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INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS AND SPORT IN THE ONTEXT OF MODERN GEOPOLITICS

Anastasia Byshevskaya¹, Alexander Cherkashin²

¹Smolensk State Academy of Physical Culture, Sports and Tourism, Smolensk, Russia

²Northeastern Federal University named by M.K. Ammosov, Yakutsk, Russian

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The sphere of International Relations (IR) as an sphere of research has been the subject of intense debate over the past decades. Nevertheless, IR has existed in one form or another for almost 100 years, during which a number of theoretical models have appeared that facilitate the study of international problems. In the academic community, a differentiation is usually made between international relations (usually abbreviated as IR), which relate to an academic discipline with that name, and international relations as a process in world politics. Today, in the era of global geopolitical transformations, the sports ecosystem is strongly influenced by external factors (political and military conflicts, religious and cultural differences, etc.)

To identify the key spheres in which sport collaborate with international relations.

Material and methods. Analysis of literary sources, interviewing, the method of expert assessments, methods of mathematical statistics.

Findings and their discussion. Sport is largely ignored in international relations. The growing economic and political influence of individual countries and regions inexorably causes a rise in the sport of high achievements. At the moment, the phenomenon of the "Global South" is relevant expressed in the shift of the center of power in international sports: the Arab Emirates has become the center of sports governance, and China is getting positions as an international sports nation. In European countries, the classical sports paradigms that have been established for centuries are crumbling and undergoing revision. But despite the global shocks of recent years (the COVID-19 pandemic, military conflicts, anti-doping scandals), sport still remains an essential part of diplomacy, confirmation of the country's status in the international political arena. In this context, the following aspects are most relevant:

- The development of transnational institutions and networks, the growing importance of sport in global governance and further use of sports as tool for foreign policy.

- The role of sports stars, clubs and federations as political players helping to stimulate diplomacy and convey true values to the broad masses of the population.

- The use of sport as a means of promoting social and economic development, as well as human rights. The role of sport in stimulating the processes of individualization (promotion of national sports) and globalization (widespread global sports).

- Participation of the Olympic movement in International diplomacy [7].

Conclusion. The uniting mission of sport is realized in the limit of the Concept of Sustainable Development, by involving participants from all over the world in the support and fulfillment of international programs. Sport is a supranational language that brings together the individuals of different countries of the world.

One example is international football competitions ("World Cups" from 2005 to 2010, in the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus, Occitania, Sapmi and Malta), which were held for unrecognized states that currently do not have an official status. This is a huge step in the field of sports diplomacy, allowing us to close our eyes to political differences and restore the dialogue of people and cultures. Definitely, there are limits to what can be achieved with such efforts. Sport is a powerful tool of globalization, exposing the problems of societies: economic, political, gender, religious, etc. The use of sports in order to unite the population and reduce enmity has already proved its worth: the "Peace Match" between Turkey and Armenia, in September 2008, at which the Armenian president invited his Turkish counterpart, taking the first step towards a diplomatic dialogue between the two countries for the first time since the First World War [7].

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ANALYSIS OF HEALTH INDICATORS OF MODERN SCHOOLCHILDREN OF VITEBSK DISTRICT

Vladimir Dudkin

VSU named after P.M. Masherov, Vitebsk, Belarus

Keywords: students, state of health, adaptive potential.

A comparative assessment of the state of health of schoolchildren at all levels of education in institutions of general secondary education of the Vitebsk district was taken out. It was found that the studied health indicators are significantly worse in high school students compared to primary school students (chronicity of the pathological process, deterioration of adaptive and adaptive reactions of the body), which indicates the negative impact of environmental factors, including factors of the intra-school environment, on the formation of the state of health.