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Bachelor Thesis

Economic Analysis of China, India, Russia

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Business Administration

Thesis title

Economic Analysis of China, India, Russia

Objectives of thesis

The main purpose of this bachelor's thesis is to determine the economic situation in our days, what are the obstacles to economic development in these countries. As well as the definition of the relationship between the economies in the countries under consideration, which is the unifying factor of Russia, India, and China. An attempt to find out why these countries are beneficial partners. Carry out an economic analysis of the selected countries, using the calculations of GDP, inflation, GDP per capita. Find unique sides in the economy of each country (Russia, India, China). Compare following countries by unemployment rate. Focused at the export and import in the following countries and find, how they are connecting.

Methodology

The thesis consists of two parts. The theoretical part of the thesis is focused on the study of the economic development of the three selected countries in recent years. With the help of various sources of information, find out the size of the countries, the number of population, and the main sides of the economy. Find out the characteristics of each country. In the practical part of the analysis of countries in terms of GDP during the last 15 years from 2003 till 2017, GDP per capita during last 7 years, unemployment, inflation, international trade. To find the data, will you resources such as: Worldbank and Statista. For this bachelor's thesis was chosen a descriptive method and comparative method that will help to explain the data. The macroeconomic analysis explains the formation of the usual market. Economics of phenomena and processes and substantiates the laws of their configuration.

The proposed extent of the thesis

40 – 60 pages

Keywords

Macroeconomic analysis, GDP, GDP per capita, inflation, unemployment, import, export, Russia, India, China

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Declaration

I declare that I have worked on my bachelor thesis titled " Economic Analysis of China, India, Russia " by myself and I have used only the sources mentioned at the end of the thesis. As the author of the bachelor thesis, I declare that the thesis does not break copyrights of any their person.

In Prague on 14.03.2019

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Ekonomická Analýza je Čína, Indie, Rusko

Souhrn

Práce se bude zabývat hlavní makroekonomické ukazatele, které zahrnují hrubý domácí produkt (HDP), HDP v PPP, HDP na obyvatele podle PPP a národní důchod (ND). Kromě toho, pro analýzu makroekonomické situace ukazatele míra inflace, zaměstnanost, nezaměstnanost se používá. Každý rok se předpověď sociálně-ekonomického rozvoje, který zahrnuje HDP, průmyslové výrobky, zemědělské produkty, investice do fixního kapitálu, výroby spotřebního zboží, objem zahraničního obchodu, včetně vývozu a dovozu, maloobchod, mezi zeměmi, placených služeb pro obyvatelstvo, úroveň ziskovosti prodaných průmyslových výrobků, energetická náročnost tvorby hrubého domácího produktu. Všechny tyto ukazatele určují, jak úspěšná ekonomika země je, a aby bylo možné porovnat zemí. Každý rok, různé zdroje informací, publikování materiálů, v nichž je možné zjistit například to, která země je lídrem, pokud jde o HDP za rok nebo HDP na obyvatele.

Klíčová slova: Makroekonomické analýzy, HDP, HDP na obyvatele, hrubý národní produkt HNP, import, export, inflace, nezaměstnanost.

Economic Analysis of China, India, Russia

Summary

The thesis will consider the main macroeconomic indicators, which include the gross domestic product (GDP), GDP by PPP, GDP per capita by PPP and national income (ND). In addition, for the analysis of the macroeconomic situation indicators of the inflation rate, employment, unemployment is used. Each year make a forecast of socio-economic development, which includes GDP, industrial products, agricultural products, investments in fixed capital, production of consumer goods, the volume of foreign trade, including exports and imports, retail trade, between countries, paid services to the population, the level of profitability of sold industrial products, energy intensity of gross domestic product. All these indicators determine how successful the country's economy is and make it possible to compare countries. Each year, different sources of information publish materials in which it possible to check for example which country is the leader in terms of GDP for the year or GDP per capita.

Keywords: Macroeconomic analysis, GDP, GDP per capita, GDP by PPP, DGP per capita by PPP, inflation, unemployment, import, export

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1 Introduction.

Economic analysis, like any other science, has its own history. It is inextricably linked with the state of the economy of a particular formation. All the changes were the result of the improvement of economic relations and the development of economic science in General, the history of which goes back to ancient times. The formation of economic analysis is conditioned by General objective requirements. The analytical-synthetic process, including the identification of economic laws, could not be based on simple observation and description of the phenomena. There was a need for analytical studies that could penetrate into the essence of the processes and identify their driving forces. This led to the emergence of economic analysis as a holistic science. The results of a comprehensive analysis of the conditions of functioning of organizations have become extremely necessary to achieve maximum efficiency in the management of complex economic processes. This reveals the practical side of economic analysis. Theory, methodology, techniques, methods, and techniques of economic analysis developed gradually, going through complex and contradictory stages of development. When the functions of economic analysis were not so weighty, they were considered within the existing at that time disciplines: statistics, Economics. Gradually, economic analysis became a separate branch of knowledge.

2 Objectives and Methodology.

2.1 Objectives

The main purpose of this bachelor's thesis is to determine the economic situation in our days, what are the obstacles to economic development in these countries. As well as the definition of relations between the economies of the countries in question, which is a unifying factor of Russia, India, and China. Trying to figure out why these countries are profitable partners. Conduct economic analysis of selected countries using GDP, inflation, GDP per capita calculations. Find unique sides in the economy of each country (Russia, India, China). Find out how the GDP indicators in the countries have changed over the past 15 years and what has had a direct impact. Compare the level of inflation in selected countries, find out what has an impact on inflation changes in each country.

2.2 Methodology

The thesis consists of two parts. The theoretical part of the thesis is devoted to the study of the economic development of the three countries in recent years. With the help of various sources of information, find out the size of the countries, the population, the main aspects of the economy. Find out the characteristics of each country. In the practical part of the analysis of countries in terms of GDP, GDP per capita, unemployment, inflation, international trade. For this bachelor thesis, a descriptive method has been chosen to help explain the data. The macroeconomic analysis explains the formation of the usual market. Economic phenomena and processes and substantiates the laws of their configuration. Data for the last 15 years will be used to compare GDP in the countries under consideration. In the period from 2003 to 2017. To find accurate data in the work uses resources such as Worldbank data and Statista. To analyze the level of inflation, a descriptive method will be used with a trend line. Data for the last 7 years will be used to compare countries in terms of the inflation rate and unemployment rates. in the period from 2010 to 2017.

3 Historical information about China, India and Russia.

3.1 Introduction to terminology.

GDP is used in the assessment of the financial state of the market at the global level or in an individual country. There was a thesis in 1934, it was recommended to use the American economist Simon Kuznets. The role of GDP is displayed in the state or foreign currency, depending on the purpose for which it is predetermined.

There are 3 variations in GDP:

- Nominal. Does not provide for the presence and degree of stagnation of the economy.
- Real. Is calculated based stagflation of action.
- Purchasing power parity per unit of population.

In the latter case, the calculations are based on the gross product and the population of the state. However, all alternatives to calculation provide products/services without exception: cars and fuel, vouchers and sweets, household appliances and strategic grain reserves. The coefficient does not depend on whether the products in question are used in the manufacture, whether they are sold to the final consumer or exported to other States. (Atwater, 2013)

Inflation is, in simple words, the devaluation of money because of the excess of the money supply over the volume of goods, works, and services.

The essence of inflation is that it is inherent exclusively in paper-money circulation, that is, it means the overflow of the sphere of circulation of excess in comparison with the needs of commodity circulation by the mass of paper money, their depreciation and as a result the increase in prices of goods and services, the fall in the purchasing power of money. Inflation is caused primarily by the overflow of money circulation channels with excess money supply in the absence of an adequate increase in the commodity supply.

Domestic inflation background: violation of reproduction ratios: among production and use, accumulation and consumption, supply and demand, money supply in circulation and the amount of commodity value;

a significant increase in the lack of government budget and government responsibilities, determined by unproductive municipal costs; an excessive issue of funds that do not comply with the laws of currency rotation. (Casey, 2017)

The **unemployment rate** is a socio-economic phenomenon in which a part of the economically active population is unable to use its labor force.

There are three main causes of unemployment:

- loss of employment (dismissal);
- voluntary retirement;
- the first appearance on the labor market.

There are three types of unemployment:

- Frictional unemployment is a temporary lack of employment during the transition of an employee from one enterprise to another.
- Structural unemployment is the lack of sufficient demand for this work in this sphere of economic activity.
- Cyclical unemployment is the lack of sufficient demand for labor in General. It is due to the General decline in the production of goods and services. (Villegas, 2018)

3.2 China.

China is the most populous country in the world. China's population (excluding Hong Kong, Macao, and Taiwan special administrative regions) increased by 5.3 million to 1.395 billion by the end of 2018. According to the official census, which was conducted in 2010 - 91, 51% of the population of China - is Han, the largest ethnic group in the world. One of the most important problems of China today, the environmental problem: environmental pollution, which is the cause of economic losses. The actual problems include: the accumulation of garbage, pollution and water scarcity, air pollution is increasing the scale and number of natural disasters that occur because of human activity. China's second major problem is high population growth. To reduce the population in China, the out-one family, one child, carried reforms. Nowadays, China encourages the immigration of its citizens. (Ropp, 2019)

In the late 1970s, China changed its economic system from a closed, centrally planned system to a more market-oriented economy, which became one of the largest in the world - China became the world's largest exporter in 2010. Reforms began with collectivized agriculture and gradually expanded through price releases, financial decentralization, increased autonomy for state-owned enterprises, the creation of a diverse banking system, the development of stock markets, the rapid growth of the private sector, and increased openness to foreign trade and investment. Reforms in China have been implemented gradually. In recent years, China has renewed its support for state-owned enterprises in industries that are considered by the government to be the most important for "economic security," the purpose of these actions is leadership in global competition. The restructuring of the economy and the increase in productivity contributed more than tenfold to China's GDP growth during the period from 1978 to 2010.(Tanner, 2010)

Measured on the basis of purchasing power parity (PPP), the figure was the second largest in the world in 2010, after the United States, surpassing Japan in 2001. The price of agricultural and industrial production of China are higher than the same production in United States; China have the second position after the USA the total price of the section of the proposals which he makes. However, per capita earnings remain below the world average. The Chinese government faces innumerable financial challenges, covering: (a) the reduction of the highest domestic generally recognized savings measures and, in line with this, low domestic demand; (b) the assistance of a corresponding rise in employment for 10 million migrants and the creation of fresh jobs; (c) the reduction of corruption and other financial crimes; and (d) the harm to the surrounding environment and the rise of social inequalities that relate to the rapid transformation of the economy. Financial formation went much more brisk pace in coastal areas than in the depths of the state and approximately 200 million rural labourers and their kids moved to the metropolis in order to find work. A consequence political figures "1st baby" is actually what China is now 1 of the more quickly aging countries in the world. Displacement for the worse in the surrounding environment, especially air pollution, erosion of the earth, and a steady decline in the groundwater horizon, especially in the North is considered a long-term task. China continues to lose arable land due to erosion and financial development. The Chinese government is eager to add capacity to generate energy from sources other than coal and oil, focusing on nuclear and other energy development. (Tanner, 2010)

In 2009, the financial crisis reduced demand for Chinese exports for the first time in almost all years, but China quickly recovered to a rise of about 10% per year, beating all other large industrialized countries. China's economy is expected to grow at a steady pace in 2011-2016, in the leading political figure on the basis stimulation, which the ruling regime carried out during the mass monetary decline. The government commitments contained in the 12th five-Year Project, adopted in March 2011, are aimed at continuing the restructuring of the economy and emphasize the need to increase domestic consumption in order to make the economy less dependent on exports in the future. However, China, probably, will arrange only some good luck on the way to these goals. The 2 financial challenges that China is facing in real time are considered inflation-which, at the end of 2010, exceeded the motivated characteristics of the government by 3% and the debts of the district authorities, which quickly grew as a result of political figures of stimulation and which may be attributed to debts of bad properties. China is becoming a space and nuclear power at the beginning of the twenty-first century. The embodiment of the market economy in China happens under the control of the Communist party at the base of which there are intentions for the next 5 years. In China, the highest proportion of investments is saved, in which almost 80% of all foreign investors are Chinese people (Huaqiao), who live in other countries. In the intentions of the Communist party of China, by 2020-China is obliged to be on a par with the USA in total GDP income. In order to be on a par with the major trends, China is actively developing a personal education system, almost all students of the University, studying for the stage (especially in the USA and Japan), are encouraged by the import of technologies in order to promote the development of certain areas of the economy, for example: the creation of software production, the creation of fresh materials, telecommunications, biotechnology, health care. In China, above 384 million users Online, the state is still considered a favorite for the use of mobile phone (487.3 million users in April 2007). (Ivanov, 2016)

In the Haitian region North of Beijing, the Chinese "Silicon valley" was created. Intensification of manufacturing also highlights the negative aspects in the economy, a key example is the degree of hidden lack of work in rural areas, which according to non-official data is considered two times higher than the declared data (4.6 %). China secretly encourages the emigration of. (Tanner, 2010)

3.2.1 Industry of China .

China is an industrial and agricultural state. Its GDP is 415.7 billion. \$. The industry accounts for 42.3% of GDP, agriculture-24.2%. The program of modernization of science and technology, industry, agriculture, protection was sold. On the modern turn of formation of the line between hard and light industry prepares for 52% and 48%. Non-heavy industry is developing, in the leading, small and medium-sized enterprises. The "face" of China now determines the languid industry, which, in the leading, relies on Russian resources. In terms of the total size of industrial production, China turned out to be the fourth-fifth space in the world. The base of China's fuel and energy complex will form the coal industry, producing more than 1 billion. tons of coal. Coal mining is carried out in many basins, larger of them in the North and North-East of China. There are also oil fields — Daqing. Oil is available in 22 provinces, but its main share is produced in the North and North-East of the state. The creation of electricity at 3/4 is based on TPP, but also a tremendous hydropower construction is carried out in the upper reaches, and in the middle reaches of the river. Yangtze (11 HPP) and yellow river (15 HPP), HPP accounts for 20% of electricity. There are 1 nuclear power plants in the country and some more are being built. (Stockmann, 2014)

The base of the metallurgical ensemble of China is formed by the perfect cycle plants, focusing on personal pools of coal and steel ore, on imported raw materials. By steelmaking China occupies the 2nd space (88 million tons) subsequently to the country of the rising sun. In China, 5 metallurgical bases: North-East (Anipan, Fushun, Fuxin, Dalian), in Northern China (Beijing, Tianjin), North China (Baotou), the lower direction of the river. Yangtze (Baoshan, Shanghai), the middle direction of the Yangtze river (Wuhan). Centers of non-ferrous metallurgy are Fushun, Shanghai, Shenyang. Of the 60 types of non-ferrous metal ores, actually produced in the country, 50 are exported by China. The machine-building ensemble is dominated not by special, but by universal firms. They gravitate to big cities and sea ports, the iron and steel bases. The state fully guarantees himself a dark equipment for metallurgy, coke industry, forging, machine tools, locomotives. Centres — Shanghai, Harbin, Beijing, Dalian. Shipbuilding is located in the port towns of Shanghai, Dalian, Qingdao and Wuhan river port and others. The Creation of cars — Hubei, Girin, Beijing, tractors — Shanghai. In recent years, the country has had a tremendous formation of the creation of home electronics and electrical engineering. The

chemical industry of China-diversified, not looking at the rapid rise in the recent chemistry of organic synthesis, the main chemistry remains a key sector of the economy. Chemical industry produces mineral fertilizers-in Sichuan, Jiangsu, etc. In recent years, the creation of plastics and synthetic resins, fibres — Shanghai, Baoding. The textile industry is a key branch of China's non-heavy industry. Creation and processing of textile raw materials are distinctly zoned, in the North — wool, flax, hemp, in the South — silk, Rami, jute, kenaf. For the production of clothes from cotton fabrics China occupies the 1st space in the world. Food industry China produced 40 sub-sectors: grain milling, honey, fish, meat, canning, tobacco, tea, etc. Placed on an even keel. In China, also developed paper creation. (Zeng, 2007)

3.2.2 Agriculture in China .

One of the first spaces in the world: in real time, there are more than 50 images of field, more than 80 images of garden and more than 60 images of garden crops. Rice is the leading agricultural crop, and it has the ability to literally cultivated throughout the country, but the North face is the leading area of rice cultivation flows through isohyet 750 mm, roughly at the part of the backbone of the Qinglin — river of the yellow river. In many areas, 2-3 crops are harvested. 2 by value, wheat (winter and spring) is considered to be a crop. Grown literally all over the country. In Tibet spring wheat crops reach a height of 4100 m. Among other significant for China crops may be called corn, millet, kaoliang (a type of sorghum), barley. The leading oilseed crop is considered to be peanuts (Shandong Peninsula, Eastern areas of the Majestic Chinese plain). Between legumes are more common soybeans, feed beans, peas. Soybeans derived more than 1,200 species for all climatic conditions. From tubers grow sweet potatoes, potatoes, yams, Taro, cassava. Important technical crops are cotton, sweet cane, tea, sweet beet. Animal of China is a backward part of the s/H. Its specific authority in the total amount of agricultural manufacturing draws in approximately 20%. In terms of livestock, China occupies one of the first spaces in the world: the country has 40% of the large number of pigs, 10% of sheep and goats, 5% of cattle. However, the production per capita of China is seen behind the developed countries. The leading sector of the economy of animal husbandry is pig breeding. The specific authority of pork in the gross meat production is more than 90%. Pigs are usually grown on their own farms. Dairy farming (the most backward) develops

on farms near settlements. The proletarian cattle — horses, donkeys, camels, yaks is grown up still. Breeding of goats and sheep is practiced in the leading in the North of the state, inner Mongolia and foothills of the South. In the meat balance sheep does not play a tremendous role, but supplies raw materials to the light industry. Poultry farming is considered to be a more vibrant sector of the economy. The birds are raised in a host in a private household (in host chickens, turkeys, geese). The establishment of poultry meat draws in the range of 1 million t and is concentrated in the leading in suburban areas. Between other widely popular sectors of the economy of livestock — beekeeping and sericulture. Beekeeping is widespread throughout the country, but more firmly in northeast China. In terms of honey exports, China occupies 2 space in the world (gives 1/3 of large exports). Sericulture is developing in southern China (where they grow the silkworm) and northeast China (oak moth). Great sense in China Aqua crafts. Fish is bred in rice fields, fish, shrimps, shellfish and aquatic plants are bred in shallows.(Gumilev, 2014)

3.3 India.

India is the most multinational country in the world. The constitutional languages of the country are 14 languages, the main one is Hindi. The population of India in 2018 is 1,353,767,626 people, according to the population of India ranks second after China, the Indians make up about 17,85% of the population of the entire globe, the land area is about 2,4%. India is one of the world's largest agricultural countries. In terms of arable land, India ranks first in the world (about 160 million hectares). Water resources – 7th place (3% of the world's renewable water resources). The main source of water for irrigation in India – groundwater, in many regions of the country the situation with them is becoming critical: the level of consumption is significantly ahead of the resumption of natural sources, the water level decreases, there is their salinization. More than 50% of India's population is under the age of 25 and more than 65% is under the age of 35. About 72, 2 % lives in 638 000 villages and 27, 8% -5 480 cities and Metropolitan areas. (Worldbank.com)

In recent years, the economy of India has achieved great results, but it is worth noting the current problems that are present today. One of the main problems of the country is demographic. India's population is growing at an incredible rate. Among the acute problems is the inability of the city authorities to cope with the influx into large cities, residents from villages, are forced to exist without housing and work, spend the night on

the sidewalks. A significant role in the country is the problem of national and religious strife. More than 100 million Muslims live in the Republic. A large and influential community consists of Sikhs. Indo-Muslim clashes in various areas and the struggle of the Sikh population, first for political autonomy, and then for their own independent state - serious problems for the country. India is a colourful and diverse state, whose economy is increasingly integrated with the universal economy. The financial reforms undertaken in the last decade have had far-reaching results. GE Capital calls this country original, PepsiCo finds it the fastest growing, and Motorola is sure that it will be transformed into a mass key. Operations on the land of India have taken a Central deal in the mass work of these giants. A large and growing market every day, a developing infrastructure, a difficult economic section, an elastic regulatory environment, benefits, a sustainable government and a good financial opportunity prepares India to be attractive for investment. India's business environment contributes to the highest value and sustained recovery. India currently is on the path to becoming in the economy of the open market, but all the same, the prints of the last politicians of the state are. Financial liberalization, encompassing the abolition of state control of the industry, privatization of municipal companies and the reduction of control over foreign trade and investment, started in the early 1990s and worked to accelerate the financial recovery of the state, which averaged more than 7% each year since 1997. India's economy is diverse and embraces classic peasant agriculture, progressive agriculture, Handicrafts, a sprawling range of advanced sectors of the industry's economy and a large number of guises of proposals. A few over fifty percent of the workforce is located in agriculture, but the supply side is the leading key to financial recovery. It accounts for more than fifty per cent of India's GDP and employs only one third of the workforce. India has benefited from the presence of countless intelligent English speakers and has become a major exporter of information technology offerings and software developers. In 2010, the Indian economy recovered after a major monetary decline-largely due to strong domestic demand - and the recovery exceeded 8% in the year's direction in real terms. The export of products, which accounts for approximately 15% of GDP, returned to pre-crisis levels. Industrial formation and the highest cost of food products, which were the result of the General influence of the weak monsoon in 2009 and the inefficiency of the government's actions to the system of food dispersal, became a prerequisite for the highest inflation, which reached a maximum of approximately 11% in

the 1st half of 2010, but after that gradually decreased to specific values, subsequently a series of increases in the interest rate of the Central Bank of the state. In 2010, the government reduced subsidies in the production of fuel and fertilizer, have implemented small percentage of the promotions in some municipal companies and realized from the auction of the right to implementation of the 3G telecommunications frequency in particular for this, in order to reduce the lack of budget. The Indian government is eager to subtract a personal economic shortfall of 5.5% of GDP in the 2010-11 economic year, which is actually lower than 6.8% last year. (Mohan, 2014)

3.3.1 Agriculture in India.

Agriculture as in the colonial era plays a rather huge role in the Indian economy. Agriculture in India contains a clearly embodied crop direction, but the state owns the world's largest livestock (230 million cattle, 120 million sheep and goats). But it is applied in leading as traction power. Including milk in the country is not used enough (in a host of tea). Buffalo allocates 500 liters of milk per year, it is in the lead and is used. Cattle produce less milk 150-200 grams per day. More used forms of meat-goat, lamb, chicken. But in the table livestock products have a fairly small role (per capita per year accounts for about 40 liters of milk, 1.5 kg of meat, 3 eggs). And that are used only by rich people. Low productivity of animal husbandry is explained by the lack of feed (the main feed is straw!). The land Fund of the state is characterized by a tremendous ploughing (more than 50% of the country's area). 85% of the acreage is occupied by food crops. The coastal lowland plains of the Ganges and Brahmaputra form a share of the majestic rice belt of the world. Rice is considered a key crop, in some areas (Bengal) harvested up to 3 crops per year. North-West India-wheat zone of the state. Wheat is grown in irrigated areas in winter. From rice-growing state India gradually transformed into a "wheat country". In the inland arid and poorly irrigated areas, sorghum, sifted crops, beans and peas play a huge role. Oilseeds (in the leading peanuts and cashew nuts) are widespread almost everywhere, they are considered almost the only sources of fat. In some areas of the state on vegetable oil grown sesame, castor, mustard, canola, flax and coconut palm. India is considered the world's leading manufacturer of sweet cane and cotton. Sweet cane is grown in the leading in the Ganges plain. Cotton in the West Indies. The highest quality long-fiber cotton species grow in the irrigated areas of Punjab. India is still considered third

tobacco state in the world (Delta Godavari and Krishna). They grow export virgin types of cigarettes. India is the world's largest tea producer up to 35% of the large collection). The key area is the Brahmaputra plain. Even the lower slopes of the Himalayas and South India (in the intricacies of coffee and hevea plantations). The classic article of export is the export of spices. Important-dark pepper. In South India, grow more cardamom, ginger, cloves, turmeric, turmeric, chili. The natural circumstances of India are convenient for feeding all popular fruits, but it is easier to grow them than to take them out. The use of fruits in the country is low, as well as export. Only bananas, mangoes and papayas are grown in large numbers. The missing development of the livestock compensatory fisheries, especially marine. Shrimps and frogs (USA, France, great Britain) are exported. (Mathur, 2015)

3.3.2 Industry of India .

India is considered one of the largest industrial powers in the developing world. Fuel-energy industry of the state is developing at a faster pace that is not the least domestic fuel consumption is guaranteed in the leading wood, dung, agricultural waste. The coal industry is concentrated in the North-East of the state in the plain of the Damodar river. This causes expensive transportation. Oil production is poorly developed (only in large oil-bearing areas in the Upper Assam region and on the shelf near Bombay). Oil refining is developed more important than any other (in the leading imported raw materials), mostly in ports: in Bombay, Madras, in the Divide region. In the structure of the energy balance within 60% accounted for TPP 38% at HPP 2% at the nuclear power plant India became the 9th power in the world using nuclear energy. 7 power units are activated in the country and 7 are being built. The mining industry works in the leading domestic market, only mica, manganese, steel ores and bauxite are exported. The need for non-ferrous metals is met by imports and the proper manufacture is still targeted at seaports. The highest value of formation in the country reached mechanical engineering (more than 40 enterprises). The need of the state in tractors, cars, radios, televisions are satisfied in the leading by personal production. Machine tools fully guarantees the machines for textile and sugar industry. At the same time, difficult machines and equipment are practically not manufactured in the country. The traditional sector of the economy for India is considered to be light industry (especially textile). This branch of industry is dominated by small and

family manufacturers (from 70% in food to 95% in leather). The government of India restricts the construction of weaving factories and conducts similar political activities in other classical industrial productions (in the interests of small consumers). Art crafts are well developed in the country: gold Embroidery on silk, ivory carving, sandalwood and reddish wood.(Kurbanov, 2016)

3.4 Russian Federation .

Russia-the largest country in the world, which occupies 1/8 of the earth's land; almost half of Europe and 1/3 of Asia. The area of Russia is approximately equal to the area of the whole of South America. The length of Russia from South to North - about 4 000 km, from West to East more than 10,000 km of Russia's Population in 2017 amounted to 144, 5 million.(Worldbank.com)

There are 11 time zones in Russia. Eight of them lies in Siberia. Daylight saving time is available in all time zones. Moscow time operates almost throughout the European part of Russia. The Russian Federation consists of 49 regions, 22 republics, 6 territories, 10 Autonomous districts, Autonomous region, cities of Federal significance St. Petersburg, Moscow and Sevastopol. One of the main problems of modern Russia is population reduction. Since 2008, the population has been falling every year. This is due to the fact that each year the mortality rate exceeds the birth rate, as well as the younger generation, migrates to other countries. The birth rate in 2017 was 11.6 per 1000 population. Mortality was 12.5 per 1000 population. Another popular problem in Russia is the high percentage of divorces, according to statistics, every second marriage ends in divorce. The demographic problems of Russia include a high level of child suicide. According to data for 2016, the average life expectancy in Russia was for women -77 years, for men - about 67 years. This is due to bad habits, including the use of alcohol and tobacco products. In large cities, there is an environmental problem, in connection with the construction of houses, factories that pollute the air. The main features of the Russian economy. The Russian Federation has undergone important financial changes since the collapse of The Russian Union and has evolved over the past 20 years from a globally isolated, centrally planned economy to a market-based, globally integrated financial system. (Makarychev, 2016)

In the course of financial reforms in the 1990s, the majority of industrial companies were privatized. Meanwhile, the defence of the rights of belonging in the

Russian Federation is still weak, and the personal section is subject to significant interference from the country. Changes in the early 1990s were not able not to be named on the economy of the state, in consequence of which the GDP of the Russian Federation for more than 5 years every day fell. Subsequently, the collapse of the USSR, the 1st not too noticeable financial rise in Russia happened only in 1997. In 1997, however, started the Asian economic decline, which had a negative impact on the Russian economy. This led to the fact that in 1998 the Government of the Russian Federation failed to guarantee the payment of debts in absolute measure, and the sharp decline in the ruble exchange rate, which occurred further, significantly reduced the life of simple people without such a low degree. Thus, 1998 remained in the situation as a year of decline and a tremendous outflow of capital from the state. Ignoring such an important setback, the Russian economy began to revive in 1999. A key catalyst for financial growth was quite low in the direction of the ruble against the major large units of money, actually quite a positive impact on production from within the state and export. After that, the era of a measured financial recovery came for the state. The steady financial recovery in recent years has become likely, first of all, thanks to the highest oil tariffs, combined with the structural reforms carried out by the Government of the Russian Federation in 2000-2001. The rise of GDP was a prerequisite for raising the confidence of business circles and simple buyers in a more suitable financial future of the Russian Federation, in consequence of which, significantly increased the inflow of foreign investments in the economy and literally ended the outflow of funds from the state. (Lomakin, 2012)

The Russian industry had previously been split between producers of products competitive in the universal markets - in 2009, the Russian Federation was the world's largest exporter of natural gas, the second largest exporter of oil, and the 3 largest exporter of steel and primary aluminium - and other least competitive branches of the difficult industry, which remain dependent on the Russian domestic market. The bondage from the export of raw materials preparing the Russian Federation vulnerable to the universal financial decline and a very fluid universe of tariffs on raw products. The government of the Russian Federation since 2007 adopted the financial program for reduction of this dependence and creation of the super technological section, however results of implementation of the provided program it is still impossible to get used to. The Russian economy grew by an average of 7% per year, starting in 1998, which actually led to a

doubling of these total unsullied profits of people and the publication of the middle class. However, in 2008-2009, the Russian economy is once again not ready for the impact of large financial decline, because the cost of oil quickly collapsed, and foreign investment in the economy is important decreased. The Central Bank of the Russian Federation spent during this time 1 third of the gold-currency reserves (total within \$600 billion), in order to slow the devaluation of the ruble. The government has still spent around \$ 200 billion to implement the economy's revenue intention to increase liquidity in the banking sector and to support Russian firms that are unable to repay large external debts. The regression of financial energy was overcome in mid-2009 and the Russian economy began to grow in the first quarter of 2010. However, a powerful drought and fires in the Central Russian Federation reduced the size of agricultural production, which actually caused a ban on the export of grain and a slowdown in the rate of recovery in other sectors, such as the creation and retail resale. Higher oil prices supported the rise of the Russian economy in the first quarter of 2011 and certainly helped to assist the Russian Federation to reduce the economical disadvantage, inherited from the decline of 2008-09, but inflation and increased government expenditures have restricted the positive impact of the oil profits. (Aslund, 2010)

Long-term difficulties of the Russian Federation include the reduction of the workforce, the sublime degree of corruption, the problems in obtaining access to the state for small business and non-energy companies and poor infrastructure in need of tremendous investment.

3.4.1 Agriculture of Russia .

Agriculture is designed to meet the needs of the population in food and industry in raw materials. In Russia agriculture is working another necessary point become habitats. Almost all the Russian land South of Tula and Ryazan contains a share of agricultural production in the gross regional product of more than 15 %. On average, in Russia, this fraction makes 7%. The greatest sense agriculture contains in many republics of the Russian Federation, in Krasnodar, Stavropol and Altai territories, and in areas with weak development of the industry. Progressive agriculture of the Russian Federation is highly differentiated not only because of different specialization. Large agricultural holdings,

concentrating thousands of employees and managed by highly qualified managers, side by side with small family farms. Too big a fraction of agricultural companies, only the middle of which is effective. Small private farms range from high-value to almost natural, with the support of which people endure all the hardships in remote corners. This is justified with a different combination of the main points of any production on the big land of the Russian Federation: labour, land (wider than natural resources and conditions) and money. (Jeffries, 2014)

The important individuality of agriculture is that it is closely connected with the introduction of the foundations and the natural environment. Land — land) — a key means of manufacturing, based on the use of bio moments—the rise and formation of plants and animals. In consequence, for example the actual dimensions of the parcels (agriculture zemlianka branch, with the exception of the more intense types), image bases, the number of heat hydration. An important share of Russian land is unfavourable for agriculture, especially crop production. However, the intensive development of the site, the construction in the formidable natural criteria of large settlements led to the expansion of land production far beyond the boundaries of land with the approval of soil and climatic criteria. In nechernozemye difficult natural circumstances combined with the depopulation of the village, the loss of labour, to which the collective and state farms were not ready. Could not help including increased investment in agriculture. At the same time, the southern Chernozem areas, with an emphasis on appropriate natural promise and potential of the worker, gradually transformed from backward areas to the big barns. It is important to expand agriculture and the East of the state. Not the least serious of the difficulties of development of agriculture became apparent already by the 1970's, maintaining the rise of manufacturing in the farms achieved a disproportionately tremendous amount of funding. The productivity of livestock and crop yields, productivity of employees were low in comparison with States that have similar natural promises. The bulk of the companies were on huge grants. The system the General economic decline of the 1990s, agriculture in many areas has come in the decline of the branches, especially livestock. The result of the first years of reforms was the destruction of the formed system of supply of seeds, machinery, fuel and products sold against the background of liberalization of tariffs in the country. To what happened the obvious redistribution of gross income from agriculture in the processing sector of agro-industrial ensemble (AIC), and even in trade. Agricultural

firms have almost lost the key assistance-the state, despite the fact that the government in the 1990s wrote off debts, in fact that only initiated their accumulation. As a result, the bulk of agricultural enterprises was in a stalemate. In the calculations were the kings of barter. The establishment of implemented products, which up to this firms are not fussed, yet were they not able to do: create fresh infrastructure implemented achieved and time and money. All this made absolutely other paid external circumstances of branch functioning. By the end of the 1990s, the size of all agricultural products decreased by 40%, and in the collective sector — by 60 %. The number of large cattle at agricultural enterprises decreased almost 3 times, pigs-4 times; in the same 3-4 times decreased the creation of milk and meat. Reforms of agriculture in the 1990s included: the reorganization of state farms and part of collective farms into joint-stock companies, friendships, production cooperatives, etc., the abolition of the state monopoly on land and the transfer of its small personal land owners by dividing a significant part of the municipal territories used by agricultural enterprises into earth shreds and permits the purchase and sale of land; the creation of criteria for the formation of farms and households; the formation of large agro-industrial companies. The results of the reforms began to be displayed only by the end of the 1990s, the agricultural creation began to grow. The rise started with the crop in the 2000s and small pace began to increase livestock products, increased livestock poultry, pigs. (Dobrynin, 2006)

The rise of manufacturing is important not only as an indicator of the exit from the decline of some companies. He directed investments just in agricultural production. Investing in agriculture, especially in crop production, has become profitable thanks to the constant demand, low costs, frisky returns, the ability to benefit from small amounts of investment. A fresh impetus to the development of agriculture gave the state plan "development of agriculture", which includes 3 areas: "Accelerated formation of livestock", "Stimulation of the formation of small forms of management" and "Providing easily accessible apartments for young experts (or their families) in the countryside." Since 2006. long-term (up to 8 years) loans for the construction and modernization of livestock ensembles (farms) have become more affordable, interest rates on loans are subsidized, supplies for the system of Federal leasing of livestock breeding, machinery and equipment for animal husbandry have been increased. The attractiveness of loans for the population and farmers has been increased. Construction of apartments at the expense of subsidies

from budgets and means of employers or owners and transfer of apartments to young specialists for the purpose of restoration of personnel potential in rural territory is executed. In 2007. the Municipal program of formation of agriculture and regulation of the market of agricultural products, raw materials and food for 2008-2012 was adopted, in which 551 billion rubles from the Federal budget, 544 billion rubles from the budgets of the subjects of the Russian Federation and 311 billion rubles from extra-budgetary sources were taken into account. The General financial situation for the state has led not least to great differences in the state of agriculture from within the state and including within individual areas. These differences of decline and reforms were superimposed on the existing differentiation of agriculture, associated with its various natural and socio-economic promises, its different specialization. (Aganbegyan, 2017)

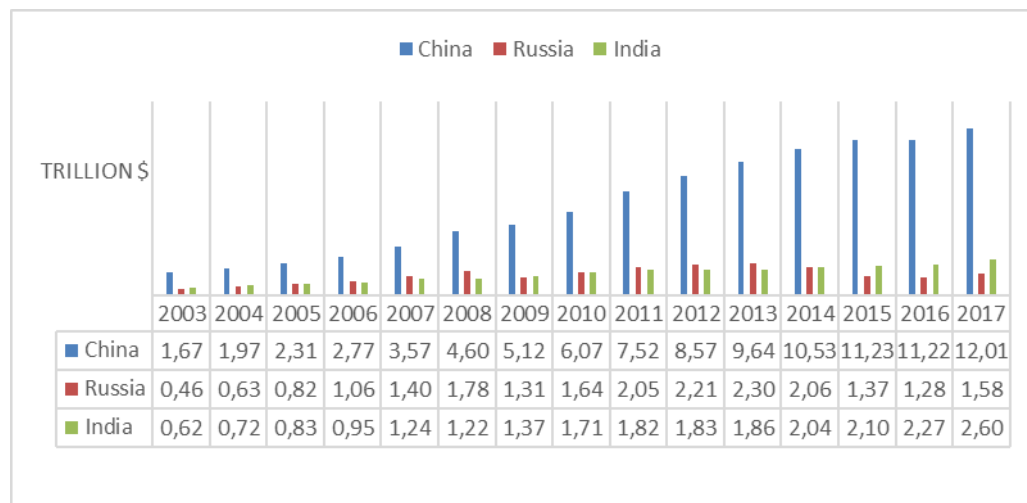
4 Practical Part.

In the practical part of this thesis, the main features of the economy of the selected countries will be considered. The analysis, which was be conducted, help to identify the strengths and weaknesses of the economy. For the study, will be used such methods as analysis of available data that will help to create a table to be able to clearly see the indicators. The following indicators will be considered: gross domestic product (GDP), GDP per capita, inflation rate, unemployment rate, exports and imports and international trade of countries.

4.1 Analysis of countries by GDP.

GDP is the sum of all goods and services that have been produced or delivered in a country in a limited period. Often GDP calculated by 12 months (sometime by 6 month). In GDP there is a clear territorial identity: recorded goods and services produced in the territory of a particular country, regardless of the nationality of corporations, factories, human resources etc. This is the main difference from the other macroeconomic indicators: gross national product.

Figure 1. Analysis of countries GDP from 2003 to 2017(\$).



Source: WorldBank.com

China's gross domestic product in 2017 amounted to \$12,014 trillion. As can be seen from the table, China's GDP is growing rapidly, but in the period from 2014 to 2016 the level of growth indicators was not so fast but despite this, China has one of the highest GDP levels in the world in recent years.

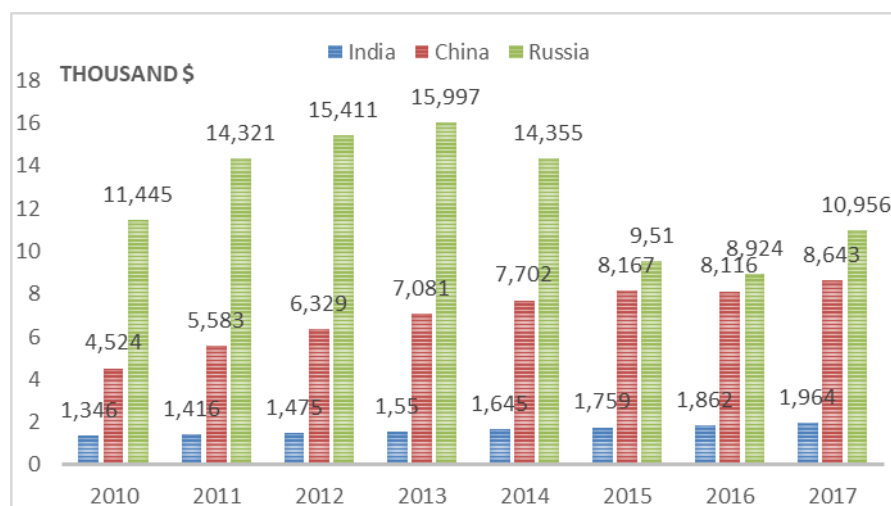
India's gross domestic product in 2017 is \$ 2,602 trillion. India's GDP level, as well as China's GDP level, is developing every year. It is possible to say that India's GDP is increasing every year without a sharp jump, gradually increasing the final amount. In the period from 2007 to 2014, India's GDP was inferior to Russia's GDP.

Russia's gross domestic product in 2017 is \$ 1,577 trillion. The table above shows that GDP increased until 2014, but in 2015 and 2016 there was a significant decline in GDP. The highest level of GDP in 2013 was \$ 2,297 trillion. After the crisis that occurred in Russia in connection with the introduction of sanctions, the country has suffered large losses of the dollar equivalent. For example, at the end of 2013, the price of 1 dollar was 32.65 rubles, at the end of 2017 the price of 1 dollar was 57.60 rubles, which is almost twice as much.

The decline in GDP in the period from 2014 to 2015 can be explained by several factors: falls in oil prices, on the imposition of sanctions, In 2015 investments in fixed assets in Russia decreased by 8.4% compared to 2014, and retail turnover - by 10%. Producer prices of manufactured goods increased by 10.7 % in 2015, while consumer price inflation was 12.9 %. (Russia's Changing Economic and Political Regimes,2016)

4.2 Analysis of gross domestic product per capita.

Figure 2: Analysis of countries GDP per capita from 2010 to 2017(\$).



Source: WorldBank.com

GDP per capita in China in 2017 amounted to \$ 8,643 thousand. During the period under review, GDP per capita growth. Compared to the previous year, the figure is higher by 6.50%.

In the list of countries in the world, China ranks 75th in terms of GDP per capita in 2017. (WorldBank.com)

GDP per capita in India in 2017 amounted to 1,964 thousand dollars. Per capita GDP growth was observed during the period under review. Compared to the previous year, the figure was higher by 12.97%.

In the list of countries in the world, India ranks 143rd in terms of GDP per capita in 2017. (WorldBank.com)

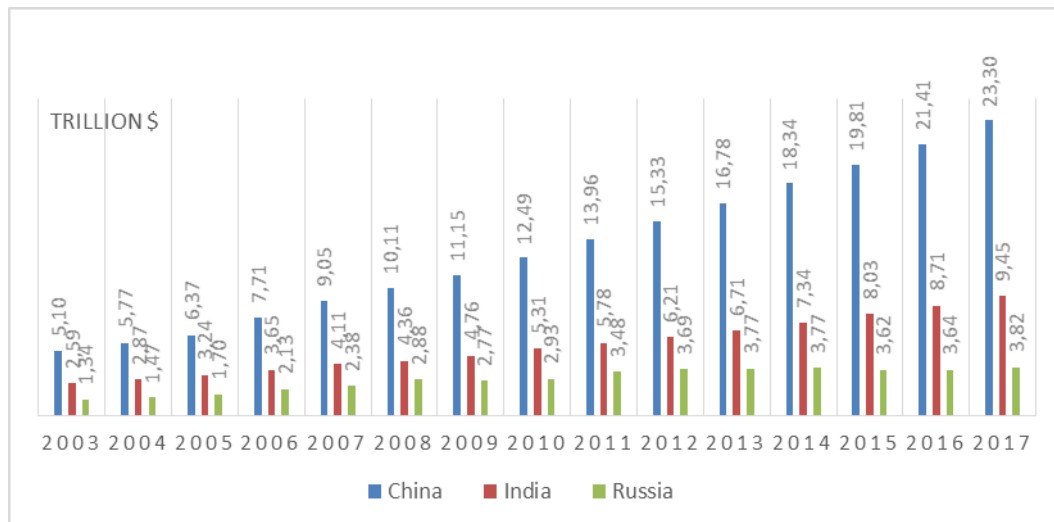
GDP per capita in Russia in 2017 amounted to \$10 956 thousand. In 2013, the Russian economy had the highest value of GDP per capita \$15,997 thousand. The table above shows that over the period in the selected countries, the level of GDP per capita in Russia is higher than in India and China. Compared to the previous year, the figure is higher by 22.77%.

In the list of countries in the world, Russia ranks 65th in terms of GDP per capita in 2017. (WorldBank.com)

4.3 Analysis of gross domestic product, PPP.

The gross domestic product at purchasing power parity (GDP, PPP) is the ratio between two currencies of different countries, which was calculated based on their purchasing power relative to a certain set of goods and services. (World economy, 2016)

Figure 3: Analysis of countries GDP, PPP from 2003 to 2017(\$).

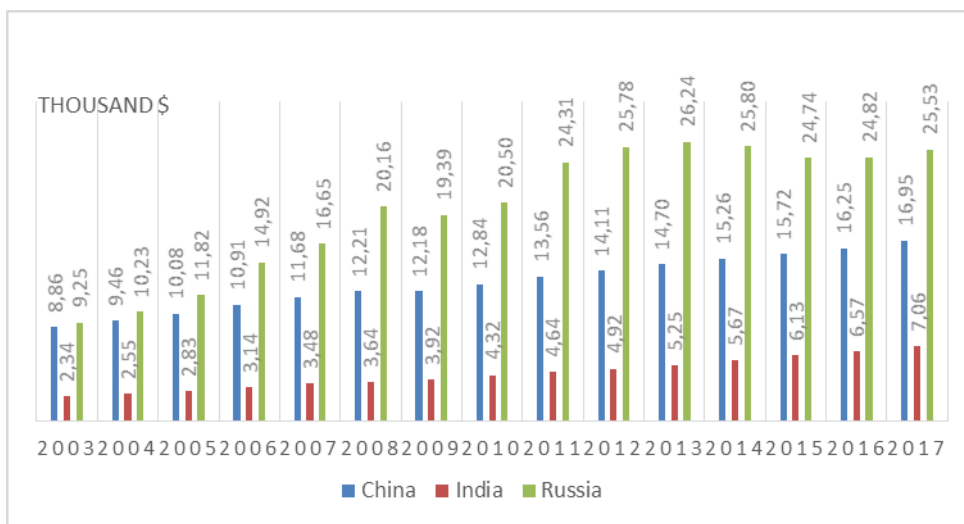


Source: WorldBank.com

From the presented table, it is possible to say that GDP on PPP in the countries under consideration has been growing every year for 15 years. For the entire period, China has the highest rates, followed by India, and after Russia. The level of GDP on PPP between Russia and India is approximately at the same level, unlike China, whose indicators differ significantly.

4.4 Analysis of gross domestic product per capita by PPP.

Figure 4: Analysis of countries GDP, PPP per capita from 2003 to 2017(\$).



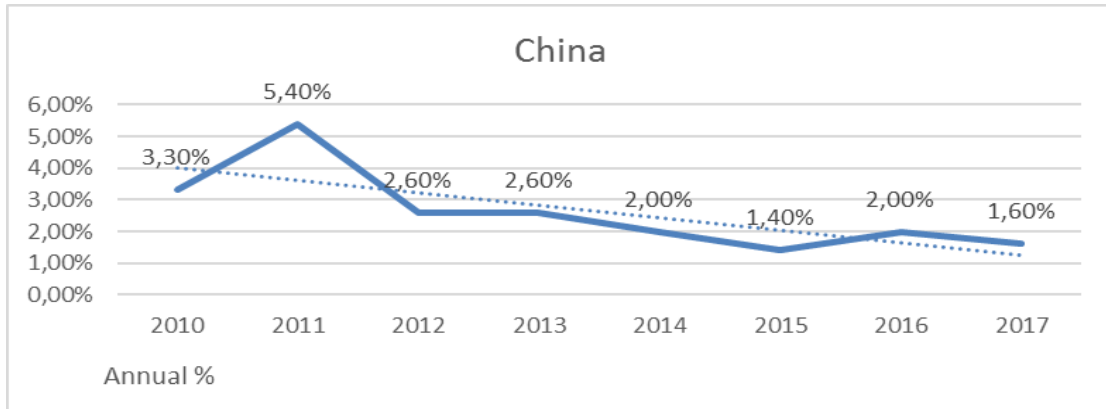
Source: WorldBank.com

From the table above, it is possible to say that GDP per capita for PPP in China and India has been increasing for 15 years. However, the indicators of Russia are changing. In 2013, the level of GDP per capita at PPP in Russia was the highest. The next two years he fell, and then began to grow again. For the entire period among the countries under consideration, Russia has the highest rates, followed by China and after India. Russia has higher rates than India and China because the population of Russia is almost 9 times smaller. Jumps in indicators from 2014 to 2015 may be explained by the crisis in Russia after the imposition of sanctions and the collapse of the ruble.

4.5 Inflation rate in selected countries.

Inflation is a General increase in prices for goods and services within the country, which can last a long time.

Figure 5: Analysis of the level of inflation in China 2010-2017 (%).

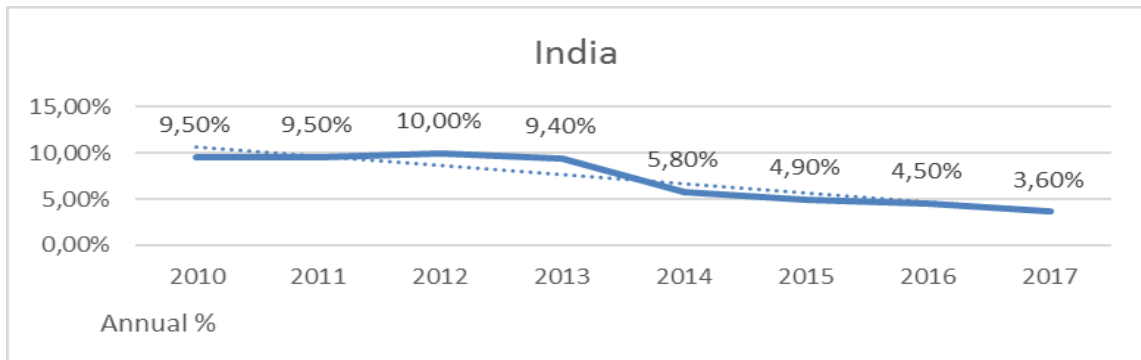


Source:WorldBank.com

The main indicator of inflation at the end of 2017 increased by 1.6%. In comparison with the indicators of 2016, the growth rate decreased by 0.4%. The trend line on the chart shows the main changes in the inflation rate in China for the last 7 years.

One of the main causes of high-level inflation in China in 2011 is the rise in real estate prices. The real estate sector has been an engine of economic growth in recent years, and average real estate prices tripled between 2005 and 2009. According to some estimates, about half of China's GDP is associated with operations in the real estate market. At the end of 2011, the purchase of housing in Beijing was banned for those who lived in the capital for less than five years. In addition, one Beijing family cannot have more than two houses. Only one house can belong to a family, not from Beijing. (Ropp, 2019)

Figure 6: Analysis of the level of inflation in India 2010-2017 (%).

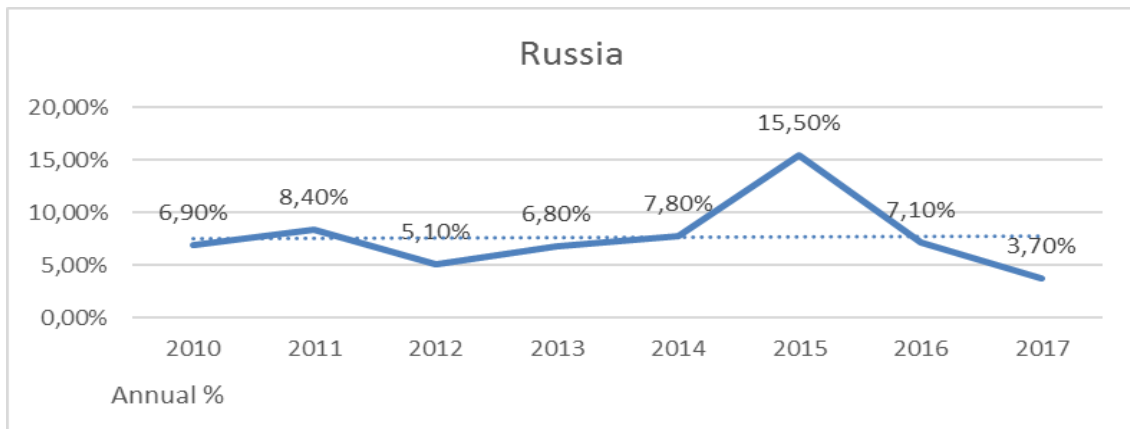


Source: WorldBank.com

The inflation rate in India has been falling rapidly in recent years. The highest rate was focused in 2012 and amounted to 10%. In 2017, the figure was 3.60%, which is less than in previous years. The trend line on the chart shows the main changes in the inflation rate in India for the last 7 years.

The main reasons for the high inflation rates in 2012, called the rise in food prices, fuel, minerals fertilizers, the rise in the price of electricity and medical goods. (Transformation of India in 25 years, 2014)

Figure 7: Analysis of the level of inflation in Russia 2010-2017 (%).



Source: WorldBank.com

The inflation rate in 2017 was 3.70% compared to 2016, where this figure was 7.10%. The highest inflation rate was recorded in 2015 and amounted to 15.5%. The trend line on the chart shows the main changes in the inflation rate in Russia for the last 7 years. It is possible to say that the changes in the level of inflation in Russia there are no

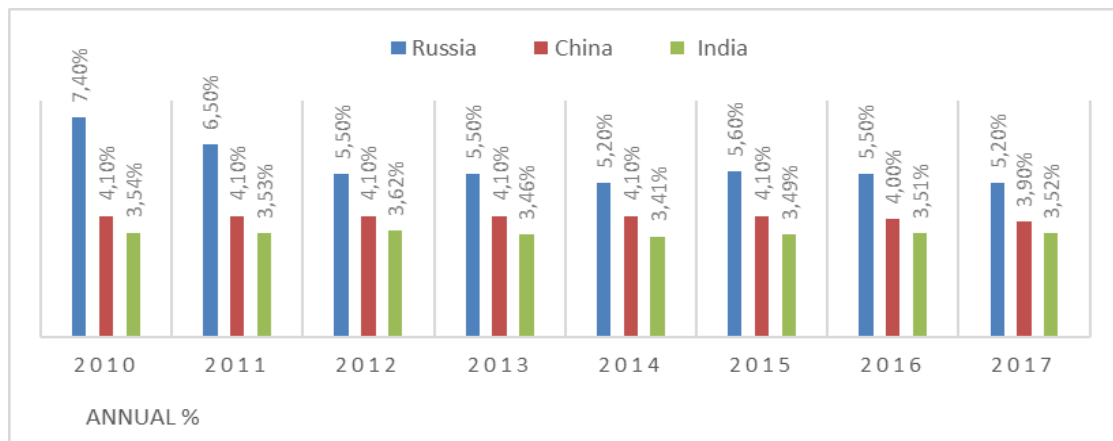
sequences, and sharp increases or decreases are the results of the economic situation in the country.

At the end of 2014, due to the devaluation of the ruble, the inflation rate began to grow and reached a record figure for the last 10 years. According to the data, food products rose by 14% in 2015 (in 2014 -15.4%), non-food products - by 13.7% (8.1% last year), services-by 10.2% (10.5% in 2014). The cost of the minimum set of food on average in Russia at the end of December was 3,589 rubles. Compared to November, it grew by 1.2% and since the beginning of the year - by 8.2 %.(Smitienko, 2016)

4.6 Unemployment rate in selected countries.

Unemployment rate - the ratio of the number of unemployed of the selected age group to the total economically active population of the corresponding age group, measured as a percentage. (Smitienko, 2016)

Figure 8. Analysis of the unemployment rate in the following countries 2010-2017(%).



Source: WorldBank.com

The data presented in the table indicate that the unemployment rate in China in the period from 2007 to 2017 remained almost at the same level, only in 2016 it fell by 0.10% and in 2017 it is also fell by 0.10%.

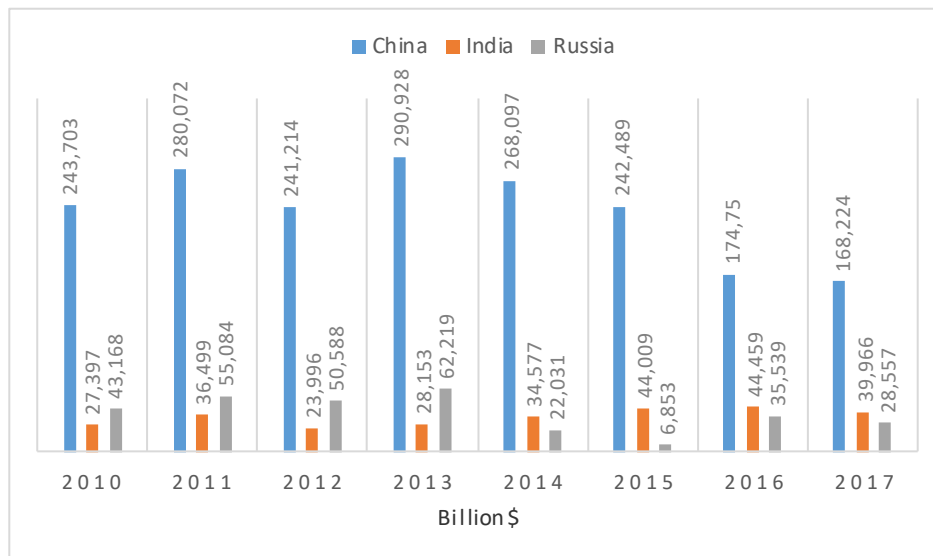
The data presented in the table show that the unemployment rate in India remained almost at the same level between 2007 and 2017. The maximum level of inflation rate in India was recorded in 2012 and amounted to 3.62%. In 2017, the level was 3.52%.

In comparison with India and China, the inflation rate in Russia is the highest. The maximum value of the inflation rate in Russia was in 2010 and was 7.4%. Until 2014, the indicators decreased slightly, but after 2014, they began to increase slightly.

Foreign direct investment is a form of participation of foreign capital in various projects in the territory of the resident's country. Foreign direct investment includes ownership of real assets: factories, enterprises, real estate, precious metals. (Smitienko, 2016).

4.7 Overview of foreign direct investment.

Figure 9. Analysis of the foreign direct investment in the following countries 2010-2017.



Source: WorldBank.com

In the table above, it is possible to see data for foreign direct investment. All three countries are united by the fact that the indicators are not at the same level, and growth and decline are carried out by rapid leaps. The highest rates for the entire period under review in 7 years, recorded in China. Until 2014, Russia was in second place, but in 2014 there was a sharp decline in investment and indicators fell by almost 3 times. This is due to the imposition of sanctions, which led to a crisis inside the country. India's performance is also changing, but not as much as in Russia or China. The highest indices were recorded: China in 2013 and totaled \$290,928 billion, India in 2016 to \$44,459 billion Russia in 2013 and \$ 62,219 billion.

One of the examples of major Chinese investments in Russia (more than \$100 million) purchase of 20% shares of "Verkhnechonskneftegaz" affiliated company "Rosneft" — the company Beijing Enterprises for \$1.08 billion Chinese Silk Road Fund has acquired 10% of «SIBUR» for \$1.15 billion. (<https://en.santandertrade.com/>)

4.8 Value of Export and Imports by products for last 5 years.

Table 1. The analysis of products in China (thousands \$).

Product	2017		2016		2015	
	Export	Import	Export	Import	Export	Import
Capital goods	1,022,9	749	927,3	676,1	1,006,5	706,7
Machinery and Electricity	981	621	895,6	552,9	957,4	579,2
Consumer goods	824,7	239	785,4	201,6	858,7	205,1
Intermediate goods	369	396,3	342	357,9	369,6	395,5
Textiles and Clothing	257,4	31,1	253,2	28,3	273,4	32,3
Miscellaneous	240	129,2	224,8	122,9	237,4	123,4
Metals	165	95,5	154,3	78,9	176,5	87,1
Chemicals	114	131	99,1	108,582	106	111,9
Transportation	104,8	107,2	92,8	97,3	107,2	97,9
Plastic or Rubber	91	87,8	81,4	74,9	86,3	79,8
Total	3146,9	2587,1	3855,9	2299,382	3172,5	2418,9
Product	2014		2013		China, turnover	
	Export	Import	Export	Import	Total	Share
Capital goods	1,015,1	736,6	993,2	735,4	5524,3	18,40%
Machinery and Electricity	970,5	597,2	943,4	605,8	7704	25,66%
Consumer goods	901,3	234,6	828	215,1	5293,5	17,63%
Intermediate goods	385,3	379,3	349,3	355,9	3700,1	12,32%
Textiles and Clothing	287,6	36	274,01	40,4	1513,71	5,04%
Miscellaneous	229,5	205,7	219,5	226,7	1959,1	6,52%
Metals	184,2	101,5	155,9	103,6	1302,5	4,33%
Chemicals	109,2	124,7	97,5	124,3	1126,282	3,75%
Transportation	104,7	120,9	100,1	100,3	1033,2	3,44%
Plastic or Rubber	90,6	92,6	85,2	92,4	862	2,87%
Total	3262,9	2629,1	4046,11	2599,9	30018,69	

Source: Worldbank.com/own calculatuion

According to the data of foreign trade turnover, table 1 presents the top 10 products of export and import for the last 5 years from 2013 to 2017. The table was calculated based

on the total number of each product over the past 5 years, then the sum of all goods, which amounted to \$30018,69 thousand. From the data, you can find the share of each product in the total. From the results it is possible to say that over the past 5 years in China the most popular product is Machinery and Electricity, the amount of this product is \$7704 thousand. The least popular product from the provided 10 is plastic or rubber, the number amounted to \$862 thousand. If compared the export of Machinery and Electricity in 2013 and in 2017, it is possible to say that value increased by \$38 thousand however, 5 years the values changed, from 2014 to 2015 there was a decline.

Table 2. The analysis of products in India (thousands \$).

Product	2017		2016		2015	
	Export	Import	Export	Import	Export	Import
Consumer goods	129,5	49,4	117,5	39,8	117,6	42,4
Intermediate goods	97,7	146,6	84,6	114,6	86	134,4
Stone and Glass	44,4	76,8	45,3	201,6	41,4	61,9
Capital goods	40,5	94,4	35,5	81	36,5	79,3
Textiles and Clothing	37,2	6,6	35,4	6	37,1	5,8
Chemicals	31,1	38,4	33,4	33,3	32,7	37,2
Fuels	35,8	123,1	27,7	89,3	31,3	104,4
Metals	28,1	26,5	19,3	22,6	21,2	26,6
Machinery and Electricity	25,4	82,6	27,1	69,3	21,1	67,9
Raw materials	25,4	148,9	21,7	110,5	21,8	123,6
Total	495,1	793,3	447,5	768	446,7	683,5
Product	2014		2013		India, turnover	
	Export	Import	Export	Import	Total	Share
Consumer goods	152,3	47,5	154,8	43,5	894,3	13,95%
Intermediate goods	93,8	132,5	105,2	133,4	1128,8	17,61%
Stone and Glass	43,5	61,8	46,7	69,3	692,7	10,81%
Capital goods	41,5	73,5	38,9	74,2	595,3	9,29%
Textiles and Clothing	38,5	9,8	40,1	5,4	221,9	3,46%
Chemicals	33,3	37,9	34,8	36,4	348,5	5,43%
Fuels	62,3	176,9	69,5	184,1	904,4	14,11%
Metals	25,5	26,6	25,4	23,8	245,6	3,83%
Machinery and Electricity	22,5	63	24,3	61,6	464,8	7,25%
Raw materials	28,3	195,2	32,5	203,3	911,2	14,22%
Total	541,5	824,7	572,2	835	6407,5	

Source: Worldbank.com/own calculation

According to the data of foreign trade turnover, table 2 presents the 10 best products of export and import for the last 5 years from 2013 to 2017. The table was calculated based on the total amount of each product for the last 5 years, then the sum of all goods, which amounted to \$6407.5 thousand. From the data, it is possible to find a share of each product in the total volume. From the results it is possible to say that over the past 5 years in India the most popular product of export is Intermediate goods, the amount of this product is \$1128.8 thousand. The least popular product of the 10 provided is Textiles and Clothing, the value was \$221.9 thousand. If compared to the export of Intermediate goods in 2013 and 2017, it is possible to say that the cost decreased by \$7,5 thousand. During all 5 years, there was an active decline in value except the 2017 year.

Table 3. The analysis of products in Russia (thousands \$).

Product	2017		2016		2015	
	Export	Import	Export	Import	Export	Import
Fuels	211,9	2	134,7	1,4	216,1	2,9
Row materials	131,2	18,7	102,7	15,5	118	17,7
Consumer goods	119,6	73,8	64,4	61	131,1	62,9
Intermediate goods	75	36,4	58,8	29,6	66,2	31,3
Metals	37,2	15,3	29	11,3	33	11,7
Capital goods	19	97,4	14,1	69,3	17,7	70
Miscellaneous	16,8	13,4	47,2	16,1	14	10,7
Chemicals	16,4	27,7	13,8	23,1	17,9	23,4
Machinery and Electricity	12,8	71,9	10,8	56,7	12,1	55,1
Stone and Glass	12,4	3	10	2,5	8,8	2,8
Total	752,3	359,6	485,5	286,5	634,9	288,5
Product	2014		2013		Russia, turnover	
	Export	Import	Export	Import	Total	Share
Fuels	346,1	4	372	3,6	1294,7	22,84%
Row materials	189,9	25,7	207	27,4	853,8	15,06%
Consumer goods	197,5	102,6	203,1	114	1130	19,94%
Intermediate goods	79,6	44	84	47,2	552,1	9,74%
Metals	40,4	19,3	40,8	21,6	259,6	4,58%
Capital goods	18,7	113,2	19,8	124,5	663,7	11,71%
Miscellaneous	13,9	16,9	15,6	19,1	183,7	3,24%
Chemicals	21,2	31	21,3	33,4	229,2	4,04%
Machinery and Electricity	14,1	85,4	13,8	92,3	425	7,5%
Stone and Glass	13,1	4,7	15,6	1,9	74,8	1,32%
Total	934,5	446,8	993	485	5666,6	

Source: Worldbank.com/own calculatuion

According to the data of foreign trade turnover, table 3 presents the 10 best products of export and import for the last 5 years from 2013 to 2017. The table was calculated based on the total amount of each product for the last 5 years, then the sum of all goods, which amounted to \$5666,6 thousand. From the data, it is possible to find a share of each product in the total volume. From the results, it is possible to say that over the past 5 years in Russia the most popular product of export is Fuel the amount of this product is \$1294,7 thousand. The least popular product of the 10 provided is Stone and Glass, the value was \$74,8 thousand. If compared to the export of Fuel in 2013 and 2017,

it is possible to say that the cost decreased by \$151 thousand. During all 5 years, there was an active decline in value except the 2017 year.

5 Conclusion.

The main purpose of the bachelor thesis was to analyze the selected countries (Russia, India, and China) on the main economic indicators. The theoretical part focuses on the literature review of selected countries. Between each paragraph, there is a clear structure that reveals the features of the development of countries. What are the population figures in each country also highlighted the features of agricultural development, as these industries are important for each country. In order to understand what terms refer to economic indicators, the theoretical part includes a Chapter with a brief description of the economic indicators that were used in the practical part for the analysis of the selected countries.

In the practical part, the descriptive method was used to study the data that were taken from WorldBank Data. With the help of these data, tables were compiled on the following indicators: GDP level, GDP by PPP, GDP per capita, GDP per capita by PPP, inflation rate, unemployment rate, the main 10 exports, and imports. After analyzing the GDP of the three countries over the past 15 years, it is possible to say that China is the undisputed leader. China's GDP in 2017 amounted to \$12,014 trillion, which is 4.6 times more than in India (\$ 2,602 trillion) and 7.6 times more than in Russia (\$ 1,577 trillion). Over the past 15 years, China's GDP has been increasing every year. India's GDP has been increasing every year since 2008, before that the country had a decline. After 2008, Russia's GDP is changing both in a higher and in a smaller way. The maximum value in Russia was in 2013(\$ 2,297 trillion). If GDP increases, then more goods and services have been produced domestically. After the crisis in 2014, the flow of foreign investment decreased, sanctions were imposed, as well as there was a devaluation of the ruble, this explains the decline in GDP. India and China are developing rapidly, so the performance of these countries is increasing. To analyze the inflation rate was used data for the last 7 years from 2010 to 2017. According to this data, were compiled the tables for each country, using the trend line, to determine the changes in the level of inflation. According to data for 2017, the highest inflation rate is in Russia and is 3.7%, then India 3.6%, then China 1.6%. Each of the three countries experienced a decrease or increase in inflation over a period of time. The reasons for the increase in each country are different. In China, there was a great demand for real estate, respectively, prices grew rapidly. In India there was not

a sharp increase in inflation, however, the highest level recorded in 2012 (10%) and the main reason was the increase in prices for food products, fuel, electricity etc. In Russia, the highest inflation rate in 2015 was because of the crisis in 2014. Analysis of GDP per capita showed that Russia is the leader for the entire period considered, followed by China and after India. The higher the level of GDP per capita, the better people live, but it is worth noting that the population of Russia is 9.5 times less than the population of China and almost 9.2 times less than the population of India.

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