



REVISTA INCLUSIONES

ESPACIO Y TIEMPO EN EL SIGLO XXI

Revista de Humanidades y Ciencias Sociales

Volumen 7 . Número Especial

Octubre / Diciembre

2020

ISSN 0719-4706

CUERPO DIRECTIVO

Director

Dr. Juan Guillermo Mansilla Sepúlveda
Universidad Católica de Temuco, Chile

Editor

OBU - CHILE

Editor Científico

Dr. Luiz Alberto David Araujo
Pontificia Universidade Católica de Sao Paulo, Brasil

Editor Europa del Este

Dr. Aleksandar Ivanov Katrandzhiev
Universidad Suroeste "Neofit Rilski", Bulgaria

Cuerpo Asistente

Traductora: Inglés

Lic. Pauline Corthorn Escudero
Editorial Cuadernos de Sofía, Chile

Portada

Lic. Graciela Pantigoso de Los Santos
Editorial Cuadernos de Sofía, Chile

COMITÉ EDITORIAL

Dra. Carolina Aroca Toloza
Universidad de Chile, Chile

Dr. Jaime Bassa Mercado
Universidad de Valparaíso, Chile

Dra. Heloísa Bellotto
Universidad de Sao Paulo, Brasil

Dra. Nidia Burgos
Universidad Nacional del Sur, Argentina

Mg. María Eugenia Campos
Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, México

Dr. Francisco José Francisco Carrera
Universidad de Valladolid, España

Mg. Keri González
Universidad Autónoma de la Ciudad de México, México

Dr. Pablo Guadarrama González
Universidad Central de Las Villas, Cuba

Mg. Amelia Herrera Lavanchy
Universidad de La Serena, Chile

Mg. Cecilia Jofré Muñoz
Universidad San Sebastián, Chile

Mg. Mario Lagomarsino Montoya
Universidad Adventista de Chile, Chile

Dr. Claudio Llanos Reyes
Pontificia Universidad Católica de Valparaíso, Chile

Dr. Werner Mackenbach
Universidad de Potsdam, Alemania
Universidad de Costa Rica, Costa Rica

Mg. Rocío del Pilar Martínez Marín
Universidad de Santander, Colombia

Ph. D. Natalia Milanesio
Universidad de Houston, Estados Unidos

Dra. Patricia Virginia Moggia Münchmeyer
Pontificia Universidad Católica de Valparaíso, Chile

Ph. D. Maritza Montero
Universidad Central de Venezuela, Venezuela

Dra. Eleonora Pencheva
Universidad Suroeste Neofit Rilski, Bulgaria

Dra. Rosa María Regueiro Ferreira
Universidad de La Coruña, España

Mg. David Ruete Zúñiga
Universidad Nacional Andrés Bello, Chile

Dr. Andrés Saavedra Barahona
Universidad San Clemente de Ojrid de Sofía, Bulgaria

Dr. Efraín Sánchez Cabra
Academia Colombiana de Historia, Colombia

Dra. Mirka Seitz
Universidad del Salvador, Argentina

Ph. D. Stefan Todorov Kapralov
South West University, Bulgaria

COMITÉ CIENTÍFICO INTERNACIONAL

Comité Científico Internacional de Honor

Dr. Adolfo A. Abadía

Universidad ICESI, Colombia

Dr. Carlos Antonio Aguirre Rojas

Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, México

Dr. Martino Contu

Universidad de Sassari, Italia

Dr. Luiz Alberto David Araujo

Pontificia Universidad Católica de Sao Paulo, Brasil

Dra. Patricia Brogna

Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, México

Dr. Horacio Capel Sáez

Universidad de Barcelona, España

Dr. Javier Carreón Guillén

Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, México

Dr. Lancelot Cowie

Universidad West Indies, Trinidad y Tobago

Dra. Isabel Cruz Ovalle de Amenabar

Universidad de Los Andes, Chile

Dr. Rodolfo Cruz Vadillo

Universidad Popular Autónoma del Estado de Puebla, México

Dr. Adolfo Omar Cueto

Universidad Nacional de Cuyo, Argentina

Dr. Miguel Ángel de Marco

Universidad de Buenos Aires, Argentina

Dra. Emma de Ramón Acevedo

Universidad de Chile, Chile

Dr. Gerardo Echeita Sarrionandia

Universidad Autónoma de Madrid, España

Dr. Antonio Hermosa Andújar

Universidad de Sevilla, España

Dra. Patricia Galeana

Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, México

Dra. Manuela Garau

Centro Studi Sea, Italia

Dr. Carlo Ginzburg Ginzburg

Scuola Normale Superiore di Pisa, Italia

Universidad de California Los Ángeles, Estados Unidos

Dr. Francisco Luis Girardo Gutiérrez

Instituto Tecnológico Metropolitano, Colombia

José Manuel González Freire

Universidad de Colima, México

Dra. Antonia Heredia Herrera

Universidad Internacional de Andalucía, España

Dr. Eduardo Gomes Onofre

Universidade Estadual da Paraíba, Brasil

Dr. Miguel León-Portilla

Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, México

Dr. Miguel Ángel Mateo Saura

Instituto de Estudios Albacetenses "Don Juan Manuel", España

Dr. Carlos Tulio da Silva Medeiros

Diálogos em MERCOSUR, Brasil

+ Dr. Álvaro Márquez-Fernández

Universidad del Zulia, Venezuela

Dr. Oscar Ortega Arango

Universidad Autónoma de Yucatán, México

Dr. Antonio-Carlos Pereira Menaut

Universidad Santiago de Compostela, España

Dr. José Sergio Puig Espinosa

Dilemas Contemporáneos, México

Dra. Francesca Randazzo

Universidad Nacional Autónoma de Honduras, Honduras

Dra. Yolando Ricardo

Universidad de La Habana, Cuba

Dr. Manuel Alves da Rocha

Universidade Católica de Angola Angola

Mg. Arnaldo Rodríguez Espinoza

Universidad Estatal a Distancia, Costa Rica

Dr. Miguel Rojas Mix

*Coordinador la Cumbre de Rectores Universidades
Estatales América Latina y el Caribe*

Dr. Luis Alberto Romero

CONICET / Universidad de Buenos Aires, Argentina

Dra. Maura de la Caridad Salabarría Roig

Dilemas Contemporáneos, México

Dr. Adalberto Santana Hernández

Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, México

Dr. Juan Antonio Seda

Universidad de Buenos Aires, Argentina

Dr. Saulo Cesar Paulino e Silva

Universidad de Sao Paulo, Brasil

Dr. Miguel Ángel Verdugo Alonso

Universidad de Salamanca, España

Dr. Josep Vives Rego

Universidad de Barcelona, España

Dr. Eugenio Raúl Zaffaroni

Universidad de Buenos Aires, Argentina

Dra. Blanca Estela Zardel Jacobo

Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, México

Comité Científico Internacional

Mg. Paola Aceituno

Universidad Tecnológica Metropolitana, Chile

Ph. D. María José Aguilar Idañez

Universidad Castilla-La Mancha, España

Dra. Elian Araujo

Universidad de Mackenzie, Brasil

Mg. Romyana Atanasova Popova

Universidad Suroeste Neofit Rilski, Bulgaria

Dra. Ana Bénard da Costa

*Instituto Universitario de Lisboa, Portugal
Centro de Estudios Africanos, Portugal*

Dra. Alina Bestard Revilla

*Universidad de Ciencias de la Cultura Física y el
Deporte, Cuba*

Dra. Noemí Brenta

Universidad de Buenos Aires, Argentina

Ph. D. Juan R. Coca

Universidad de Valladolid, España

Dr. Antonio Colomer Vialdel

Universidad Politécnica de Valencia, España

Dr. Christian Daniel Cwik

Universidad de Colonia, Alemania

Dr. Eric de Léséulec

INS HEA, Francia

Dr. Andrés Di Masso Tarditti

Universidad de Barcelona, España

Ph. D. Mauricio Dimant

Universidad Hebrea de Jerusalén, Israel

Dr. Jorge Enrique Elías Caro

Universidad de Magdalena, Colombia

Dra. Claudia Lorena Fonseca

Universidad Federal de Pelotas, Brasil

Dra. Ada Gallegos Ruiz Conejo

Universidad Nacional Mayor de San Marcos, Perú

Dra. Carmen González y González de Mesa

Universidad de Oviedo, España

Ph. D. Valentin Kitanov

Universidad Suroeste Neofit Rilski, Bulgaria

Mg. Luis Oporto Ordóñez

Universidad Mayor San Andrés, Bolivia

Dr. Patricio Quiroga

Universidad de Valparaíso, Chile

Dr. Gino Ríos Patio

Universidad de San Martín de Porres, Perú

Dr. Carlos Manuel Rodríguez Arrechavaleta

Universidad Iberoamericana Ciudad de México, México

Dra. Vivian Romeu

Universidad Iberoamericana Ciudad de México, México

**REVISTA
INCLUSIONES** M.R.
REVISTA DE HUMANIDADES
Y CIENCIAS SOCIALES

Dra. María Laura Salinas
Universidad Nacional del Nordeste, Argentina

Dr. Stefano Santasilia
Universidad della Calabria, Italia

Mg. Silvia Laura Vargas López
Universidad Autónoma del Estado de Morelos, México

**CUADERNOS DE SOFÍA
EDITORIAL**

Dra. Jaqueline Vassallo
Universidad Nacional de Córdoba, Argentina

Dr. Evandro Viera Ouriques
Universidad Federal de Río de Janeiro, Brasil

Dra. María Luisa Zagalaz Sánchez
Universidad de Jaén, España

Dra. Maja Zawierzeniec
Universidad Wszechnica Polska, Polonia

Editorial Cuadernos de Sofía
Santiago – Chile
OBU – C HILE

Indización, Repositorios y Bases de Datos Académicas

Revista Inclusiones, se encuentra indizada en:





REX



UNIVERSITY OF
SASKATCHEWAN



Universidad
de Concepción

BIBLIOTECA UNIVERSIDAD DE CONCEPCIÓN



GLOBALIZING WORLD AND THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

Dr. N. V. Starostenkov

Russian State Social University, Russia

ORCID: 0000-0002-3158-3232

nstarostenkov@yandex.ru

Fecha de Recepción: 12 de junio de 2020 – **Fecha Revisión:** 20 de junio de 2020

Fecha de Aceptación: 24 septiembre de 2020 – **Fecha de Publicación:** 01 de octubre de 2020

Abstract

The study investigates the impact of globalization on social processes in the Russian Federation, studies the structure of the global economy and its impact on the economic development of countries, and assesses the prospects for the Russian Federation to occupy a decent position in the modern system of division of labour in the sphere of high technologies. Several problems are formulated due to the current model of globalization.

Keywords

Globalization – Social processes – Moscow agglomeration – Colour revolution

Para Citar este Artículo:

Starostenkov, N. V. Globalizing world and the Russian Federation. Revista Inclusiones Vol: 7 num Especial (2020): 146-155.

Licencia Creative Commons Attribution Non-Comercial 3.0 Unported
(CC BY-NC 3.0)

Licencia Internacional



DR. N. V. STAROSTENKOV

Introduction

The experience gained by mankind and comprehended by the international scientific community indicates that the processes of globalization taking place in the international arena have a major impact on social processes in all countries of the world and, first of all, in the Russian Federation.

To investigate some aspects of this influence, one should consider the features of the development of globalization processes over the past several decades.

In the 1970s, there was a significant slowdown in scientific and technological progress, which caused a decrease in economic growth, a slowdown in innovation processes, and, most importantly, a fall in the rate of profit¹, which prompted the governments of several states to take special measures aimed at artificially overestimating it. In the USA, this activity took the form of “Reaganomics”².

The decrease in the profitability of the industrial sector of the economy has led to the displacement of labour, energy, and resource-intensive industries from economically developed countries to regions of the world with lower wages, interest rates, and prices for raw materials and energy.

In addition, an increase in the speed of information transfer with a decrease in its cost, along with an increase in the speed of search and information processing systems and the rapid development of transport, made it possible to carry out the spatial distribution of technological processes for the production of complex, resource-intensive products (cars, computers, etc.) and led to the emergence of a qualitatively new form of the international division of labour, called international production³.

The need to improve the efficiency of production, in which several states are involved at once, required the removal of many restrictions on the movement of goods and services across state borders. This is how the highest form of the international division of labour – economic integration – emerged.

The international division of labour in its new forms is acquiring the character of the most important component of global processes. It is objective in nature and depends little on the preferences or aspirations of its participants.

In addition, active involvement in the international division of labour has allowed some states, by optimizing their national economic structure, to obtain quite real benefits from globalization.

Methods

The object of this study is the impact of globalization on social processes taking place in the Russian Federation.

¹ E. Gilbo, Globalnye tendentsii mirovogo razvitiia kontsa XX – nachala XXI veka. Retrieved from: <http://www.analysisclab.ru>

² E. Gilbo, Globalnye tendentsii mirovogo razvitiia...

³ A. G. Volodin y G. K. Shirokov, Globalizatsiia: istoki, tendentsii, perspektivy. Retrieved from: https://www.isras.ru/index.php?page_id=2624&jn=polis&jn=polis&jid=2633

As a hypothesis, we put forward the following statement: the globalization model being implemented in the world today is capable of aggravating the social problems of countries lagging in their development, increasing the number of outsiders in world economic development and, at the same time, bringing significant profits to developed and a small group of developing countries integrated with them.

The methodological basis of this study was formed by the generally accepted principles and methods of scientific research of large-scale sociohistorical phenomena and, above all, the principles of historicism, determinism, social approach, methodological pluralism, etc. and the research methods based on them, the most important of which (within the framework of this study) were: historical-comparative and historical-genetic methods, the method of structural-functional analysis, and some others, which made it possible to solve the main tasks of the study:

- to analyze some of the features of the development of global processes over several decades,

- to investigate the reasons for the uneven development of countries during the implementation of the “American-centric” model of globalization,

- to consider the process of forming a “gateway to the global world” as zones of advanced development,

- to study the structure of the global economy and its impact on the economic development of countries,

- to assess the prospects for the Russian Federation to occupy a decent position in the modern system of division of labour in the field of high technologies and the transformation of the Moscow agglomeration into the centre of crystallization of the zone of advanced development (“gateway to the global world”),

- to consider measures that can be taken by the United States and its allies to overcome the crisis of “American-centric” globalization,

- to formulate several problems affecting the development of social processes in the Russian Federation, due to the current model of globalization.

The solution of the above research problems allowed us to consider the hypothesis formulated proven.

Results

In recent years, the tendency of concentration of knowledge, material resources, technologies, and human capital on relatively small territories has been more and more clearly manifested⁴.

⁴ W. Kasper, *Spatial Economies*. The Fortune Encyclopedia of Economics (New York: Warner Books, 1993).

According to experts, “Globalization is in many ways a network character. It involves regions that are relatively small in terms of territory, but not always located within one state”⁵.

Even those states on whose territory regions of concentration of knowledge, resources, technologies, and human capital arise are only partially involved in the processes of globalization.

The results of the analysis of the processes taking place at the present stage of globalization indicate that this trend will have a long-term character, which means that sooner or later the question of the fate of national states will also arise⁶.

Thus, the most important feature of the modern stage of globalization is the extremely uneven distribution of the most valuable resources (knowledge, information, finance, human capital, etc.) throughout the entire planet.

Another important feature of the stage we are experiencing is the gradual “deglobalization” of several relatively well-developed industrial regions caused by the degradation of some branches of the transformational economy and the “active formation of compact” centres of influence “with a relatively identical structure, namely: a combination of transport hubs, intermediary services, an advanced education system, global production of innovative technologies and images (PR, show business, film industry, television broadcasting, news agencies, high and street fashion, publishing houses)”⁷. Specialists call such zones of advanced development “gateway to the global world”.

Finally, such a feature of the modern postindustrial global economy as its social unevenness should be noted.

According to some experts⁸, the collapse of the communist ideology contributed to the popularization at the turn of the 20th century of the globalization model, which most fully corresponded to classical liberal views and, in many respects, consonant with the ideas of the “global village” (put forward by M. McLuhan) and “the end of history” (formulated by F. Fukuyama).

According to this model, globalization “occurs, if not uniformly for the whole world, then, at least, it leads to smoothing out the heterogeneity of the social and economic space of the globe, to the global triumph of the “middle class”.

In some cases, it was even believed that globalization brings, practically, the same benefits to all countries involved in its orbit.

However, today there is no doubt that this model, to put it mildly, does not correspond to the real processes of globalization.

⁵ V. M. Sergeev, Neravnomernost globalizatsii. Retrieved from: <https://mgimo.ru/about/news/experts/240738/>

⁶ V. M. Sergeev, Neravnomernost globalizatsii...

⁷ A. A. Sycheva, «Vorota» Rossii v globalnyi mir. Retrieved from: <http://csef.ru/ru/politica-i-geopolitica/326/vorota-rossii-v-globalnyi-mir-5573>

⁸ A. A. Kasantzev y V. M. Sergeev, “The Crisis of US-centric Globalization: Causes, Trends and Scenarios of Development”, MGIMO Review of International Relations Vol: 13 num 2 (2020): 43-44

“Analysis of the transactional economy, on the other hand, shows that as globalization intensifies, the territorial and social unevenness of wealth concentration will only grow. Naturally, this pattern will be observed only if the “capitalist system” is preserved, that is, a system based on property rights (and, accordingly, institutions regulating property rights)⁹.

According to researchers, today the structure of the global economy includes three levels¹⁰.

The upper level includes zones that are “gateways to the global world”. These may include zones whose centres are the regions of Washington, New York, Seattle, Oxford, Cambridge, London, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Shanghai, Tokyo, Sao Paulo, etc.

The middle level is made up of the territories included in the zone of political and economic influence of the zones belonging to the first level (“global gates”). This may include Barcelona, Stockholm, Seoul, Cairo, Cape Town, etc.

The lower level includes territories that can be united by the concept of “distant periphery” and are characterized by the fact that, being not connected by any ties with the “global gate”, they can get little from the processes of economic globalization by participating in them only as suppliers of raw materials or goods, the production of which does not require high qualifications, but requires a lot of labour. As a rule, many countries of Africa, Central America, and Asia are at this level¹¹.

Therefore, it is not surprising that experts from the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI) stated that the ongoing processes of globalization are accompanied by such a phenomenon as fragmentation.

In practice, this means that the intensity of integration processes is growing at a fairly high rate, but it covers a relatively small number of industrially developed and developing countries that closely interact with them (the volume of their mutual investments is about 3/4 of the total movement of capital, they also account for 7/10 of the world turnover and approximately 90% of the issue of shares)¹².

The group of countries is growing (over the past 30 years, their number has increased from 31 to 48), which, due to the lack of valuable natural resources, the small capacity of the domestic market, an unusually low level of literacy and qualifications of the labour force, turned out to be away from the main routes of economic development¹³.

In the current conditions, the leading countries of the world economy receive new sales markets, profit growth, the possibility of expanding their spheres of activity, all the rest – scientific, technical, and technological lagging, economic degradation, capital flight, and “brain drain”.

⁹ A. A. Kasantzev y V. M. Sergeev, “The Crisis of US-centric Globalization... 44.

¹⁰ A. A. Sycheva, «Vorota» Rossii v globalnyi mir...

¹¹ A. A. Sycheva, «Vorota» Rossii v globalnyi mir

¹² A. G. Volodin y G. K. Shirokov, Globalizatsiia: istoki...

¹³ A. G. Volodin y G. K. Shirokov, Globalizatsiia: istoki...

Data characterizing the severity of these processes can be found in the UN report “Globalization with a Human Face”. It, in particular, states an avalanche-like growth of the income gap between the five richest and five poorest countries. Thus, in 1960, it was 30:1, in 1990, 60:1, and in 1997, it reached 74:1¹⁴.

In connection with the above, a question arises: does the Russian Federation have prospects for a worthy entry into the global world, and if so, what is hindering this?

Unfortunately, the study of the ongoing processes of globalization allows us to draw a disappointing conclusion: the main world players in the field of globalization are in no hurry to assign modern Russia any significant role in the modern division of labour in the field of high technologies.

Among the most significant obstacles standing in the way of the Russian Federation, there are several, from our point of view, the most important ones.

First of all, they include the deep economic recession that the country has been experiencing for several years and which it will hardly be possible to overcome in the near future.

A serious obstacle on the way of the Russian Federation is the crisis of confidence on the part of world investors. It also likely will not be overcome in the foreseeable future.

Another major obstacle on the way of the Russian Federation to equal participation in the world division of labour in the field of high technologies is the country’s technological backwardness.

According to experts, “Russian industry operates on the old technological base – in mechanical engineering, the share of the fourth technological order is 47%, the fifth – 21%, the third and second technological orders account for 32%”¹⁵.

This means that the Russian machine-building industry needs to overcome the lagging behind the world level of development of industrial technologies in one and a half to two technological generations (one generation lasts from 10 to 15 years) with the simultaneous formation and dissemination in the future of the most effective directions of the fifth and sixth technological modes¹⁶. It should also be taken into account that if today the production of all science-intensive products is carried out based on 50-55 macrotechnologies (according to experts of the world market of science-intensive products and scientific and technical potential), then Russia was able to preserve only 10-15 of them by the beginning of the 21st century. Theoretically, this allows, under a favourable concurrence of circumstances and the proper level of material and staffing, claiming 10-20% of the world market of high technology products¹⁷. However, this is only a theoretical possibility, but with each missed year it becomes more and more illusory.

¹⁴ M. Shatalov, Globalizatsiia: mif ili realnost? Retrieved from: <http://www.old.psdp.ru>

¹⁵ V. N. Borisov, Mashinostroenie v vosproizvodstvennom protsesse (Moscow: MAKS Press, 2000), 28

¹⁶ T. G. Popadiuk, “Strukturirovanie promyshlennosti po makrotekhnologiiim kak uslovie strategicheskoi konkurentosposobnosti”, Strategiiia razvitiia ekonomiki Vol: 18 num 51 (2009): 78.

¹⁷ T. G. Popadiuk, “Strukturirovanie promyshlennosti... 79.

One more very important circumstance: for a full-fledged entry into the global world based on worthy participation in the modern division of labour in the field of high technologies, it is necessary to have effective “centres of crystallization” of zones of advanced development (“gateway to the global world”).

In the Russian Federation, the Moscow agglomeration pretends to be such a centre. Recall that, according to experts, these centres are almost similar in structure, the main element of which is “a combination of transport hubs, intermediary services, a modern education system and production on a global scale of innovative technologies and images”¹⁸.

If we look at the Moscow agglomeration from this point of view, we will see that although Moscow is a major transport hub, it has not become (as it was assumed in the last quarter of the 20th century) the most important transport artery carrying out the bulk of freight traffic between Europe and Asia. Moreover, over the post-Soviet period, the role of the Russian transport system in international transit traffic has even diminished.

Further, despite the fact that about 80% of the banking capital of Russia is concentrated in Moscow, as a financial centre, it lags significantly behind most of the European zones of advanced development.

Speaking about scientific innovations, it should be noted that Moscow has a significant scientific and pedagogical potential, concentrated in a large number of universities and still functioning academic institutes. However, for several reasons (insufficient funding, permanent reforms of the education system and the academic sphere, etc.), “Moscow is gradually turning into an educational centre not on a global, but only on a national scale”¹⁹.

Taking into account the above, we have to admit that in the foreseeable future the Moscow agglomeration is unlikely to be able to become an effective centre of crystallization of the zone of advanced development (“global gates”).

We would like to dwell on one more problem.

In recent years, the voices of those who speak of the onset of a crisis of “American-centric” globalization have been louder.

“This is a situation where a gap is created between the global economy management system in the form of a complex network structure of “global gates” and the system of world politics. That is, the system of world politics turns out to be unable to maintain the stability of the “rules of the game”, which is necessary for the uninterrupted growth of the world economy and, accordingly, the gradual development of globalization processes”²⁰. Indeed, the ability of the United States to play the role of the world hegemon has decreased, practically, in proportion to the increase in the cost of costs (political, image, human, material, etc.), which must be assumed to ensure the stability of the rules that determine the further development of the processes of “American-centric” globalization. Moreover, the American voter is no longer eager to pay for them.

¹⁸ A. A. Sycheva, «Vorota» Rossii v globalnyi mir...

¹⁹ A. A. Sycheva, «Vorota» Rossii v globalnyi mir...

²⁰ A. A. Kasantzev y V. M. Sergeev, “The Crisis of US-centric Globalization... 44.

Under these conditions, there is a growing likelihood of widespread use by the United States and its allies of information technologies, including those based on soft power technology, to exert a stopping effect on geopolitical opponents, up to the organization of colour revolutions on their territory.

Conclusion

Thus, it is possible to formulate some problems caused by the current model of globalization, which have a direct impact on the development of social processes in the Russian Federation.

Firstly, the model of globalization implemented in practice, combined with failures in solving the problems of modernization in Russia and most countries in the post-Soviet space, led to the destruction of the local manufacturing industry, inflicted heavy damage on the economy, and led to the emergence of massive migration flows directed to the main cities of the Russian Federation and some European countries.

The social consequences of this, including a huge load on the infrastructure of cities, an increase in crime, social tension, etc., are well known.

Secondly, during the current stage of development of the Russian Federation (which has never been able to take its rightful place in the international division of labour in the field of high technologies and, accordingly, to receive significant preferences from globalization), the desire of the state to free itself from a significant number of functions previously performed in the social sphere. At the same time, the vanguard of society – the youth – suffers first of all. Under the conditions of a very ineffective state youth policy, the young generation is placed in difficult conditions of survival, which pushes it to such forms of deviant behavior as crime, drug addiction, alcoholism, and extremism.

Thirdly, the ongoing processes of the formation of an information society lead to the expansion of areas of application of information technologies and generate new information threats to the security of the state and its citizens.

The effectiveness of providing information and psychological impact aimed at destabilizing the internal political and social situation directly depends on the effectiveness of state economic, social, and youth policies, mobilizing all available resources to ensure a worthy entry of the Russian Federation into the world division of labour in the field of high technologies.

Fourthly, the world community has long known well that ignoring the principles of social justice, uneven distribution of public goods, a significant gap in income, status, and access to cultural values are the most important factors that produce social contradictions and violence as a means their permissions. An indirect but rather reliable indicator of the state of the “social atmosphere” is the value of the coefficient characterizing the ratio of the incomes of the richest 10% and the poorest 10% of the country’s population. It is generally accepted that to maintain internal stability the value of this coefficient should not exceed 5. In the USSR, its value ranged from 3 to 6. In today’s Russia, it exceeds 20²¹.

²¹ P. I. Salnikov, *Sovremennyi politicheskii terrorizm: spetsifika proiavleniia i preodoleniia. Sovremennyi terrorizm: teoriia i praktika: Collection of Scientific Articles (Moscow, 2002)*, 40

Consequently, a situation has developed in the country when the difference in incomes between the rich and the poor (and they traditionally include a significant part of the youth) has reached a dangerous level.

Fifthly, the concept of economic poverty, which is unthinkable for developed countries, has firmly entered modern life. The need to ensure simple survival for oneself and one's family forces a person to look for additional sources of income, work in several organizations at the same time, and work on weekends. The time of their leisure is drastically reduced, and along with it, their spiritual needs are sharply narrowed. Today a working person has no time to think about the meaning of life, the problems of good and evil, to look for lofty ideals. Sensing this, the Russian mass media vying with each other offer the viewer moronic games, immoral programs, extremely primitive films oversaturated with base passions.

As a result, the activities of modern Russian media against the background of social differentiation of society, the devaluation of spiritual values have sharply reduced the educational impact of such traditional factors of fostering civic solidarity as Russian culture, art, and education.

Thus, the current globalization model is capable of aggravating the social problems of the countries lagging in their development, including the Russian Federation, increasing the number of outsiders of world economic development and, at the same time, bringing significant profits to the developed and a small group of developing countries integrated with them.

References

Borisov, V. N. Mashinostroenie v vosproizvodstvennom protsesse. Moscow: MAKSS Press. 2000.

Gilbo, E. Globalnye tendentsii mirovogo razvitiia kontsa XX – nachala XXI veka. Retrieved from: <http://www.analysisclub.ru>

Kasantzev, A. A. y Sergeev, V. M. "The Crisis of US-centric Globalization: Causes, Trends and Scenarios of Development". MGIMO Review of International Relations Vol: 13 num 2 (2020): 40-69.

Kasper, W. Spatial Economies. The Fortune Encyclopedia of Economics. New York: Warner Books. 1993.

Popadiuk, T. G. Strukturirovanie promyshlennosti po makrotekhnologiiam kak uslovie strategicheskoi konkurentosposobnosti. Strategiiia razvitiia ekonomiki Vol: 18 num 51 (2009): 76-82.

Salnikov, P. I. Sovremennyi politicheskii terrorizm: spetsifika proiavlennii i preodoleniia. Sovremennyi terrorizm: teoriia i praktika: Collection of Scientific Articles. Moscow. 2002.

Sergeev, V. M. Neravnomernost globalizatsii. Retrieved from: <https://mgimo.ru/about/news/experts/240738/>

Shatalov, M. Globalizatsiia: mif ili realnost? Retrieved from: <http://www.old.psdp.ru>

Sycheva, A. A. «Vorota» Rossii v globalnyi mir. Retrieved from: <http://csef.ru/ru/politica-i-geopolitica/326/vorota-rossii-v-globalnyj-mir-5573>

Volodin, A. G. y Shirokov, G. K. Globalizatsiia: istoki, tendentsii, perspektivy. Retrieved from: https://www.isras.ru/index.php?page_id=2624&jn=polis&jn=polis&jid=2633

REVISTA
INCLUSIONES M.R.
REVISTA DE HUMANIDADES
Y CIENCIAS SOCIALES

CUADERNOS DE SOFÍA
EDITORIAL

Las opiniones, análisis y conclusiones del autor son de su responsabilidad y no necesariamente reflejan el pensamiento de **Revista Inclusiones**.

La reproducción parcial y/o total de este artículo debe hacerse con permiso de **Revista Inclusiones**.