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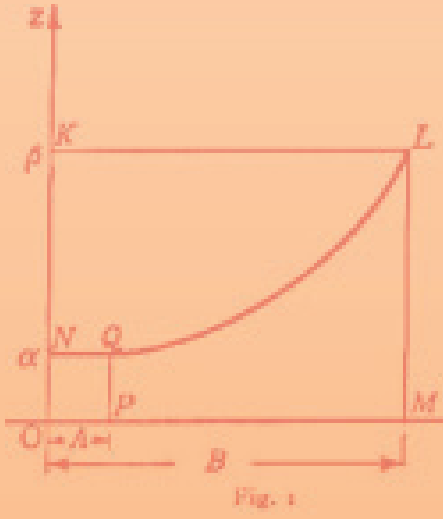

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UDK 337

Structure of the World Economy

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Key words and phrases: economy; world economy; structure of the world economy, participating countries of the world economy.

Abstract: In order to study the formation of the structure and development of the world economy, the author analyzed the history of the formation and the main elements of the modern world economy. The use of historical and economic analysis methods allowed us to identify the main concepts of the world economy and its structural components.

The acceleration of scientific and technological progress constantly imposes new and higher demands on the economy and society of various countries participating in the world economy, and creates tension in the relationships of its divisions.

The sectoral structure of the economy in a broad sense is a set of qualitatively homogeneous groups of economic units characterized by special conditions of production in the system of social division of labor and playing a specific role in the process of expanded production.

Industry shifts at the macro level, if we consider them in a long historical framework, were first manifested in the rapid growth of primary industries (agriculture and mining), secondary (industry and construction), and tertiary industries (services).

In the world practice, the basis for the formation of structural elements of the economy is the international standard industrial classification of all economic activities and the international standard classification of occupations that are part of the System of national accounts (**SNA**).

The terms “world economy”, “world economy”, and “world economy” are considered synonymous in the literature. The world economy (world economy, world economy) can be defined broadly and narrowly.

By a broad definition, the world economy is the sum of all the world’s national economies.

By narrow definition, it is a collection of only those parts of national economies that interact with the outside world.

To understand the world economy, it is very important to know the structure of the world economy. The world economy is a complex system consisting of numerous closely related macroeconomic elements. This is a dynamic system that has a complex functional and territorial-industrial structure, including industry and intersectoral links, regions, complexes, enterprises and associations. The relationship between these elements represents the economic structure of the world economy. The structure of the world (national) economy is the most important

proportions in the production and consumption of the gross product. The economic structure and its optimality are of great importance for the sustainable and efficient development of the world economy. The purpose of any structuring is to show the ratio of different parts of the economic system.

The structure of the economy, both national and global, is a multidimensional concept, since the economy can be structured based on a wide variety of criteria. The structure of the world economy consists of the following major substructures: industrial, reproductive, territorial, socio-economic, and functional.

1. The reproductive structure is the relationship between different kinds of utilization of GDP. Reproduction is a continuous repetition of production cycles with constantly improving indicators. In the reproduction structure, the following parts are distinguished: consumption, accumulation and export – the main links of the reproduction structure. If 100 % of GDP is spent on consumption, then there can no longer be any other links, which is a sign of significant distortions in the structure of the national economy, social unrest, and growing tension. The optimal reproduction structure assumes the following proportions: consumption – 70 %, accumulation – 25 %, export – 5 %. These savings (in this case, 25 %) are used to make new investments in the economy, develop certain export-import relations, and there is no social tension in the country.

2. The territorial structure is the ratio of the economy of different countries and territories. The territorial structure indicates how economic activity is distributed across a country or between countries around the world.

3. The socio-economic structure is the relationship between different socio-economic structures. Socio-economic structure is a specific type of economy, which is based on a special type of property. There are the following orders: rodo-communal (people live in families, communities and there is no private property); feudal (with the presence of feudal property); small-scale (with the predominance of small shops, workshops, craft farms); capitalist (characterized by large-scale industrial production, private capital, monopolies).

4. The functional structure is the ratio of peaceful and military production. The ratio of peaceful and military production is very important for the socio-economic development of any country. According to world experience, the higher the share of military production, the lower the share of peaceful production and the worse the economic situation of a given country. Military production in any case is a deduction from the General welfare. The higher the share of military production, the poorer the country and the lower the standard of living of the population, all other things being equal. The optimal share of military production is 1–2 % of GDP, the maximum – 6 %. As the cost of military production increases, its negative impact on the country's economy increases. A higher percentage of expenditures on the military-industrial complex leads the country to militarization and degradation of peaceful production.

There are very few countries in history where military production has exceeded 6 % of GDP. A striking example of such an economy was the Soviet Union, where the cost of military production by the end of the 1980s exceeded 25 %. Today, significant military spending is a drag on the economic progress of many developing countries. In the late 80's, expenditures on the military-industrial complex were 6 %, in the mid-1990s – 3.5 %, and in the late 199's – 2.5 % of the total GDP of these countries. At the same time, one of the unique factors of Japan's dynamic development is the constitutional restriction on defense spending. During the post-war period, Japan's defense spending did not exceed 1 % of GDP.

5. The industrial structure is the ratio between different sectors in the economy. The sectoral structure of the economy is a set of qualitatively homogeneous groups of economic units

characterized by special conditions of production in the process of social division of labor and playing a specific role in expanded reproduction. In macroeconomic analysis, there are usually five main groups of industries: industry, agriculture(agribusiness), construction, production infrastructure, and non-production infrastructure (services). Each of these basic industries can be divided into enlarged industries, branches, and types of production (for example, industry is divided into manufacturing and mining).

Agriculture and extractive industries are the primary sectors; manufacturing and construction (using primary raw materials) are the secondary sectors; manufacturing and non – manufacturing infrastructure are the tertiary sectors.

The pattern of changes in the sectoral structure of the world economy is a consistent transition from a high share of agriculture, mining, and manufacturing industries to relatively simple technical industries, then from capital-intensive industries to high-tech knowledge-based industries. The ratio between the above-mentioned sectors has constantly changed in favor of the tertiary sector, in terms of their contribution to the creation of GDP and the share of employment of the population. Today, the share of the service sector (including trade, transport and communications) in the economy of developed countries has grown significantly. It is more than 80 % in the USA, up to 80 % in England, more than 70 % Japan, about 70 % in Canada, more than 60 % in Germany, France, Italy, and the Benelux countries. In the GDP structure of these countries, the share of agriculture has steadily declined: from 7 % in the 1960s to 4% in the 1980s and 3 % – in the late 1990s. The share of industry is now 25–30 % GDP of developed countries. Along with the long-term trend, these changes are also explained by the fact that under the influence of scientific and technological progress, many activities have been spun off from agriculture and separated into special industries and service sectors. At the same time, agriculture, industry and trade are being integrated into the agro-industrial complex, which is a new type of production links.

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Структура мирового хозяйства

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Ключевые слова и фразы: мировое хозяйство; страны-участницы мирового хозяйства; структура мирового хозяйства; экономика.

Аннотация: С целью исследования вопросов формирования структуры и развития мирового хозяйства автором была проанализирована история формирования и основные элементы современного мирового хозяйства. Использование методов исторического и экономического анализа позволило выделить основные понятия мирового хозяйства и его структурные составляющие.

UDK 337

The Development of Infrastructure and Services

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Key words and phrases: state policy; programs for the development of the transport network, telecommunications and communications; programs for the development of housing and communal services; programs for energy and resource conservation; programs for informatization and development of economic activities based on Internet technologies and other modern information technologies; e-commerce systems; program for the development of the service sector.

Abstract: In order to study the state policy in the service sector, an economic analysis was carried out of the development of basic programs aimed at the development of transport infrastructure, telecommunications and communications, housing and communal services, energy and resource conservation, informatization and economic activity in general. Methods of economic analysis and work with documents made it possible to identify key government programs in these areas and increase their effectiveness in the future. As priorities of state policy, programs for the development of the transport network, telecommunications and communications, programs for the development of housing and communal services, programs for energy and resource conservation, programs for informatization and development of economic activities based on Internet technologies and other modern information technologies, e-commerce systems, programs development of the service sector.

The priority of the state policy aimed at the development of infrastructure and services is the implementation of key programs aimed at developing these areas and increasing their efficiency. Such programs include, in particular, programs for the development of the transport network, telecommunications and communications; programs for the development of housing and utilities; energy and resource conservation programs.

Informatization and development of economic activities based on Internet technologies and other modern information technologies, e-commerce systems; program for the development of the service sector.

In order to develop the transport network in the country, it is necessary to develop a single national program for the development and reconstruction of transport infrastructure.

A program is being implemented for the formation and systematic development of Russian transport corridors integrated into a single Euro-Asian transport network, which takes advantage of the country's spatial position and the development of communication in the West-East and North-South directions, including the TRANS-Siberian railway and the Northern sea route.

To implement the development of housing and communal services, it is necessary to ensure the inflow of investment in the housing and utilities sector. This can be achieved by attracting direct investment through the conclusion of a concession agreement, which involves the creation (reconstruction) at the expense of the investor of real estate in state ownership, as well as borrowing at the regional and municipal level.

The service sector is developing in the following areas: international transportation (including transit); foreign tourism; cultural services; higher professional education; software development(the demand for these services is increasing due to the development of the country's informatization processes, as well as due to the development of "offshore programming" – software development commissioned by foreign companies operating in this area); providing consulting and information services(for the purpose of spreading organizational and managerial innovations that help to increase production flexibility).

The rapid development of the service sector reflects the trends of post-industrial development of the economy and the steady decline in the share of people employed in the industrial sector of the economy.

It is advisable to implement the programme of action for the development of consulting services include: creation of system of information disclosure on the activities of companies operating in the market of consulting services; creation of self-regulating organizations of market participants; involvement in a tender for consulting firms to implement regional economic development programs, privatization, restructuring of core enterprises, including direct subsidies for the use of crisis enterprises consulting services; creation and financing of a system of training specialists in the field of management and investment consulting on the basis of state higher educational institutions.

The formation of a national network of information centers on the basis of existing business support infrastructure facilities by coordinating, integrating and interacting existing information systems for small businesses will increase the effectiveness and complementarity (complementarity) of business support programs provided at the Federal, regional and municipal levels by non-profit organizations.

The result of the programs should be a unified information field that will facilitate the orientation of entrepreneurs in terms of access to Finance (credit and venture), access to marketing information.

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Развитие инфраструктуры и сферы услуг

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Ключевые слова и фразы: государственная политика; программы развития транспортной сети, телекоммуникаций и связи; программы развития жилищно-коммунального хозяйства; программы энерго- и ресурсосбережения; программы информатизации и развития экономической деятельности на основе интернет-технологий и иных современных информационных технологий; системы электронной коммерции; программа развития сферы услуг.

Аннотация: С целью изучения государственной политики в сфере услуг был проведен экономический анализ развития основных программ, направленных на развитие транспортной инфраструктуры, телекоммуникаций и связи, жилищно-коммунального хозяйства, энерго- и ресурсосбережения, информатизации и экономической деятельности в целом. Методы экономического анализа и работы с документами позволили выявить ключевые государственные программы в этих сферах и повышение их эффективности в будущем. В качестве приоритетов государственной политики выделены программы развития транспортной сети, телекоммуникаций и связи, программы развития жилищно-коммунального хозяйства, программы энерго- и ресурсосбережения, программы информатизации и развития экономической деятельности на основе интернет-технологий и иных современных информационных технологий, системы электронной коммерции, программы развития сферы услуг.

UDK 337

Modern Features and Factors of the International Division of Labor

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Key words and phrases: international division of labor; specialization process; social territorial division of labor between countries; mutually beneficial exchange; world economy.

Abstract: In order to study topical issues of the international division of labor, we studied the process of social territorial division of labor between countries, the distribution of production in individual countries for subsequent mutually beneficial exchange. The study revealed that the international division of labor in the modern world economic system is a way to improve the organization of the world economy, in which firms from different countries specialize in the production of individual goods and services.

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International division of labor is a product of the development of the process of social territorial division of labor between countries, which provides for the concentration of production of any product in individual countries for subsequent mutually beneficial exchange. International division of labor – a way to improve the organization of the world economy, in which firms from different countries specialize in the production of any goods and services, followed by mutually beneficial exchange.

The evolution of the international division of labor always depends on natural, resource, climatic, and industrial factors.

The modern international division of labor is formed under the influence of such features as:

- natural-climatic and geographical factors, as well as the wealth of natural resources (comparative and absolute advantages);
- stages of scientific and technological progress;
- development of science and technology, as well as agriculture and industry;
- global foreign economic relations and the current type of business;
- features of geographical economic integration;
- education, culture and traditions;
- state regulation of the economy.

The basis for the international division of labor is the differences in the wealth of resources (factors of production) of different countries of the world. The international division of labor is aimed at making better use of national opportunities.

The international division of labor performs such important functions as the transfer of capital between States, the exchange of production technologies, the movement of goods and services between different countries of the world, the international movement of labor resources, technological and international economic integration.

Modern analysts distinguish three types of international division of labor.

1. General type. This type of international division of labor allows for free international, as well as intersectoral exchange of goods in the processing and refining industries. Most often involved in this type of international cooperation are agricultural and industrial countries, as well as OPEC countries (an abbreviation of the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries) – an international intergovernmental organization that was created by the largest oil-producing countries in order to stabilize oil prices. The organization consists of 12 different countries: Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Venezuela, Qatar, Libya, the United Arab Emirates, Algeria, Nigeria, Ecuador and Angola.

2. Private type. This type of international division of labor reflects the development of world trade in finished products from various manufacturing industries. This type is dominated by intra-industry exchange of homogeneous goods, for example, the production for export of some types of goods and services (medicines, weapons, etc.).

3. Single type. This type of international division of labor involves specialization in any technological stages (parts, components, semi-finished products; for example, the export of displays for mobile devices, watch movements, car chassis), or the stages of the production cycle. The same category should include scientific and technical, design and engineering exchanges, as well as the international investment process.

The international division of labor is an important function of the development of productive forces and international economic relations, and creates favorable conditions for the intensification of the relationship and interdependence of the reproductive processes of world countries. In addition, this type of international division of labor creates conditions for all participants to benefit from economic cooperation. The influence of the international division of labor expands the scale of production to global objects. Therefore, the international division of labor is the basis of the process of economic globalization and brings it to a qualitatively new level of development.

The need for stable and increasing economic development inevitably leads to a gradual exit of the reproductive process beyond the national economic system.

The economic systems of different countries are gradually becoming more interconnected and open to the outside world. The formation and further development of an open world economy leads to a General trend of global production development.

Currently, most countries choose the path of developing an open economy, which implies, on the one hand, preserving the integrity and forming the autonomy of the economy of any state, and on the other hand, involving it in increasing integration and inclusion in the world economy.

The open economy development format is a continuation of the effective application of the principle of comparative advantages of the international division of labor in the changing conditions of the world economy, as well as the active use of a variety of forms of joint business. Therefore, today an open economy is considered a national economy that is significantly integrated into the system of international division of labor and specialization.

The characteristic features of an open national economy are a high level of investment in the country's economy, an influx of capital investment and new technologies, as well as ideas and information. In an open national economy, access to foreign investment, new technologies,

Table 1. Comparison of industrial production volumes in 2017–2019

Country	Volume in industry (USD billion) 2017	Volume in industry (USD billion) 2017–2018	Volume in industry (USD billion) 2017–2019
China	8,057	8,414	8,414
Taiwan	402	411	411
Hong Kong	30	30	30
European Union	4,718	4,873	4,873
USA	3,500	3,601	3,601
India	2,375	2,590	2,590
Japan	1,332	1,356	1,356
Indonesia	1,176	1,250	1,250
Russia	1,214	1,221	1,221
Germany	1,173	1,210	1,210
Saudi Arabia	777	796	796

labor, goods, services, ideas and information has been created.

In an open economy, the following processes are active:

- international division of labor and global specialization of production;
- exchange of world experience in the field of international economic cooperation;
- development of healthy competition and cooperation among national and foreign entrepreneurs on the world market.

There is an additional economic potential of the international division of labor (specialization and cooperation) in the conditions of increasing openness of national economies in the world economy. As a result of increased diversity factors of international division of labor, increases the number of actors in the global economic community, increasing the standard of living and global production.

There are the following factors of development of the international division of labor:

- scientific and technical progress;
- environmental problem;
- demand in the world market;
- the country's position in the world economy;
- the structure of national production;
- the level of scientific and technical development;
- features of historical development.

The total volume of industrial production of the world's countries, obtained as a result of the international division of labor, determines the overall potential of the world economy, the level of capital, the dynamics of technical production, the volume of extraction and consumption of minerals, material and labor resources.

Production is essential, and this indicator determines the gross domestic product, the level of welfare of the population, domestic and foreign trade, and political and social stability of the country.

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Современные особенности и факторы международного разделения труда

О.В. Воронкова, Е.Н. Князева (Россия)

Ключевые слова и фразы: международное разделение труда; процесс специализации; общественное территориальное разделения труда между странами; взаимовыгодный обмен; мировая экономика.

Аннотация: С целью изучения актуальных вопросов международного разделения труда проводилось изучение процесса общественного территориального разделения труда между странами, распределение производства продукции в отдельных странах для последующего взаимовыгодного обмена. В результате исследования выявлено, что международное разделение труда в современной мировой экономической системе является способом улучшения организации мировой экономики, в которой фирмы различных стран специализируются на производстве отдельных товаров и услуг.

UDK 330.341.1

Global Trends in ICT Development

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Key words and phrases: blockchain; ICT; information and communication technology; IT specialists; economic growth; new technologies.

Abstract: The purpose of the article is to examine global trends in the development of information and communication technologies. The research methodology is to study reports, news, and statistics on information and communication technologies (**ICT**) from reputable sources. The world costs of ICT and individual countries are investigated. A great need for qualified IT professionals caused by the development of new technologies has been revealed. The most popular IT professionals were identified. The article confirms the hypothesis that investment in new information and communication technologies is an integral part of economic growth.

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Information and communication technologies (ICT) play a huge role in the modern economy. Quite often one can hear such a concept as the digital economy or information economy. This is due to the fact that ICT and the economy are two related areas, which together give a positive economic effect and a positive production result.

ICT in the economy is a complex of actions on economic information using computers and other equipment in order to obtain a positive optimal result. In the economy, ICTs are needed for efficient processing, sorting and retrieval of data, for the implementation of the process of interaction between humans and computers, to meet the needs for information, to implement operational communications, and much more.

Accordingly, without the latest ICTs, the economy cannot develop normally, and the state will be on the lagging list. Therefore, the topic of global trends in the development of ICT is very relevant and important.

The economy, work and personal life are becoming more digital, more connected and more and more automated. Innovation accumulates over time, powering a technology growth engine that appears to be on the cusp of another major leap forward.

Thus, according to the IDC research consulting agency, the global information technology industry is on track to reach $ 5 trillion in 2019 (see Table 1.) [1].

Today, the costs of traditional technologies, which include hardware, software, services and telecommunications, and new technologies are growing rapidly. Especially noticeable is

Table 1. Forecast of global technology costs for 2019

Technology costs, million $	Technology costs in 2017	Technology costs in 2018	Growth for 2018	Technology cost forecast for 2019	Growth forecast for 2019
Hardware	$996.376	$1.033.759	4 %	$1.053.959	2 %
Software	$477.615	$512.537	7 %	$550.567	7 %
Services	$971.434	$1.009.573	4 %	$1.048.654	4 %
Telecommunications	$1.412.303	$1.431.128	1 %	$1.446.164	1 %
Traditional technologies	$3.857.728	$3.986.997	3 %	$4.099.343	3 %
New technologies	$713.877	$825.978	16 %	$961.763	16 %
Total	$4.571.604	$4.812.974	5 %	$5.061.106	5 %

the increase in spending on new technologies, where, according to forecasts for 2019, it will increase by 16 %, as in the previous year.

The gap between the costs of traditional technologies and new ones is decreasing every year. For example, in 2017, the cost of traditional technologies was 5.4 times higher than for new technologies, in 2018 – by 4.8 times, and according to the forecast for 2019 – by 4.2 times.

It is important to note that hardware costs are projected to decline by 2 %. This is due to the fact that over the next 5 years, all growth in spending on traditional technologies will depend on only four platforms: cloud, mobile, social and big data/analytics. At the same time, the cost savings generated by the cloud and automation will drive up spending on new technologies such as artificial intelligence (**AI**), robotics, augmented reality and virtual reality.

If we consider the geography of ICT spending, the absolute leaders and the largest technology market in the world are the United States, where their costs account for 31% of the total, or approximately $ 1.6 trillion in 2019. In the United States, as in many other countries, the technology sector accounts for a significant portion of economic activity. For example, according to the CompTIA Cyberstates report, the economic impact of the US tech sector, measured as a percentage of gross domestic product, exceeds most other industries, including important sectors such as retail, construction and transportation [2].

China ranks second in terms of spending in the ICT sector, investing more than $ 500 billion, which is about 10 % of the total.

The top 5 countries in terms of ICT spending also include Japan, the UK and Germany. It is also important to note that Arab countries, India, the Philippines and Peru are showing great interest in the ICT field.

Such interest in ICT from different countries is quite understandable, since research in the field of ICT gives a positive economic effect, which makes it possible to be competitive on the world stage. Suffice it to recall the Japanese economic miracle, where the main emphasis was on new technologies. This proves that investment in new ICTs is essential for economic growth.

In connection with the growth of costs for the ICT industry, the need for qualified IT specialists is increasing (Fig. 1) [3].

The most demanded were professionals in the field of blockchain. This is due to the fact that this technology has become very popular over the past few years, when the cost of bitcoin has increased many times. And since then, most large companies have been involved in this technology.

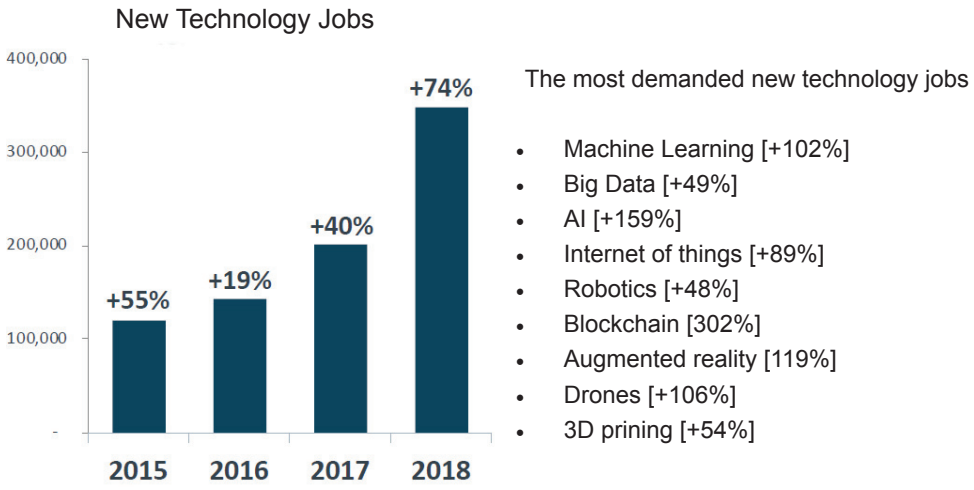

Fig. 1. New Technology Jobs in the US 2015–2018

Now, companies such as Microsoft, Amazon, IBM and others are offering their blockchain developments to businesses. For example, Microsoft's customers include Starbucks, which aims to provide consumers with more information about its coffee products using a blockchain system that will track beans from farm to cup [4].

Thus, we can conclude that ICT is an industry that requires large investments, which in the future will give a competitive advantage in the world arena. This is clearly understood by the world's leading economies, and we can observe this in the above statistics. Also, a tendency has been revealed to reduce the cost of traditional ICT, and to increase investment in new technologies, such as blockchain. In addition, development in the field of ICT requires qualified IT specialists, and therefore, a good educational program is needed to train such personnel.

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Мировые тенденции развития ИКТ

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Ключевые слова и фразы: блокчейн; ИКТ; информационно-коммуникационные технологии; ИТ-специалисты; новые технологии; экономический рост.

Аннотация: Целью статьи является рассмотрение мировых тенденций развития информационно-коммуникационных технологий. Методология исследования заключается в изучении отчетов, новостей, статистических данных по информационно-коммуникационным технологиям (**ИКТ**) от авторитетных источников. Исследованы мировые затраты на ИКТ и отдельных стран. Выявлена большая потребность в квалифицированных ИТ-специалистах, в связи с развитием новых технологий. Определены самые востребованные ИТ-специалисты. В статье подтверждается гипотеза о том, что инвестиции в новые информационно-коммуникационные технологии являются неотъемлемой частью для экономического роста.

UDK 1751

On the Issues of Academic and Cultural Cooperation between Universities and Colleges of China and Russia

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Key words and phrases: higher educational institution; cooperation; Russian education.

Abstract: The article deals with the problems of Russian education in the field of cooperation between universities and colleges in China and Russia. The features of teaching the Russian language in the context of the Chinese-Russian cooperation are analyzed. The perspectives of teaching the Russian language in the border universities of China are considered. One of the ways to strengthen ties between Russia and China is the implementation of academic and cultural exchange programs in educational institutions. At the same time, some problems remain unresolved, which can be partially resolved through “double degree” programs. The importance of improving the qualifications of teachers, the need for the introduction of innovations, the use of modern approaches and teaching methods that contribute to the formation of professional competencies of students and enhance the sustainable development of the national economy are noted.

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Introduction

There are two problems in teaching the Russian language in the Chinese-Russian cooperation in the existing schools – outdated content of the books and the complexity of the language.

Regarding the first problem, it is noteworthy that in college courses, teachers mainly use Russian textbooks. However, since Russian is a new course for colleges and universities, its teaching materials are relatively scarce and the content of the teaching materials is slightly outdated, which cannot meet the needs of current learners. At the same time, since most students are weak, the content of the textbooks covers mainly basic knowledge of the Russian language to facilitate the understanding of students. Due to the lack of professional knowledge, students are not motivated enough to learn Russian; therefore, the knowledge of the Russian language acquired by students after graduation cannot meet the requirements of enterprises

and society.

The course in the Russian language is not suitable for the student level. The textbook is the basis for teaching and a concentrated reflection of the teaching content. Currently, the textbooks selected by the Sino-Russian Cooperative School are mainly “Russian University Russian Language” written by Beijing University of Foreign Languages; “Russian Language” written by the Russian Faculty of Heilongjiang University, as well as “Basic Russian Language” and “Around Russia” from Russia, but each basic textbook has its own drawbacks. The first two books are written for students studying Russian or foreign languages, they are too professional and not suitable for primary school students. The last two are too short and cannot be considered as serious textbooks. They are mainly for developing reading skills or studying for pleasure. These books are not academic. In short, teaching materials on Russian language used in colleges and universities do not meet the learners’ needs, which reduces the effectiveness of teaching and learning.

Another issue is the complexity of the Russian language.

In the context of Sino-Russian cooperative education, most of our students after graduation have a certain ability to speak Russian, but they usually know little about the culture of Russian-speaking countries, which leads to the lack of professional ability of Russians to meet the needs of society. In the process of teaching, teachers pay attention to the basic knowledge of students in vocabulary and grammar and neglect the study of the Russian culture. In actual teaching, we found that many Russian language teachers have a strong knowledge of the Russian language, but they do not understand the customs and culture of the Russian nationality, so teachers only pay attention to teaching basic knowledge of the Russian language, ignoring Russian culture.

In this paper, I will focus on some strategies of teaching Russian in the context of Sino-Russian cooperative education.

Strategy for reforming the teaching of the Russian language in the Sino-Russian cooperative education in line with “One Belt, One Road”

Obviously, it is necessary to pay attention to teaching the Russian language, optimize teaching materials, create favorable conditions for learning and improve the system for assessing the implementation of educational programs. Above all, policies should focus on teaching Russian, design of teaching materials, ensuring a good learning environment and improving the system for assessing the implementation of curricula. First of all, the policy should be aimed at teaching the Russian language in cooperative education; it cannot be treated as a foreign language course in basic education. After all, a large number of students have little chance of using Russian after graduation, but students who have collaborated in the existing schools continue their studies. They go abroad for further education. Schools should promote the use of Russian as a means of communication, not just a curriculum for teaching. Secondly, the school takes the lead and the teachers work together to complete the selection of teaching materials, so it is necessary to select the most appropriate teaching materials for the Russian language in accordance with the actual situation and the learning requirements of the students. Thirdly, the school actively promotes a Russian language teaching and learning environment equipped with multimedia to increase interest in teaching, and organizes students to host Russian language proficiency or oral contests to stimulate student enthusiasm for learning. Finally, it is necessary to improve the curriculum assessment, adapt English teaching ideas to open a school or take a wider range of Russian language exams, let students realize the importance of learning Russian; put aside the simple written test program, join the oral

assessment process, and pay attention to the development of practical skills in all aspects of the Russian language – speaking, reading, writing and translating.

Russian teachers play an important role in the educational process. Teachers must take a collaborative learning program as a basis and complete learning tasks on time and efficiently. They are supposed to strengthen the behavioral norms of self-study, conduct regular professional education and training, continually improve their professional and teaching abilities, set a good example for students, and use their language skills to stimulate students' interest in learning. Finally, and most importantly, Russian teachers should reflect on classroom teaching and form a set of targeted teaching methods in accordance with the characteristics of the students and the requirements of the existing schools. They should try to understand each student's situation, pay attention to the psychological state of students when teaching language knowledge and help them gain confidence in language learning. During the learning period, teachers go beyond traditional teaching methods, adding contextual dialogues, vocabulary contests, word games, picture descriptions and other interesting activities, enriching classroom teaching and improving learning efficiency.

They inspire interest in learning. Interest is the best teacher for students. To improve students' professional skills in Russian, students should be interested in learning Russian so that students can actively learn Russian language skills under the guidance they are interested in. During the teaching process, teachers can engage students in learning Russian by conducting a variety of learning activities to stimulate student interest in learning. For example, in teaching Russian, teachers can play Russian films using multimedia devices, explain Russian words through lines in films and the grammatical structure of the Russian language so that students can understand the cultural knowledge of Russian-speaking countries and give students the opportunity to learn an interest in the Russian language, thereby stimulating students' interest in learning Russian.

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К вопросу о сотрудничестве университетов и колледжей Китая и России

Чжу Хайцзин (Китай)

Ключевые слова и фразы: высшее учебное заведение; российское образование; сотрудничество.

Аннотация: В статье рассмотрены проблемы российского образования в области сотрудничества университетов и колледжей Китая и России. Проанализированы особенности преподавания русского языка в условиях китайско-русского сотрудничества. Рассмотрены перспективы преподавания русского языка в приграничных университетах Китая. Одним из способов укрепления связей между Россией и Китаем является реализация программ академического и культурного обмена в учебных заведениях. В то же время остаются нерешенными некоторые проблемы, которые могут быть частично решены за счет программ «двойных дипломов». Отмечается важность повышения квалификации преподавателей, необходимость внедрения инноваций, использования современных подходов и методов обучения, способствующих формированию профессиональных компетенций обучающихся и содействующих устойчивому развитию национальной экономики.

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