

Abstract
Graduation Level of Proficiency Paper
(Bachelor degree)

1. 2017

2. **Title:** The Tibetan-Chinese relations: history and the present time.

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5. **Specialization:** 41.03.01 – Orientalism, africanistics

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** is that the People's Republic of China has entered the 21st century as a great power, as an economic hegemon having the biggest human resources and a vast territory (ranks 3rd in the world). The economic successes of China, the peculiarity of the political system (the leader of the Communist world), its old history have always attracted researchers, striving to know more about this mysterious country.

The Tibetan question, i.e. the question of the status of Tibet occupies an important place not only in China's domestic policy, but is constantly raised abroad, particularly in the US Congress, reports of the US Department of State, the UNO General Assembly. The origin of the problem goes back to the 1950s, when Tibet was annexed by China. Simultaneously, there was an increase in the Tibetans' opposition to the Chinese policy resulting finally in the 1959 uprising. As a result of the uprising, Dalai-lama XIV, with his close supporters, fled to India where he formed the Tibetan government in exile that contests the status of Tibet as part of China. Thus, the Tibetan question is today for China the problem of the territorial integrity, as the increasingly emerging separatist sentiment hinders the normal realization of the political power in the Tibet autonomous district. At the same time, taking advantage of these contradictions, the USA brings pressure to bear upon the PRC in its own interests. An active attitude over this issue is taken by such big players in the international arena as India, Great Britain and Russia.

Objective of the research is the formation of the holistic picture of the

origin and development of the Tibetan-Chinese relations, the analyses of the causes of the origin of the Tibetan question and its effects, the presentation of the probable scenarios of its resolution in the future.

Tasks of the research:

- to study the history of Tibet and its relationships with China in the Qing Chao period;
- to analyze the influence of the revolutionary shocks, that took place in China, on the character of the Tibetan-Chinese relations;
- to analyze the radical change in the Tibetan-Chinese relations in the communist period;
- to examine the economic and social significance of Tibet's entry into China;
- to examine the religious causes of instability in the Tibetan society;
- to analyze the place and role of the Tibetan question in the international policy.

Theoretical and practical significance of the work is conditioned by the fact that it raises the questions related to the circumstances of Tibet's entry into China, and also it studies the influence of Tibet on the domestic and foreign policy of the Peoples Republic of China.

The materials of the graduation qualification work may be used for the preparation of teaching aids in the history of China or Tibet, and in courseworks, and mini-projects of the students of the department of orientalism, sinology or Tibet studies.

Results of the research showed that starting with the rule of the Qing Chao dynasty there was established the protectorate of China over Tibet. As a result of the decline of the Qing Chao dynasty and its fall in 1911 Tibet virtually gained independence. After the establishment of the power of the Chinese Communist Party, focus on the ""liberation" of Tibet, and in 1951 "The agreement between the central government of China and the local Tibetan government on the peaceful liberation of Tibet" was signed which consolidated Tibet's entry into China. At present China's policy, aimed at the development of the economy of Tibet, showed positive results, but it failed to secure the

stability of the Tibetan society. One of the main constituents of the Tibetan question is a religious. Despite the separation of religion from state, Buddhism is still playing a big role in the life of the Tibetans. As the end of the 1980-s the Tibetan question acquired an important role in the American-Chinese relations. The USA accuses the Chinese government of the numerous violations of human rights and freedom in Tibet. This circumstance, in deed, is used by the USA as a means of pressure on Beijing. Thus, the main cause of the origin of the Tibetan question is the combination of the religious, political and territorial factors. **Recommendations:**

1. In the course of the subsequent study of the subject matter it is expedient that the authors show the role of Tibet in the building of the interrelations between China and the states whose population professes Buddhism.

2. When considering the situation inside China one has to analyze the steps of the authorities aimed at the overcoming of the available contradictions between the population of Tibet and the rest of the country.