

SUMMARY

Subject matter: Contradictions in the Russian-Chinese relations in the end XIX – early XXI CC.

Author: Khakunova Zh. A.

Supervisor of studies: Lasaryan S.S., doctor of History, professor chair of historical and philosophic discipline, oriental studies and theology.

Topicality of the research is conditioned by the fact that contradictions as phenomena have always played a significant role in social and interstate life. The former have the potential on the cardinal change in the situation, both in the interstate interactions and in the whole world.

As the basis of every contradiction is a conflict of interest then the interstate conflicts can locally and globally influence the international relations, lead to the danger of mass deaths of the people in the countries-participants and even beyond their bounds.

For this reason the identification of the contradictions their nature and ways of development in the Russian-Chinese interaction becomes extraordinarily important.

The history of the Russian-Chinese relations is more than four hundred centuries old, in the course of which there occurred a lot of events of different character, that to a different degree influenced the development of the bilateral links between the states. Some of them still retain their certain conflict potential.

At present, when the character of interstate relations has assumed a distinct tendency of the independency of the global scale, any conflict is fraught with huge humanitarian and material costs. This is especially dangerous, when participants in the conflict are political heavy-weight as are Russia and China.

Objective of the research is to study and describe the problems that used to in the Russian-Chinese relations in the course of the XXth century.

Tasks of the research:

- to prove that the boxer rebellion became the starting point of the contradictions in the Russian-Chinese relations;
- to describe the conflict situation that arose around the CER;
- to analyse the crisis in the Soviet-Chinese relations that arose due to the Mongol issue;
- to reveal the effects of the cultural revolution and their impact on the direction and character of China's foreign policy;
- to study the Soviet-Chinese relation in the period of the border conflict around Damansky island;
- to determine the role of the USSR in the Chinese-Vietnamese;
- to explore the process of the normalization of the Soviet-Chinese relations during the reconstruction period.

Theoretical and practical significance of the research is that the main theses contained in the work can be used in the further study of the Russian-Chinese relations. The results obtained can be used by the students in the general and specialty courses in modern and recent history, the History of Russia, China, Vietnam and Mongolia in the XX century, in the preparation of the generalized works on the history of international relations, in writing textbooks and teaching aids.

Results of the research showed that the conflict situation between Russia (USSR) and China in different historical periods had different hidden motives and were the result of the political actions of the ruling elites of both states. The contradictions were often determined by different understanding of the national interests, influence of external political forces or doctrinal precepts. However, despite the situationally existing acuteness and emotional tension, the side, finally, were able to find solutions to the complicated circumstance and appeal to common sense. The turning point were the cardinal changer that China and Russia went through at the end of the XX century that forced the both side to look in a new way at the character of the development of the interrelations and follow the path of positive cooperation.

Recommendation:

1. With the further development of the relations between the RF and PRC one has to follow closely the sources of possible contradictions, that are often breed by different understanding and interpretation of the events and their condition. While protecting the national interests of each state, the sides should not ignore the interests of their counteragents in interaction. This is especially topical due the growth in terrorist threats coming from the outside from the forces seeking to engulf the world in the situation of the so-called “controlled chaos”.

2. The prospective form of the all-round and solid interaction between the RF and the PRC may be large-scale projects of the economic partnership within the frame work o the projects “The force of Siberia” and “One belt – one road”.