

## Conclusion

Science does not stand still, and as a result wind power today is experiencing a rebirth. The ever-growing energy needs of humanity today appear mainly due to the processing of conventional fuel. Number of fuel is limited, and as a result the world will face serious energy problems. Reserves of traditional energy sources will be exhausted and this fact makes humankind actively seek for alternative (Renewable) Energy Sources. Proof of wind power development is the creation and modernization of wind turbines. Dean Cayman invention can not only replenish types of wind turbines, but also is useful to find its practical application in life, particularly in the fencing of dangerous sections of the road. This wind turbine will be able to solve some pressing problems of reducing number of road accidents.

## REFERENCES

1. Germanovich V., Turilin A. "Alternative energy sources and energy efficiency".- Moscow: Science and Technology, 2014. -318 p.
2. Scientific popular magazine "International Scientific Journal for Alternative Energy and Ecology, ISJAEE" ISSN 1608–8298
3. Scientific popular magazine "Membrana.ru", 2001-2012
4. [www.membrana.ru](http://www.membrana.ru)
5. Ushakov, Vasily Yakovlevich. Renewable and alternative energy: resource conservation and environmental protection / VY Ushakov. - Tomsk: SPB Grafics, 2011. - 138 p. : ill. - Bibliogr. : p. 133-136.

## GLOBALIZATION PROCESSES OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

**Ю. К. Журавлева, А. Д. Маликова, Л. Г. Аверкиева**  
*Tomsk Polytechnic University*

### Abstract

Article is devoted to processes of globalization in the Russian Federation. Nowadays, the process of globalization is changing the structure of the world economy. Russia, along with other countries, is involved in process of a close interlacing of world economic systems. In the last decade, Russia has moved on the way of integration into the world economy. In this article influence of globalization processes on national economy is considered, positive and negative consequences are revealed. The place of Russia in world economy is analyzed. Options of the directions of further development of the Russian Federation during world globalization are defined. The chosen theme is relevant, because of the globalization covers all areas of human activity as a process.

**Key words:** Globalization, integration, the gross domestic product, indicators, the international division of labor, production, volume, industrial production, cooperation.

Nowadays, all countries of the world are captured by globalization process. Globalization is a new stage of internationalization of economic life. This process covers the most important changes of social, economic and political development of the world, promotes

modernization and economic growth. However, at the same time, process of globalization generates new problems and contradictions in world economy.

Many sources give definition to globalization as a process of merger of various societies and economies around the world.

Today the problem of globalization is one of the most important problems which has attracted attention of many scientists. First, it is necessary to find the answer to the question: what will globalization lead to? To answer this question is really difficult. This is an important task for the whole world. And Russia has not become an exception.

The change in the political system of Russia caused emergence of a set of global problems that weakened the state. Sometime later there was a crisis that affected many spheres of public work.

In compliance with the abovementioned, the purpose of this article is to define the influence of globalization on modern Russia and possibility of influence of this process on realization of foreign policy of the Russian Federation.

Speaking about influence of process of globalization on national economy it is necessary to consider results of these changes from the positive or negative points of view.

It is very hard not to notice positive the influence of globalization. Possibilities of all humankind increase. More favorable conditions for all-round development of a person have been created. Globalization processes in world economy have formed the serious arena for solution of problems of all humanity. Globalization deepens the international division of labor that gives the chance to distribute resources more effectively. It promotes increase of the average living standard. According to Federal State Statistics Service, in 2012 the level of an economic welfare of citizens increased, in comparison with 2011.

*Table 1. The level of an economic condition.*

cash income per capita per month in rubles	2011				2012			
	1st quarter	1st half-year	9 months	Year	1st quarter	1st half-year	9 months	Year
up to 3500,0	3,4	3,1	3,1	2,8	2,9	2,7	2,5	2,2
3500,1 - 5000,0	5,6	5,2	5,0	4,5	5,0	4,5	4,2	3,7
5000,1 - 7000,0	9,9	9,1	8,9	8,1	8,9	8,2	7,8	7,0
7000,1 - 10000,0	15,7	14,8	14,4	13,4	14,6	13,7	13,1	12,1
10000,1 - 15000,0	21,6	21,0	20,5	19,8	21,0	20,2	19,8	18,8
15000,1 - 25000,0	24,1	24,5	24,5	24,8	24,8	25,0	25,2	25,3
25000,1 - 35000,0	10,2	11,0	11,3	12,1	11,2	12,0	12,5	13,3
over 35000,0	9,5	11,3	12,3	14,5	11,6	13,7	14,9	17,6

The economy of scale is a positive consequence too. It is expressed in reduction of production costs, and causes decrease in price level, as a result. Globalization stimulates development of a technological component of production strengthening the competition. Also, the range of goods on the Russian markets has considerably extended because of globalization processes strengthening.

However, despite all advantages Russia has negative consequences of globalization processes. A problem of illegal migration can be an example. More and more migrants move to the territory of Russia. According to official figures, Russia takes the second place by number of migrants. The increase in number of illegal migrants leads to development of unemployment among local population. It involves an aggravation of the social conflicts, discontent with a state policy and reduction of people welfare. Moreover, domestic producers cannot stand the competition which is imposed by the developed countries. This factor leads to decline in demand for domestic production. It influences national economy negatively.

It is necessary to analyze the major socio-economic indexes to define the place of modern Russia in world economy:

- Volume of gross domestic product and volume of gross domestic product per capita.

GDP is the cost of the goods and services made in a year. In the last decade the 20th century Russia was not included into the top ten countries of the world. It took 11-12 place, according to different sources. About 50 states including the USA, Germany, Japan are ahead of Russia in terms of GDP volume per capita. At the end of the 20th century the GDP indicator in Russia made up about 3-4 thousand dollars while the GDP indicator in the above-named countries was over 20 thousand dollars.

*Table 2. GDP volume*

Country:	GDP (mln of dollars):	In % to the level of the US:	GDP per capita:	In % to the level of the US:
Russia	1318,8	12,1	9195	24,6
USA	10870	100	37348	100
China	6635,4	61	5150	13,8
Japan	3582,5	33	28162	75,4
India	3096,2	28,5	2909	7,8
Germany	2279,1	21	27609	73,9
France	1632,1	15	27327	73,2
GB	1606,9	14,8	27106	72,6
Italy	1559,3	14,3	27050	72,4
Brazil	1371,7	12,6	7498	20,1
Mexico	934,6	8,6	7767	20,8
Canada	963,6	8,9	30463	81,6
Western Europe	10550	97,1	26838	71,9

- Industrial output.

Industry structure of economy and ratio employed in production and non-production sectors are important indicators of economic development of the state. Now the ratio of the employed in Russia is about 65:35 in favor of the production sphere. However, there is a tendency of specific weight increase of the non-production sectors.

*Table 3. Volume of production in 2000*

Country:	Bln of dollars:	In % to the level of the US:	In % of world total:
Russia	450	20,1	4,4
USA	2235	100	21,9
China	1130	50,6	11,1
Japan	790	35,3	7,8
India	240	10,7	2,4
Germany	675	30,2	6,6
France	365	16,3	3,6
GB	335	15	3,3
Italy	335	15	3,3
Brazil	212	9,5	2,1
Mexico	170	7,6	1,7
Canada	230	10,3	2,3
Western Europe	2400	107,4	23,6

- The volume of production per capita. In Russia this index is lower than in the United States in by nearly four times.

- The level of labor productivity. The underrun in terms of this indicator is also large.

*Table 4. Labor productivity in 2000.*

Country:	Production per worker GDP (thousand dollars):	In % to the level of the US:
Russia	15,4	21,1
USA	73,1	100
China	7	9,6
Japan	54,9	75,1
India	5,9	8,1
Germany	56,2	76,9
France	54,5	47,1
GB	55,8	76,3
Italy	58,8	80,4
Brazil	17,9	24,5
Mexico	24,3	33,2
Canada	62,1	85
Western Europe	53,9	73,7

- State gold and currency reserves. Russia ranks 12 in gold and currency reserves rating.

Disappointing situation in Russia in relation to developed countries often causes a feedback of national scientists. Many of them claim that estimate indicators are much lower than they are really are. This occurs because of the using the dollar according to the official exchange in the process of estimating. Anyway, according to the main economic indicators modern Russia cannot be named as a developed country. However, today Russia continues to occupy a leading position in many positions including: the production and export of military equipment, space exploration, production of chemical products and aircrafts.

The main task for Russia in the new century is to overcome the current deformations of foreign economic relations and find its place in the global economy.

In order to be fully involved in the global economic system, Russia has to solve a wide range of organizational, economic and legal issues.

Speaking about already taken actions we can identify the main directions of foreign policy of Russia in recent years:

- Decreasing of protectionism in the export-import and currency operations;
- Cooperation with leading international economic organizations.

The existing strengths of Russia should provide help with the implementation of the main tasks. Nowadays these strengths are: intellectual, economic and scientific-technical potential spheres. National business also plays a key role in solving this problem. Russia needs an effective and stable political power to adequately protect national interests in the further integration.

The issue of the information and communication aspect of globalization is among the numerous problems standing in the way to successful integration. Russia has huge untapped territories which makes it rather difficult to control commands exchange with remote regions.

All measures that had been accepted by the Russian government were ineffective. These measures include the construction of highways and expansion of the bureaucracy in the regions.

Today an information and communication decline has led to practical autonomy of regions. It makes impossible to exchange information effectively.

Modern scientists point out three variants of further development of Russia in the context of globalization:

- 1) Russia may try to follow its own way of development, out of globalization processes. By choosing this variant of development scientists note that Russia will cease to exist as a state in 25 years.

- 2) Russia may follow processes which are dictated by globalization. There is a high probability of becoming a resource element of the "New World Order". This position will be negative for development of the country.

- 3) Russia could become one of the leaders of the "New World Order". This variant will provide the highest favorable place.

To summarize, it should be noted that globalization and the integration of the world economy is irreversible. And it is not only the political, economic requirement,

but also regularity of a progressive society. Undoubtedly, Russia plays and will play an important role in the creation and development of the world community. Russia has huge potential, both in positive and negative ways. From this point of view, the choice of economically developed countries is narrow: either to use a new policy of involvement or a new restraint of Russia. It seems that the second way is the way back to the policy of "peaceful coexistence" of the Cold War which does not respond to the modern requirements of international security, development and globalization of the world economy as a whole. If Russia takes the path of self-isolation and application of hopelessly outdated and inefficient form of government, economic and social life, it will not probably have the chances to be really modern, powerful and influential world power. At the moment, the main task of the power structures of the Russian Federation is to ensure a positive outcome of globalization processes.

#### REFERENCES

1. Illegal migration in Russia // Russian news agency [available at: <http://itar-tass.com/spravochnaya-informaciya/691935>] [date accessed 10/29/14].
2. Russia between national interests and globalization / TskhovrebovAZ // Philosophy of law. - 2011. - № 3. - p.73-76
3. The distribution of the population by per capita income // Federal State Statistics Service [available at: [http://www.gks.ru/free\\_doc/new\\_site/population/urov/urov\\_31kv.htm](http://www.gks.ru/free_doc/new_site/population/urov/urov_31kv.htm)] [date accessed 10/29/14].
4. The identity of the Russian economy/ Mammadov O. Yu. // TERRA ECONOMICUS: scientific journal. - 2010 - №2 - p.85-94/

### **ВЛИЯНИЕ ИНОЯЗЫЧНОГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ НА ИНТЕГРАЦИЮ БУДУЩЕГО ПЕДАГОГА В МЕЖКУЛЬТУРНУЮ СРЕДУ**

**В. В. Жучкова, О. В. Цигулева**

*Новосибирский государственный педагогический университет*

Интенсивно развивающиеся интеграционные процессы, рост профессиональных и академических обменов, углубление международного сотрудничества на современном этапе стимулируют поступательное развитие иноязычного образования. В этих условиях иностранный язык приобретает статус действенного инструмента формирования интеллектуального потенциала общества.

Через изучение языка как отражения социокультурной реальности формируется не только представление об инофонной картине мира, но также приобретается способность гармонично общаться как в нашем собственном обществе, так и в других социумах, предупреждать и преодолевать конфликты, обусловленные историческими, политическими и религиозными различиями культур.