

**RUSSIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES  
INSTITUTE FOR SCIENTIFIC INFORMATION  
IN SOCIAL SCIENCES**

**INSTITUTE OF ORIENTAL STUDIES**

**RUSSIA  
AND  
THE MOSLEM WORLD  
2010 – 10 (220)**

**Science-information bulletin**

***The Bulletin was founded in 1992***

**Moscow  
2010**

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**MODERNIZATION OF RUSSIA  
AND GLOBALIZATION**

The modernization problem has two aspects: the global aspect, connected with the events in the world for the last decades, and the local aspect, related to the lack of events in Russia. For the last years, it goes the way, which is opposite to the ways of other countries, and seems to strive not for industrial development but for de-industrialization. To the author's mind, the years of the 2000s in this respect became the greater lost time than the 1900s, since their priority characteristic, i.e. the maximum use of the energy sector, marked by a restoration growth for the first half of the decade and later by the actual recession for the last two years. At the same time, there were made no great successes, except in construction industry and some branches of metallurgy and the communication sphere, and these tasks are not on the agenda. The remarks below concern some aspects of modernization, brief description of situation in Russia and the theme of modernization in the world and globalization contexts.

The author sticks to the very restricted interpretation of modernization: it is the mobilization process in separate countries in order to reduce the lag behind the states-competitors. In the past time, modernization was realized for internal reasons: the industrial revolution in Great Britain, the rapid economic development in the USA in the end of the XIX and the beginning of the XX centuries. They

were caused by the logic of national development and did not intend to overtake and to surpass other countries, but such modernization efforts remain an exception. One may ignore them for the sake of theoretical analysis and discuss the strategies aimed at reduction of the lag from the leader. Within the framework of such approach it is possible to reveal many common features, to make classification of modernization; this approach corresponds better to the interests of theoretical analysis than the review of any rapid economic development as a modernization.

Using this approach, it is possible to reduce the framework of research and to conclude that modernization as a model of overtaking development was particularly fruitful in case of competition between economies of similar types. The author discusses it in the categories of industrial and post-industrial economy and stresses that modernization was successful and achieved most defined targets, if the modernizing country competed with other industrial countries. History lacks examples of the post-industrial modernization. The post-industrial economy is not construed in the way which makes it possible to raise the speed of its development by some mobilization efforts. The creative activities, being the basis of post-industrial economy, depend on the motives, connected with maximization of free time and self-realization at the working place; it does not suppose the existence of mobilization paradigm, which existed and was put into life in case of intensified industrial development.

Should modernization mean what was going on in Japan and Germany in the end of the XIX century, in the USSR – for the 1930s, in Japan after the second world war, in South Korea – since the 1960s, within the framework of post-industrial economic systems and values, this mobilization, based on the administrative resource or exclusively on economic interest, is impossible. At the same time, the proportional reciprocal dependence of input and output is not detected in

information economy, and therefore mobilization of resources does give the result, which may be supposed to be in industrial economy.

However, modernization was successful many times within the framework of industrial system. A number of countries, particularly in the time, when industrialism was the universal paradigm (for instance, in the end of the XIX – the beginning of the XX centuries), proving by its example that industrial modernization may bring forward formerly lagged behind countries and may remove former leaders from the first lines of rating. It is common knowledge - the experience of Germany, which became the principal industrial power of Europe, pushing aside Great Britain from this place; the USA became the biggest economic power in the beginning of the XX century; after the second world war Japan succeeded to push aside all other countries, except America. For the 1980s, many experts said that Japan is doomed to become the principal economy of the world, which, however, did not occur. Thus, in the situation, when both the overtaking countries and the countries-leaders take actions within the framework of industrial paradigm, industrial modernization, evidently, may render assistance to individual countries to overtake and to surpass the leaders.

By the end of the XX century, the situation was changed, since many western states became post-industrial economics. The events, occurred for these years, cover the radical change of the reproduction paradigm. The passage to the post-industrial paradigm has resulted in emergence of the situation, when western society started to exploit the non-material factor of production, i.e. the economic sector, which creates information, symbolic values. In this new situation, when Microsoft, a producer of computer programs, or Dior, a producer of cosmetics, export their goods (a disc with program product or a flacon of perfume), it turns out that not the product, elaborated and manufactured by the corporation, but its copy is being sold. The

production of copies costs much cheaper than production of the origin. In this way, western countries/companies start to produce the export of goods, which do not undermine monopoly of technology, applied for production of such goods. In this case there is no non-equivalent exchange, as anti-globalists often say, but there exists the factor, which results and will result in future in aggravation of global inequality.

It is not accidental that just since the 1970s, when the post-industrial trends were consolidated in the West, the scale of the world inequality started to grow. In the developed countries there started to grow inequality between those, who belong to the creative sector, and the workers of the mass production industries. Following passage of the West to the post-industrial model of development, the attempts of industrially developed countries to overtake it became senseless, since at present it is impossible to realize it. The problems of Japan are caused by this phenomenon. For the 1960s-1970s, Japan exerted great efforts to become a powerful industrial country, but by the end of the 1980s the expectations for the world leadership failed. Japan did not succeed to pass from copying and finishing technologies to creative post-industrial development, and as a result of it Japan rests the country with “the lost decade” of the 1990s and low rates of growth.

Japan, like other Asian countries, did not start to produce technologies. Up to the period of the 2000s, the volume of technologies’ export from Japan was four times less than its import of technologies; Japan presents one of the best examples of the situation, when industrial paradigm is unable to compete with the formed post-industrial paradigm. The discussions on the future of China as the principal economy of the world seem to be untimely. China will become the leader in terms of GNP but not in terms of quality of life and the GNP volume per one person. For the next 10-15 years, we will see a reduction of economic growth in the country and its economy’s

fixation on the place of the bigger economy than American economy; but China will not become the world leader in terms of innovations and advanced social technologies.

Why the development was going on in the described way and why the XX century was marked by many examples of overtaking modernization? To the author's mind, it was determined by the fact that within the framework of industrial paradigm technologies were adopted rather easily and the result of this adoption in various regions was relatively identical. At the earlier stages of industrial development, of the great significance were the territories of the states, the size of the population, its qualification, the amount of resources, the exit to sea and many other circumstances, while further the significance of these factors became much less. The example of Japan shows, how the country actually deprived of raw resources, achieved great successes. The example of China demonstrates how the country, possessing the labor force as the only resource, achieves great successes. However, the problem is as follows: modernization needs in its variant of the end of the XX century other main resources, which differ from the resources of the previous period. They are as follows: intellectual governance, clearly determined fixation of the tasks, efficient management by the political class and by the people, liable for national economic development, definite positioning of the country in the system of world economy and comprehension of the aspired aim. Regretfully, no one of the mentioned elements exists in Russia, and it is worth discussing it.

The mentioned elements are a must for modernization of our country, since there are no other limitations, to the author's mind. The access to resources is not restricted at present in the world, and the raw resources market is quite competitive. The technologies' market is also an open market. And what is more, for the last 20 years, the technologies represent the unique produce, which becomes constantly

**РОССИЯ  
И  
МУСУЛЬМАНСКИЙ МИР  
2010 – 10 (220)**

Научно-информационный бюллетень

Содержит материалы по текущим политическим,  
социальным и религиозным вопросам

Гигиеническое заключение

№ 77.99.6.953.П.5008.8.99 от 23.08.1999 г.

Подписано к печати 28/IX-2010 г. Формат 60х84/16

Бум. офсетная № 1. Печать офсетная. Свободная цена

Усл. печ. л. 4,75 Уч.-изд. л. 4,2

Тираж 300 экз. Заказ № 162

**Институт научной информации по общественным наукам РАН,**

Нахимовский проспект, д. 51/21,

Москва, В-418, ГСП-7, 117997

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**Тел/ Факс (499) 120-4514**

**E-mail: market @INION.ru**

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**(по вопросам распространения изданий)**

Отпечатано в типографии ИНИОН РАН

Нахимовский пр-кт, д. 51/21

Москва В-418, ГСП-7, 117997

042(02)9