

Время выполнения задания – 180 мин., язык – английский.

Задание № 1.

Выполните на английском языке реферирование предложенного текста и развернуто ответьте на поставленные внизу вопросы.

1.1. From Marc Selden. Nation, Region and the Global in East Asia: Conflict and Cooperation //The Asia-Pacific Journal, Vol.8, Issue 41, No.1, 2010, p. 21.

“...Does the Pax Sinica of the 18th-century offer insights into the possibilities for regional harmony or hegemony in a period of peace in East Asia in the new millennium? That earlier order was, of course, one predicated on a hierarchical model with China at the center. At its height in the 18th century, East Asia enjoyed an era of protracted peace and relative prosperity fueled in part by exchange through tributary-trade bonds and a favorable position in world trade networks, as well as a hegemonic politics predicated on a relatively nonintrusive approach to the peoples on Manchu China’s East and Southeast Asian peripheries. Both the subsequent Japan- and US-centered models, for all their dynamism, proved incapable of ending endemic war or creating effective regional bonds. Each prioritized bilateral relations with the dominant power and sought without success to assure its own military primacy and security during epochs of permanent warfare. Their search for hegemony instead wrought vast instability and permanent warfare.

If the emergence of wide-ranging and deep mutual economic relations across East Asia, pivoting on China, Japan and Korea and extending via the Chinese diaspora, provides foundations for a new regional order, China will surely be a major actor within it. However, with Japan and the US as major powers in the region, China cannot play a hegemonic role anytime soon, certainly none comparable to that of the eighteenth century. In contrast to realist international relations analysts such as John Mearsheimer, who project the emergence of a hegemonic China in East Asia based on assumptions about China’s continued economic growth, a more likely prospect for the coming decades is a regional order in which China plays an important role, but the pace of Chinese development slows and no single nation reigns supreme. Immediate challenges both to national development trajectories and to regional accord will come from economic recession, geopolitical conflicts of which a divided Korea remains the most dangerous, American attempts to dominate whatever Asian regional order emerges, and historical memory conflicts that continue to divide China, Japan and Korea.

The present conjuncture suggests one other important theme that differentiates the contemporary era from that of both the Pax Sinica of the 18th century and the Pax Nipponica of the first half of the 20th century. In both of the earlier epochs, East Asia was embedded in the global economy, yet the geopolitical reach of its dominant powers remained limited to East Asia. In the new millennium, China, Japan and Korea are all actively promoting the global reach of their economies, as exemplified by China’s engagement in Africa and the heavy stakes of all three

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nations in the US and European economies, while carefully assessing geopolitical opportunities associated with their growing economic clout.

Richard Falk's critique of a predatory neoliberal globalism dominated by US power, introduced at the beginning of this paper, leads to reflection on whether other forms of order are possible in the new millennium. Our survey has suggested that, with the imminent decline of American power and the resurgence of East Asia, other forms of regional and global order become possible ... if they can learn from the lessons of US failures, and overcome conflicts internal to the region".

- 1.2. What do the Pax Sinica and the Pax Nipponica mean? Apply some facts that will back up your point of view.
- 1.3. Do you agree with the author's standpoint that with the imminent decline of American power and the resurgence of East Asia, other forms of regional and global order become possible?

Задание № 2.

Выберите и выполните только один из блоков задания №2.

Блок 1. «Региональный блок: Китай»

Дайте развернутый ответ (на английском языке) на каждый из вопросов блока.

1. What are the key socio-economic reasons for the decline of GDP growth rate in China since 2013?
2. What is the problem of Taiwan and security provision in the Asian-Pacific? What are the current positions of China, Taiwanese authorities, USA and Russian Federation?

Блок 2. «Региональный блок: Корея»

Дайте развернутый ответ (на английском языке) на каждый из вопросов блока.

1. The generation gap is a major social policy challenge in the years ahead in South Korea. How could you define this issue? And what measures should be taken to settle the generation gap issue?
2. How do you assess the current unification policy of South Korea? Is it different from the unification policy of the Park Geun-hye's government? What exactly are the differences between two governments policy towards North Korea?

Блок 3. «Региональный блок: Япония»

Дайте развернутый ответ (на английском языке) на каждый из вопросов блока.

1. Assess the government's role in sustaining high-speed economic growth in post-war Japan. Is government regulation of the economy still significant in Japan now? Which forms does it take?
2. Identify the main threats to Japan's national security. What steps were taken in response to these threats? Support your view.

