INTERNATIONAL TOURISM

The Department of Intercultural Communication and International Tourism September, 2022



What's new?



On September 20, Cui Chuanjiang, director of

the Confucius Institute at Francisk Skorina Gomel State University from the Chinese side, and V.I. Koval, a specialist of the Confucius Institute, made a working trip to the Confucius Institute of the Minsk Linguistic University to get acquainted with the experience of colleagues and the development of friendly relations. A detailed conversation took place with the director of the Confucius Institute of MSLU from the Belarusian side, T.A.Demyanenko, and the director of the Confucius Institute of MSLU from the Chinese side, Sheng Xuemei, about the main activities of both Confucius Institutes. An agreement was reached on the mutual holding of cultural and familiarization events and the exchange of experience in teaching Chinese, as well as on the participation of the delegation of the IC MSLU in events dedicated to the 5th anniversary of the Confucius Institute at Francisk Skorina Gomel State University. In addition, two more working meetings were held on the same day – with the head of the Department of Theory and Practice of the Chinese Language of the Moscow State

University, Professor A.N.Gordey and the head of the Department of Chinese Philology of the BSU, Associate Professor N.N.Khmelnitsky, during which the next events of common interest were agreed.





National Youth Day in Thailand





People of Thailand annually celebrate National Youth Day on September 20. This national holiday commemorates the birthdays of two Kings of Thailand – Chulalongkorn and Ananda Mahidol.

Chulalongkorn, or Rama V, was born on September 20, 1853. He was the fifth King of Siam and considered to be one of the greatest monarchs of the kingdom. During the reign Rama V implemented numerous social and governmental reforms. Western expansion threatened Siam and by territorial cessions to the United Kingdom and French Indochina he managed to save the kingdom from colonization. His reforms earned him the epithet the Great Beloved King.

Ananda Mahidol was the grandson of Chulalongkorn and the eights monarch of Thailand. He was born on September 20, 1925, He became the king of Thailand in 1935, at the age of nine, when he was in Switzerland. He returned to Thailand in 1945 to assume the power, but six month later he was found shot dead in his bed.

Celebration of National Youth Day intends to encourage young people through the country to realize the significance of their responsibilities toward national development for the sake of stability and prosperity of Thailand.

Nepali Constitution Day





Nepali Constitution Day is a public holiday in Nepal observed on September 20th each year.

This is treated as the National Day of Nepal and celebrates the adoption of the current Constitution on this day in 2015. In the 68-year history of constitutional development up to this Constitution, Nepal experienced 7 different constitutions in different time periods, with previous constitutions being enacted in 1948, 1951, 1959, 1962, 1990, and 2007. Through all its history of border expansion and contraction, Nepal has never been colonized and ruled by foreigners, which means Nepal doesn't celebrate an Independence Day. Nepal is governed according to the Constitution which came into effect on September 20th 2015, replacing the Constitution of 2007.

This was the first full-fledged constitution to be drafted by democratically elected representatives after the South Asian country became a federal democratic republic in 2008 following the overthrow of the 240-year monarchy.

The 2015 Constitution restructured Nepal into a federal republic, dividing the nation into seven provinces, some of which are still named by their temporary numbers. It also completed the transition of Nepal from constitutional monarchy to republicanism and from a unitary system to federalism. The constitution of Nepal is divided into 35 parts, 308 Articles and 9 Schedules.

German World Children's Day



German World Children's Day on September 20 is the official children's day of Germany, one of two children's days recognized in Germany every year. While all Germans agree that celebrating their youngest citizens is a grand idea, they don't all agree when to do it. While two children's days are recognized in Germany, both days are celebrated but not by everyone. The story of Germany's two children's days begins in 1954, after World War II when two independent and separate German states existed, East Germany and West Germany. The United Nations (UN) General Assembly resolved that year for all countries to celebrate a Universal Children's Day promoting international togetherness and improving the welfare of children worldwide. Although the UN resolution designated November 20 as Universal Children's Day, at the same time they also suggested that each individual country should select a meaningful date appropriate for their own people to celebrate as Universal Children's Day. Consequently, some countries chose to celebrate their children on November 20,

but many countries elected to celebrate Universal Children's Day on other dates throughout the year.

West Germany chose to organize a Universal Children's Day as "Weltkindertag," or World Children's Day, on September 20, 1954 in response to the UN's Universal Children's Day resolution. At the same time, East Germany chose not to recognize Universal Children's Day at all, but instead continued to celebrate "Internationaler Kindertag," or International Children's Day on June 1, a holiday East Germans had been celebrating since about 1926, long before World War II. German World Children's Day reminds the world's adults how important it is to set aside political and cultural differences to support and invest in the one common denominator that unites our planet with hope for a better future: children.



To be continued

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