

Профиль:

«Социально-экономическое и политическое развитие современной Азии /

Socioeconomic and Political Development of Modern Asia»

КОД – 220

Время выполнения задания – 120 мин., язык - английский

I. ОБЩАЯ ЧАСТЬ

Выполните реферирование предложенного текста. По материалам текста дайте развернутый ответ на вопросы к тексту:

1) How do you understand the author's thesis that one of the basic reasons why Taiwan succeeded in development of democracy is its history?

2) How do you assess the authoritarian-development model? Express your own opinion on this issue based on the knowledge of Asian countries.

1. From Chen G. P., Copper J. F. Taiwan's Elections: Political Development and Democratization in the Republic of China (Occasional Papers/Reprints Series in Contemporary Asian). Occasional Papers Reprints, 1985, pp. 2-4.:

In 1949 the West suffered a big disappointment. It even had to search for scapegoats for the fact that Communism won in China over democracy. Chiang Kai-shek and the Nationalists were generally written off as proponents of authoritarian dictatorship and special privilege – not democracy. The Nationalists were labeled corrupt and incompetent. To many the Communists were seen as reformers and by some even as true democrats – though this view did not last long in the West except among the extreme left and a few naive idealists.

Informed scholars meanwhile generally admitted that it was premature to think of China, either the People's Republic of China or the Republic of China, as evolving a working democratic system soon. For the next ten years, those that felt that Western influence and a free economy were important gave the Republic of China some hope, but not much. Seeing attempts at democracy fail throughout the world during the 1950s, the Republic of China on Taiwan was generally categorized as an example of the authoritarian-development model. Whether democracy was to evolve from this kind of system was uncertain. To some it depended upon the further success of economic development. To others it depended on much more.

During the 1960s and 1970s the world realized that Taiwan had become an economic miracle. But what about political development? Some argued that the gap between economic development and political modernization had produced a revolutionary situation – some even anticipating a change in the system by force. Others argued that the gap was of little importance. More careful observers noted that significant progress in political modernization had already been made (though admittedly most of it was little advertised) and that more was in the making.

However, the latter view was heard infrequently. And it was not widely accepted. Most argued that political modernization required a change in the structure of the political system and changes in its basic workings. Others cited legal and constitutional changes as a sine qua non of

political development. There was still another reason to pay little attention to political development in Taiwan: most scholars felt that Japan was a much better model to study. Democracy was clearly working there, and its economic miracle was even more impressive. Others focused on the People's Republic of China because of, or, in spite of, its totalitarian communist system. Its politics were much more exciting to study and its success or failure was much more relevant to the rest of the world. Finally few regarded the Republic of China as a nation that would accomplish democracy quickly and even fewer regarded it as either an economic or political model for developing countries in spite of evidence to the contrary.

There appear to be four basic reasons why Taiwan has, in spite of a lack of attention, succeeded. One is its history. China's past holds many of the preconditions for democracy. And this is even more true of Taiwan than the mainland. Second, the Nationalists brought with them to Taiwan in 1949 democratic institutions – even though they did not make the system they transplanted to Taiwan a working democracy at the top. Third, Taiwan has experienced economic growth of the kind and magnitude which has engendered a new material culture, a middle class and a mass interest in politics. These factors contribute to the growth of democracy in almost any setting. Finally, Western influence and pressure (especially from the United States) has been continuous as it has been pervasive. Both were of the right style and in the right measure to foster democratic political development.

II. СПЕЦИАЛЬНАЯ ЧАСТЬ

Выберите и выполните только один из блоков заданий специальной части в соответствии с выбранной вами программой магистерской подготовки. Дайте развернутый ответ на каждый из вопросов блока.

Блок 1. «Региональный блок: Китай»

1. Please, describe the results for China of European impact in 19 century. Is its influence to economic and social life positive?
2. Please compare the ideas of nationalism and revolution in Chinese political thought of 20th century.

Блок 2. «Региональный блок: Корея»

- 1) What are the major issues of the current social development of South Korea?
- 2) What are the reasons to call juche the national ideology?

Блок 3. «Региональный блок: Япония»

1. Trace the evolution of Japan's science and technology policy since the 1970s. Assess the roles of science cities, universities and commercial companies. Are Japan's innovations globally competitive in the beginning of the 21st century?
2. Identify the main hurdles to the sino-japanese political dialogue. Explain the implications of this dialogue for Japan's foreign policy in the Asia-Pacific region.

