 43–47.
2. Rakova, N. A. Value orientations of student youth in the conditions of cultural diversity of the Republic of Belarus/ N. A. Rakova, V. I. Turkovsky // Vesnik vitsebskaga dzyarzhavnaga universiteta, 2019. – No. 3 (104). – Pp. 103.
3. Kiuru, K. V. Formation of readiness for intercultural communication among students of the University of physical culture / K. V. Kiuru, L. A. Lipskaya // Theory and practice of physical culture. - 2015. - No. 5. – P. ore tolerant of the cultural identity of other people.

THE FORMATION OF THE VALUE ATTITUDE OF PRIMARY SCHOOLCHILDREN TO A HEALTHY LIFESTYLE THROUGH CURRICULAR AND EXTRACURRICULAR ACTIVITIES

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At present, the problem of maintaining and strengthening children's health is becoming paramount. According to the official definition of the World Health Organization, health is "a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being, not just the absence of diseases and physical defects" [1, p. 1]. In the national strategy of socio-economic development of the Republic of Belarus for the period until 2020, it is defined that "the strategic goal in the field of improving health is to create a state mechanism to support a healthy lifestyle, create a high demand for personal health, and create the prerequisites for satisfying it" [2, p. 76].

The relevance of the topic is determined by the fact that human health is the main value, and it is at school age that the foundations of health-saving thinking and personality behaviour are laid. On the other hand, the school environment often does not create the conditions for promoting health.

We believe that maintaining and strengthening the health of the younger generation is one of the most important and complex tasks of our time. Currently, only a small part of school graduates are completely healthy,