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INNOVATIONS IN ECONOMIC EDUCATION SYSTEM: THE SIGHT FROM RUSSIA

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The formation of the uniform international space of the economic knowledge is necessary for a long time already as it is expedient to talk not about the narrowly directed teaching materials of the different degree of the importance and the adequacy to the needs of the practice in this or that country, and about a necessity of the generalization and use world – between the countries and centuries-old – the heritages in the field of the economic knowledge.

Throughout 10 years we had been did a certain work regarding increase of the importance of the qualitative economic knowledge absorbing in the world economic heritage, namely:

- the economic encyclopedia – «the New economic encyclopedia» (1 edition – 2005, 4 edition – 2010, 2012), including decoding more than 3000 terms and on sale in Russian language in 12 countries of the world is published;
- the abstract with reviews of works of known economists in the world is prepared so that the Russian students and post-graduate students studied an applied and fundamental economic disciplines on the works known all over the world possessing objectivity (it is published simultaneously in Russia, Germany, USA and Great Britain, ISBN 978-5-16-004432-3 and ISBN 978-3-8473-9419-8);
- in the 2011 it is developed and introduced in the Russian high schools of the «Index of the intelligence of the financier (economist)», including 140 questions and scanning the knowledge on the 6 applied economic disciplines on which the author is also the propagandist of the knowledge in a science, both an expert, and the teacher; thus the maintenance of the given disciplines to the full correlates with the educational standards of the USA, France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Norway, Japan and

many other countries – the leaders as teaching of the economic knowledge;

– it is developed on the basis of constant interaction with children-schoolboys, the textbook on the newest subjects «Moral economy» which will allow to overcome lacks of a modern educational system of the schoolboys is published and introduced at different schools of Russia and will generate at them flexible economic thinking on morals bases; the given textbook – unique in Russia – is actual for many countries of the world where knowledge in the field of morals in economy teaching at the school and out of the school (ISBN 978-5-16-004271-8).

More detailed information on the author under the references: <http://www.famous-scientists.ru/13159/>, <http://viperson.ru/wind.php?ID=654178&soch=1>; <http://anticrisis.migsu.ru/about/pps/rumanceva>, 4 presentations with photos from November 1 and 19, 2012 <http://fickt.mgup.ru/category/docs/>.

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AUTHOR'S FACTOR OF INTELLIGENCE OF THE FINANCIER (ECONOMIST) AS A MECHANISM OF THE EXPRESS TRANSFER OF THE 8 KNOWLEDGE-INTENSIVE ECONOMIC DISCIPLINES

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The majority of the Russian population negatively belongs now to the diversity of the educational approaches and the commercial openness of the Russian higher education without a further guarantee of the return of the enclosed educational capital, namely – the receiving of the worthy work in the points of the view of the social employment and adequate to the enclosed intelligence of the earnings and the further career growth with guaranteed growth of a salary. On the contrary, off many years Russian Federation are torn the communication between the intelligence and the legal earnings of the Russian citizens, developing the relations of the corruption based on the lobby formation and the knowledge expropriation for all or for anybody. The importance of the knowledge is a basis of the success in the any society forming the healthy circle of the citizens oriented to the purposes of the humanity, instead of a tekhnokratizm or a fetish of the unripe commercial communications with an illegal origin (a raider captures of the power and property, the distribution of a profitable and social-

ly responsible posts among the asocially adjusted citizens developing new forms of the exploitation and discrimination of the professionally staff ect), the national values and formation of the economy of the different level of the management, based on knowledge, including growth of the income of the put personified (author's) work.

Developed and introduced in educational processes of the different higher education institutions by the author the test on the evaluation of the intelligence of the financier (economist) coefficient (more detailed – <http://www.gosbook.ru/node/68548>) develops in a form convenient for the student a qualitative component of the modern educational process and for the purpose of the identification and the subsequent completion is the system the focused knowledge without which the process of the effective management in the practice is IMPOSSIBLE, and allows to make the interuniversity comparisons, focusing similar internal audit the quality of the educational activity on the ALIGNMENT of the quality levels of the economic education in the all Russian territory, instead the separate higher education institutions or – even more serious – at the certain qualitatively working teachers who are seriously owning a subject from the point of the view of the application it in the practice as a returns on the enclosed enterprise capital.

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GLOBAL FOOD ISSUE AND KAZAKHSTAN

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Issue of hunger in the world is closely related to the issue of demography. As well as demographic, the food issue depends on the level of economic and social development. Hunger is primarily a companion of poverty. Rapid population growth in economically backward countries which is not accompanied by a corresponding increase in food base calls «vicious circle of poverty». As for 2002 54 states of the world (mainly located in Africa) are not able to feed their people. One in ten children in underdeveloped countries die before the age of 5. Strong crop failures and wars are the cause of starvation only by 10%. Families simply can not secure a sufficient amount of food. This, in turn, is caused by extreme poverty.

Thomas Robert Malthus (1766–1834) – one of the most famous scientists of his time promoted the idea that the rapid growth of population was natural and the main cause of poverty of working people. Having been studying the works of philosophers

and economists of previous eras he came upon an idea that people multiplied faster than livelihoods grew, and that if population growth was not constrained by anything, the population would double every 25–30 years. Having analyzed the dynamics of population growth and the potential of land resources, Malthus concluded that the economic development of society and improving their well-being were severely restricted. In developing these ideas he came to the conclusion that fertility of the poor was the main cause of their low material well-being in society.

He anonymously published his views in 1798 in «An Essay on Principle of Population in connection with the future improvement of society». Malthus considers land as the main natural resource which differs by two main features: by its limitation and by the law of diminishing returns.

The use of backward farming methods, low level of labor productivity are predetermined position in which one farmer engaged in agriculture in developing countries can barely feed himself and his family, while one farmer in the United States meets the needs of 59, in Western Europe – 19, and in Japan – nearly 14 people.

This issue will be exacerbated by the fact that population of the planet, by scientists predictions, will increase – to 8,5 billion people by 2025, 83 % of whom will live in developing countries. However, the capacity to meet the needs of population in terms of food and other agricultural products from the available resources at the current level of technology is still open, as often emphasized in the report of UN Conference on Environment and Development, in a special chapter on «Promoting sustainable agriculture and rural development».

Otherwise, the threat of rising hunger in the world is very real. Suffice it to say that, according to projections the demand for food in the world will increase three times by 2050 unless serious measures are taken, and social tensions in geographic areas characterized by poor food security, right up until the famine areas.

Since most of population in developing countries is engaged in agriculture, the main problem here – it's lack of land of overwhelming majority of rural workers. The area of cultivated land per capita in the early 90's was, according to the FAO, average 0,7 hectares (0,4 hectares in developing countries in Asia, 0,9 hectares – in Africa, 1,2 hectares – in South America). As a result rapidly growing number of unemployed peasants had a place.

Large landowners, such as in Latin America, deliberately ignore sections of land, further aggravating the problem of surplus labor. Thus, by the end of the 80's – arly 90's in the industry of Latin America was occupied 26,5% of the total workforce, Asia – 24%, Africa – 16%.

Seriousness of this issue reinforces the huge differences between land holdings – a legacy of colonial times having been carefully preserved in