

REPORT

The topic of the final qualifying work (FQW): Sino-Soviet relations in 1945-1991: political, ideological and economic aspects

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The relevance of the research is due to the need for a comprehensive analysis of the interstate relations between the USSR and China during 1949-1991. The processes of confrontation and normalization in their relations affected not only the specifics of the development of their interaction, but also left their imprint on the alignment of global political forces. Going through all the stages of transformation of the political courses of the USSR and China, they gradually formed a multi-stage basis for the current Russian-Chinese relations in the field of economic and political cooperation supported by historical experience.

Object: to conduct a comprehensive study of the political and economic interaction between the USSR and China from the period of formation of the People's Republic of China to the end of the «Perestroika» era in the USSR.

Tasks:

- Study the specifics of the period and the reasons for the beginning of cooperation between the USSR and China;
- Consider in detail the origins and conditions under which the revolutionary ideology was formed and its victory in China;
- Present the historical features of the Soviet-Chinese relations in the period of the late 40s-mid-50s of the XX century.;
- Determine the historical conditions and causes of differences between the PRC and the USSR;
- Identify the reasons for the political and ideological split between the CPC and the CPSU, which led to an open military conflict between the PRC and the USSR;
- Study the period of stabilization and resumption of cooperation relations between China and the Soviet Union in 1985-90.;

The theoretical and practical significance of the research is due to the possibility to use its materials in the analysis of the development of Chinese diplomacy in the international arena, to determine the possible line of behavior of the Chinese side in a situation of conflict of interests.

The conclusions of this report express the interest for research and teaching activities in Russian universities, as well as for students and postgraduates of Oriental studies departments of universities studying socio-political processes in the Far East.

The results of the study showed that China persistently and systematically pursues its political line, does not stop at applying the most severe and extreme measures in circumstances of great interest of the political elite in the results of interstate relations with partners of any political and economic potential.

Recommendations:

1. In further deepening the study of problems related to the interstate dialogue with the modern Chinese state, it is necessary to pay attention to the justification of the Chinese side of its goals, to determine how they relate to the capabilities of China and its available political and economic tools.
2. When considering the prospects of Russian-Chinese relations, we should focus on the circumstances in which representatives of Chinese diplomacy are ready to compromise and translate the political dialogue into a positive direction.