

## ОБЩАЯ ЧАСТЬ

### Задание 1 (60 баллов).

Выполните сперва реферирование на английском языке предложенного текста (1.1.), а после этого развернуто ответьте на поставленные внизу текста вопросы (1.2, 1.3).

*Michael Clarke. Ethnic Separatism in the People's Republic of China History, Causes and Contemporary Challenges // European Journal of East Asian Studies, 2013, Vol. 12, No. 1 (2013), pp. 115-120.*

#### 1.1.

Prior to the CCP's victory over the GMD (Goumindang) in 1949, each of the major frontier regions of Xinjiang, Tibet and Inner Mongolia had thus experienced considerable autonomy from the Chinese state. The subsequent history of these regions within the PRC has been defined by the CCP's attempts to overcome this historical legacy and bind these regions, and the non-Han Chinese peoples that inhabit them, ever closer to the 'multi-ethnic' and 'unitary' Chinese state. The suite of policies that the CCP has implemented towards this end has often played a large part in generating ethnic minority discontent and separatist outbursts in these regions. There have arguably been five major issues that have been constant sources of ethnic minority grievance in these regions since 1949: the practice of 'regional autonomy'; economic disparities between minority and Han; state control of religious or cultural practices; Han settlement or colonisation; and ethnic discrimination. ...Policies towards China's ethnic minorities have largely followed the political and ideological fluctuations of the CCP over time and can be broadly distinguished into policies of the Maoist era (1949-1976), the Dengist era (1978-1997) and the post-Deng era (1997-present). Throughout the Maoist era the CCP's approach towards China's ethnic minorities and regions fluctuated between three phases of policy that correlated with the ideological swings of the period. The first phase from 1949 to 1956 was framed by the Party's 'united front' strategy that sought to co-opt ethnic minority elites through the gradual 'reform' of the existing political, economic and social order in ethnic minority regions and the implementation of 'regional autonomy'. This approach was deemed particularly important in Xinjiang and Tibet in combating the effect of these regions' recent history of autonomy from the ROC, foreign influence and lack of Han Chinese population.

'Regional autonomy' in the Chinese context, unlike the Soviet model, did not maintain the 'fiction' of a multi-national union with a theoretical right for each 'nation' to self-determination. Rather, the CCP model was based on the assertion that the various non-Han ethnic groups could only achieve their own social revolutions within a unified Chinese state and under the leadership of the Han dominated CCP. While separation from the PRC was therefore denied, the Party nonetheless asserted that it would guarantee China's ethnic minorities a degree of political and cultural autonomy via the establishment of autonomous organs of government in regions predominantly populated by minority peoples and the protection of ethnic minority religions, languages and cultural practice...

The second phase of policy during the Maoist era from 1957 to the mid-1960s was defined by the Great Leap Forward and its aftermath. The Great Leap Forward policies in the context of ethnic minority regions attempted to accelerate the process of the 'reform' of minority societies so as to achieve their assimilation with the Han. The Great Leap Forward policies were generally implemented without regard for local conditions and were characterised by a campaign against the influence of religion, the repression of ethnic minority elites, and the systematic elimination of

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foreign influences. Not surprisingly this period coincided with outbreaks of unrest in Xinjiang and Inner Mongolia and open rebellion in the Tibetan regions of Sichuan and Qinghai where the CCP had implemented 'socialist reform'...

The third phase of policy under Mao came with the launch of the Cultural Revolution in 1966 and was to last until the Chairman's death in 1976. The purpose of Mao's 'last revolution' was to 'struggle against and overthrow those persons in authority who are taking the capitalist road' and to transform 'all other parts of the superstructure not in correspondence with the socialist economic base'. Ethnic minority regions and peoples by virtue of their 'special' treatment since 1949 naturally expressed practices that were not 'in correspondence with the socialist economic base' and therefore became key targets of the movement. The tolerance of ethnic distinctions, cooperation with traditional elites and differing tempos for achieving socialism for ethnic minorities were thus rigorously attacked.

In Xinjiang, for example, this resulted in burnings of copies of the Quran, persecution of imams, desecration of mosques and other religious sites, humiliation of ethnic minority intellectuals, and prohibitions on traditional dress. Similar attacks on religious tradition and overt manifestations of ethnic identity (e.g. dress, language, etc.) also occurred in Tibet and Inner Mongolia...

1.2. The author identifies three phases in China's policies towards ethnic minorities in 1949-1976. Considering the current policies of China towards ethnic minorities, can we state that it has drastically changed since the Maoist era? Argue your point of view.

1.3. How could you describe major issues of ethnic policies in China, Japan and South Korea? What are similarities and differences in ethnic policies in these countries? Apply some facts that will back up your point of view.

### **СПЕЦИАЛЬНЫЙ БЛОК**

**Выполните задания одного регионального блока из трёх.**

#### **РЕГИОНАЛЬНЫЙ БЛОК: КИТАЙ**

**Задание 2 (40 баллов).**

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

1. What is "socialism with the Chinese specifics of the new era"? What are the differences between the "new era" and the previous one?

2. What are the reasons for the difficulties in promoting the Chinese initiative "one belt, one road"? What changes have taken place in the attitude of other countries towards OBOR over the past two or three years?

#### **РЕГИОНАЛЬНЫЙ БЛОК: КОРЕЯ**

**Задание 3 (40 баллов).**

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

1. How could you describe the major issues of the current socio-economic development of South Korea?

2. How does the US-ROK alliance affect the unification policy on the Korean Peninsula? Identify the key features of the US-ROK alliance and trace the issues it causes for unification of Korea.

**РЕГИОНАЛЬНЫЙ БЛОК: ЯПОНИЯ**

**Задание 4 (40 баллов).**

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

1. Could you assess how the memory of World War II is interpreted by politicians in Japan and neighboring countries nowadays? Describe “The problem of the Yasukuni shrine”?
2. Describe the main features of permanent employment system in Japan and try to explain what changes have occurred in this system for the past 2-3 decades.