

Abstract
Graduation Level of Proficiency Paper
(Bachelor degree)

1. 2017

2. **Title:** The apartheid of 1948-1994 in the Republic of South African: the history of the regime.

3. **Author:** Mkrtycheva Svetlana Gennadievna.

4. **Research Supervisor:** Linets Sergei Ivanovich

5. **Specialization:** 46.03.01 – History of international relations

6. **Bachelor degree**

7. **Higher School of political management and innovation management**

8. **Chair of historical and socio-philosophical disciplines, orientalism and theology**

9. **Topicality of the research:** First, in the second half of the XXth – early XXI century the violation of human rights on the basis of race provoked a number of international conflicts across the world: in the Republic of South Africa, Zimbabwe, Rwanda, Somali, Cambodia, Kosovo, Salvador. Just for this reason, the study of the phenomenon of apartheid on the example of the Republic of South Africa is topical as it enables us to establish the causes of the origin of the conflicts on the inter-race or inter-national basis.

Secondly, today the Republic of South Africa is a perspective developing country, which, in the long run, may become an important economic partner for many countries, particularly, for the Russian Federation. That is why this work is topical as without the study of the history of the regime of apartheid it is difficult today to understand the actions of the Republic of South Africa and determine the possibilities of the future development of the state.

Thirdly, the theme of the diploma work is characterized by a low degree of exploration in the Russian language which conditions the need for its detailed study.

Objective of the research is the study of apartheid in the Republic of South Africa in 1948-1994.

Tasks:

- to describe the sources of apartheid in the Republic of South Africa;
- to examine the history of the formation of the South-African Union;

- to study the process of the creation of the system of apartheid;
- to show the peculiarities of the policy of apartheid in the Republic of South Africa;
- to consider the period of the struggle against apartheid in the Republic of South Africa:
- to analyze the situation in the Republic of South Africa after the fall of the apartheid regime.

Theoretical and practical significance of the research. The results of the graduation qualification paper may be used in the process of teaching a course of lectures in Modern History. The conclusions formulated in the work broaden the scientific views about the policy of apartheid in the Republic of South Africa. The generalizations of the research may promote the formation of the theoretical basis for the subsequent development of the theoretical and historical views in the sphere under consideration.

Results of the research. We:

- described the sources of the origin of the policy of apartheid in the Republic of South Africa;
- studied the process of the creation of the system of apartheid;
- showed the peculiarities of the policy of apartheid in the Republic of South Africa;
- analyzed the situation in the Republic of South Africa after the fall of the regime of apartheid.

Recommendations:

The research enables us to come to the conclusion that the first signs of the racial discrimination regarding the indigenous African population began to emerge in the middle of the XVIIth century with the beginning of the Dutch colonization. The policy of the British government after the end of the Boer War prompted the population of the four British colonies to get united in a much closer union. On the basis of the Act on the South Africa by the British government on May 31, 1910, the South-African Union was established.

The turning point in the history of the country were the Parliamentary elections in the South Africa on May 26, 1948. The victory in the elections was won by the National party, where the basis of the program was the pursuing of the policy of apartheid.

Apartheid radically changed the life of the entire population of the republic. In the course of the realization of the policy of apartheid a greater part of the population of the RSA was partially or fully deprived of many rights.

The conditions of life that had taken shape in the RSA, encouraged the people to struggle against the regime. In May, 1944 the first non-racial elections were held where Nelson Mandela gained the victory. Under his leadership the reforms promoting the overcoming of the socio-economic inequality in the country were conducted.

Today the South of Africa in comparison with the rest of the continent is the steady developing country. The RSA is far from solving all the problems: economic, political, and social, but the South Africa has already travelled a long and heavy road to democracy, and, in the future, the country will continue its successful development.