

SUMMARY

Subject matter: Confucianism in China's political life.

Author of the research: Krassa Anna Yurievna.

Supervisor of studies: Candidate of historical science, Associate Professor of the department of the state and law history of Russia and foreign countries, Kasparyan K.V.

Topicality of the research: It is hard to deny the fact that the most important teaching in the history of the development of China is Confucianism. On Confucian concepts were written many conflicting estimates related primarily to differences in ideological positions of the developers of various political concepts, and that not all texts are preserved with the ideas of Confucianism.

One cannot deny the fact that Confucianism today contributes to the harmonious development of China, creating a balance of innovations and traditions of the country. Proceeding from this, the study of China's political life, its modernization and reforms is necessary to address the ideas of Confucius.

Modern politicians of China successfully combine socialist and capitalist models, forming a new development model* of the country, based on the rich history and chosen using of the Western achievements.

From the above it follows that the topicality of the research is the need to consider the effects of scientific Confucian teachings on the political and social life in China, the analysis of issues that arise in the process of reforming society and to contribute to the understanding .of the specific features of life of China.

Objective of the research: is to study the influence of Confucianism on the political life of China from the ancient times to the present day.

Tasks of the research:

- To examine the social background of Confucian teachings in ancient China;

- To identify the main stages of beginning and the basic principles of the political doctrine of Confucianism;
- To show the development of Confucianism from the ancient times to the present day;
- To investigate the methodology and the concept of development and modernization of the Chinese socio-political sphere and its relationship with the ideology of Confucianism;
- To investigate the dependence of China's policy on Confucian principles;
- To identify the influence of Confucian theories on the internal political life of modern China.

Theoretical and practical significance: Based on the research the essence of Confucianism as the state philosophy is analyzed. In practice, it is possible to use materials and research results in the field of education, particularly in the preparation of a training course on areas such as "Oriental", "International Relations".

Results of the research: Confucianism is multidimensional and affects the political, economic and social development of China. Spreading around the world, Confucianism is not set to aggression against other countries, it is what distinguishes it from Western culture.

Confucian canons teach that an unequal society, dictated by the modern market relations, is no good both for people from different backgrounds and for the world as a whole. Modern followers of Confucianism believe that to achieve results you need to go to the joint efforts of a clear purpose.

According to the canons of Confucianism, peoples and countries have to think about mutual benefit, instead of creating situations in which one country benefits from the other. Only together can solve global issues and problems and come to a common prosperity.

Recommendations: Based on Confucianism, society is able to solve the problems of environmental pollution, to stop the violence and many other social disadvantages. Confucianism provides guidance for understanding the relationship between man and nature.

Under current conditions, the Confucian doctrine may be the solution to pressing social issues and spiritual contradictions. In order to solve these problems it is necessary to observe the thinker commandments of friendship and harmony, which is called "ho". China supports the peace with countries, comply with the values of Confucianism: patience, public duty, diligence, thrift, collectivism.

Тема выпускной квалификационной работы: Конфуцианство в политической жизни Китая.

Автор ВКР: Красса Анна Юрьевна

Научный руководитель ВКР: канд. ист. наук, доц. кафедры истории государства и права России и зарубежных стран Константин Викторович Каспарян

Актуальность темы исследования: Сложно отрицать то обстоятельство, что наиболее значимым учением в истории становления Китая является конфуцианство. О конфуцианских концепциях было написано множество противоречивых оценок, связанных, прежде всего, с различиями в идеологических позициях разработчиков различных политических концепций, и в том, что сохранились не все тексты с идеями конфуцианства.

Нельзя отрицать то обстоятельство, что конфуцианство сегодня способствует гармоничному развитию Китая, создавая баланс инноваций и традициями страны. Исходя из этого, изучение политической жизни Китая, его модернизации и реформирования, необходимо обращение к идеям Конфуция.

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Современные политические деятели КНР с успехом сочетают социалистическую и капиталистическую модели, формируя новую модель развития страны, основываясь на богатой истории и избирательном использовании достижений Запада.

Из выше изложенного следует, что актуальность темы исследования заключается в необходимости научного рассмотрения влияния конфуцианских учений на политическую и социальную жизнь Китая, анализа вопросов, которые возникают в процессе реформирования общества и способствованию пониманию специфических черт жизни КНР.

Целью дипломной работы является изучение влияния конфуцианства на политическую жизнь Китая с древности до наших дней.

В соответствии с целью были сформулированы следующие задачи:

- Изучить социальные предпосылки возникновения конфуцианского учения в древнем Китае;
- Определить главные этапы становления и основные принципы политического учения конфуцианства;
- Показать развитие конфуцианства с древних времен до наших дней;
- Исследовать методологию и концепцию развития и модернизации китайской социально-политической сферы и ее взаимосвязь с идеологией конфуцианства;
- Исследовать зависимость политического курса Китая от конфуцианских принципов;
- Выявить влияние конфуцианской теории на внутреннюю политическую жизнь современного Китая;

Теоретическая и практическая значимость исследования. На основе проведенного исследования проанализирована сущность конфуцианства как государственной философии. На практике предоставляется возможным использование материалов и результатов исследования в сфере образования, в частности, при подготовке учебного курса по таким направлениям, как «Востоковедение», «Международные отношения».

Основные выводы данной выпускной квалификационной работе в следующем: Конфуцианство носит многоаспектный характер и влияет на политику, экономику и социальное развитие Китая. Распространяясь по миру, конфуцианство, не настроено на агрессию против других стран, это отличает его от западной культуры.

Конфуцианские каноны учат, что неравное общество, продиктованное современными рыночными отношениями, не несет ничего хорошего как для людей из разных слоев, так и для мира в целом. Современные последователи

конфуцианства считают, что для достижения результатов, необходимо общими усилиями идти к одной ясной цели.

По канонам конфуцианства, народы и страны должны думать о взаимной выгоде, а не о создании ситуаций, в которых одно государство выигрывает за счёт другого. Только общими усилиями можно решить глобальные вопросы и проблемы и прийти к всеобщему процветанию.

Рекомендации: Основываясь на конфуцианстве, общество способно решить проблемы загрязнения окружающей среды, остановить насилие и многие другие социальные недостатки. Конфуцианство содержит ориентиры для понимания взаимоотношений человека и природы.

В нынешних условиях конфуцианские учения могут стать решением острых социальных вопросов и духовных противоречий. Для того чтобы решить эти проблемы необходимо соблюдение заповеди мыслителя о дружбе и гармонии, которое носит название «хэ». КНР поддерживает мир со странами, соблюдает ценности конфуцианства: терпение, общественный долг, трудолюбие, бережливость, коллективизм.

SUMMARY

Subject matter: Synthesis of the arts in the artistic traditions of China

Author of the research: Magomedova M.K.

Supervisor of studies: Candidate of historical science, Associate Professor of the department of the state and law history of Russia and foreign countries, Kasparyan K.V.

Topicality of the research: to study the synthesis of the arts in the artistic traditions of China, involving in it by virtue of the Russian public originality and grace, tremendous changes in China's traditional culture. Since the beginning of reform and opening up policy in the West, and the mutual influence of Chinese art world are attracting more attention. Influenced by Western trends in Chinese art artists embodied in blending tradition and those introduced from abroad. This contributed to the rapid development of the arts, enter the global exhibition industry, and made it part of the art market.

Objective of the research: full consideration of the various artistic styles of Chinese art and breaking the stereotype perception of the complexity and inscrutability of Chinese art.

Tasks of the research: detailed description of the stages of development of the Chinese artistic tradition from ancient to modern and contemporary times. As well as searching a bridge and influence of Western art on Chinese art.

Theoretical and practical significance: The analysis of modern Chinese art in the context of the latest artistic processes is taking place in the world. It seems that this research can be used in the future by students studying Orientalism also budding entrepreneurs establishing ties with Chinese firms in the study of this subject.

Results of the research: Based on a detailed analysis of the stylistic features of the artistic traditions of China concretized its basic compositional principles; implemented a comparative analysis of composite foundations of traditional Chinese and Western art, and revealed their essential similarities and

differences. In considering the mutual influence cultural trends drew attention to long-term abandonment of blind imitation of Western images and ideas.

Recommendations: on closer studying the artistic tradition of China should be considered some of the stylistic features of perception of Chinese artists, as well as the influence of topography and climate on the development of art in China. This greatly facilitates the understanding of the many nuances, which is especially important in the case of the need to establish long-term and productive international relations with the Chinese people.

РЕФЕРАТ

Тема выпускной валификационной работы (ВКР): Синтез искусств в художественной традиции Китая

Автор ВКР: Магомедова М.К.

Научный руководитель ВКР: кандидат исторических наук, доцент кафедры истории и права России и зарубежных стран Каспарян К. В,

Актуальность темы исследования обусловлена необходимостью изучения синтеза искусств в художественной традиции Китая, вовлечением в нее российской общественности в силу самобытности и изящества, колоссальным переменам в традиционной культуре Китая. С началом проведения реформ в политике и открытости Западу, взаимовлияние китайского и мирового искусства привлекают к себе все больше внимания. Под влиянием западных тенденций в китайском искусстве художники нашли воплощение в области смешения традиций и привнесеного из-за рубежа. Это способствовало стремительному развитию искусства, вхождению в международную выставочную деятельность, и сделало его частью системы рынка предметов искусства.

Цель работы состоит в наиболее полном рассмотрении различных художественных направлений китайского искусства и разбитие стереотипа о сложности восприятия и непознаваемости китайского искусства.

Задачи работы состоит в подробном описании этапов развития китайской художественной традиции с периода древнейших до нового и новейшего времен. А также поиск связующего звена и влияние западного искусство на китайское.

Теоретическая и практическая значимость исследования заключается в подробном рассмотрении художественных традиций Китая в контексте новых международных тенденций в сфере искусства. Представляется, что данная работа может быть использована в дальнейшем студентами-востоковедами, также начинающими предпринимателями, устанавливающими связи с китайскими фирмами в

изучении данной тематики.

Результаты исследования: Проведен анализ состояния в современном китайском искусстве в контексте новейших художественных процессов, происходящих в мире. Также исследованы различные художественные направления китайского искусства, аргументированы выводы о необходимости его опоры на уникальное культурное наследие, преобладание в нем тематики, отображающую жизнь народа и общества в целом. При рассмотрении проблем взаимовлияния культурных направлений обращается внимание на желательный отказ от слепого подражания западным образам и идеям.

Рекомендации: При ближайшем ознакомлении с художественной традицией Китая следует принимать во внимание некоторые стилистические особенности восприятия китайских деятелей искусств, а также влияние рельефа и климата на развитие искусства в Китае. Это в значительной степени облегчит понимание многих нюансов, что особенно важно при установлении долгосрочных и плодотворных международных отношений с китайцами.

SUMMARY

Subject matter: The cultural identity and feature of Chinese.

Author of the research: Zikasheva R.A.

Supervisor of studies: Candidate of historical science, Associate Professor of the department of the state and law history of Russia and foreign countries, Kasparyan K.V.

Topicality of the research: is due to a notable increase in interest of the various categories of the population of the world community to China, to various aspects of its culture and mentality of its inhabitants, as well as an increase in the different nature of relations with Chinese, which in turn requires the knowledge of the features outlook and lifestyle of Chinese. And the first thing we should start this work is to determine, clarify the concept of what it is, in fact, is devoted.

Objective of the research: by studying the works of foreign, Russian and Chinese researchers to reveal the features of Chinese cultural identity and most exhaustively and detailed to describe and justify them.

Tasks of the research:

- to analyze the works of researchers on the problem of cultural identity and national psychology of Chinese;
- to understand what underlies the aesthetic views of Chinese;
- to explore the features of the development of ethics and its relationship with ethnic etiquette considered;
- to acquainted with a term such as a "face" and to determine its role in the Chinese society;
- to familiar with the device and the evolution of the family, private life of the Chinese;
- to explore another aspect of the spiritual culture of the Chinese people - taboos and some superstitions.

Theoretical and practical significance: is the need to better understand some of the features of mentality and the national psychology of studied ethnic

group. The findings results of the study may be of interest to the students of Oriental offices of universities and entrepreneurs doing business with Chinese partners and people who regularly attend the People's Republic of China with different goals and a lot of direct contact with the Chinese.

Results of the research: The results showed that the importance of learning of Chinese cultural identity is difficult to overestimate. The uniqueness of the national psychology of the Chinese state residents is due to ideology, philosophy and worldview that is fundamentally different from other civilizations. Since the topic of the cultural identity is an important part of the national policy of China, we can assume that the research will continue. Moreover, the Chinese society has always subject to change under the influence of scientific and technological progress and this inevitable process as globalization. However, despite globalization, China manages to strike a balance between conservatism, a sense of nationalism and global progress.

Recommendations: On closer acquaintance with the culture and mentality of the studied ethnic group you should take into account some of the historical facts and features of the development of the Chinese state and the peoples inhabiting it. This will greatly facilitate the understanding of the many nuances, which is especially important in the case of the need to establish long-term and fruitful international relations with the Chinese at any level.

РЕФЕРАТ

Тема выпускной квалификационной работы (ВКР):

Культурная идентичность и особенность китайцев

Автор ВКР: Зикашева Р. А.

Научный руководитель ВКР: кандидат исторических наук, доцент кафедры истории и права России и зарубежных стран Каспарян К. В.

Актуальность темы исследования обусловлена заметным возрастанием интереса различных категорий населения стран мирового сообщества к Китаю, к различным аспектам его культуры, менталитета его жителей, а также возрастанием связей различного характера с китайцами, что в свою очередь требует знаний особенностей мировоззрения и образа жизни китайцев. И первое, с чего стоит начать данную работу - определить, раскрыть понятие того, чему она, собственно, посвящена.

Цель работы: на основе изучения трудов зарубежных, российских и китайских исследователей выявить особенности культурной идентичности китайцев и наиболее исчерпывающе и подробно описать и обосновать их.

Задачи работы:

- проанализировать работы исследователей, касающихся проблемы культурной идентичности и национальной психологии китайцев
- разобраться в том, что лежит в основах эстетических взглядов китайцев
- изучить особенности развития этики и ее взаимосвязи с этикета рассматриваемого этноса
- ознакомиться с таким понятием, как «лицо» и определить его роль в китайском социуме
- ознакомиться с устройством и эволюцией семейной, частной жизни китайцев

- изучить еще одну сторону духовной культуры китайцев - табу и некоторые поверья

Теоретическая и практическая значимость исследования заключается в необходимости глубже понять некоторые особенности менталитета и национальной психологии изучаемого этноса. Полученные в ходе исследования результаты могут представлять интерес для студентов востоковедческих отделений университетов, а также предпринимателей, ведущих бизнес с китайскими партнерами и людей, регулярно посещающих Китайскую Народную Республику с различными целями и много контактирующих непосредственно с китайцами.

Результаты исследования показали, что важность изучения культурной идентичности китайцев сложно переоценить. Уникальность национальной психологии жителей Китайского государства обусловлена мировоззрением, философией и мировосприятием, в корне отличным от других цивилизаций. Поскольку тема культурной идентичности является важной частью национальной политики Китая, можно предположить, что исследования будут продолжаться. Более того, китайское общество неизменно подвергается изменениям под воздействием научно-технического прогресса и такого неизбежного процесса, как глобализация. Однако, несмотря на глобализацию, Китаю удаётся соблюдать баланс между консервативностью, чувством национализма и общемирового прогресса.

Рекомендации:

При ближайшем ознакомлении с культурой и менталитетом изучаемого этноса следует принимать во внимание некоторые исторические факты и особенности развития Китайского государства и народов, населяющих его. Это в значительной степени облегчит понимание многих нюансов, что особенно важно в случае необходимости установления долгосрочных и плодотворных международных отношений с китайцами на любом уровне.

SUMMARY

Subject matter: The Japanese economic development in the twentieth century.

Author of the research: Afunc Arsen Arturovich.

Supervisor of studies: Doctor of Historical Sciences, professor Klychnikov Yurii Yurievich.

Topicality of the research: is due to the fact that in a time when global economic vectors are shifting toward Asia, it is important to understand the processes occurring in the region, is the analysis of the historical experience of Japan, which is a pioneer in this way and creates conditions for economic development in the Asia-Pacific region.

Objective of the research: is establish the historical and social parallels of the various stages of comprehensive modernization of Japan, to create the basis for social impact analysis of modernization, to reflect underlying processes to reason affected the Japanese state.

Tasks of the research:

- to analyze the prerequisites of modernization of Japan in the historical and economic context;
 - to explore such an important factor of Japanese modernization as a state regulation of the economy, and to assess the level and efficiency of its impact;
 - to follow the stages of the modernization process and their effectiveness in the first stage of the XX century;
 - to identify the political, social and economic conditions in the beginning of the second phase of modernization in the postwar period;
 - to characterize and compare the two phases of modernization processes;
 - to reflect the impact of these processes on the Japanese society and culture;
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- to explain the uniqueness of the Japanese economic and political development.

Theoretical and practical significance: is that based on our research the essence of this phenomenon as the "Japanese economic miracle" is revealed, its premises are analyzed, the results of a long-term systematic reform period in Japanese history of the twentieth century, led to the appearance of the said phenomenon are systematized, the regularities of development of the Japanese state for over a century and its output to a leading position in economic indicators are identified.

The materials of this work will contribute to a detailed study of one of the most important phenomena of the twentieth century in the history of Asian countries by the students studying towards training "Asian and African Studies".

Results of the research: The results showed that the main factor of phenomenal pace of development of the Japanese economy was in the first place, the planned reform of all areas and structures of the Japanese society in keeping - them the active regulator}" role of the state in social and economic spheres; in the monetary sphere was the government regulation, protectionism was in trade; priority in state support from the manufacturer before the merchant-hand dealers, suppression of banking and financial speculation, etc. In addition to these factors of "economic miracle" should be mentioned the Confucian labor and social virtues of Japanese and one of the best systems of education and guidance in the world that made possible the "quality revolution" that is one of the main conditions for' the competitiveness of Japanese goods on the world market and the source of its trade surplus .

Recommendations:

1. Forging economic partnership with Japanese firms, it should be remembered that they, in addition to their own interests, will take care of ensuring national economic interests and to suppress all manifestations of group economic egoism. In this they are supported by

the state. Therefore, to rely on competitive conflict between them is not necessary.

2. Japan is interested in supplying of various kinds of raw materials. In this regard, it may be a promising market for Russian exporters, and this will entail made in establishing diplomatic and cultural contacts. Japan could become a counterweight to a rising China, and playing on the contradictions between the two countries, Russia will be able to defend their own interests in the Asia-Pacific region.

SUMMARY

Subject matter: Deng Xiaoping and China's modernization strategy.

Author of the research: Prokofieva Oxana Vitalievna.

Supervisor of studies: Doctor of Historical Sciences, professor Klychnikov Yurii Yurievich.

Topicality of the research: is due to the fact that the identity of Deng Xiaoping and the enormity of his reforms undertaken are of great interest to his contemporaries. Through his efforts, China has won the undisputed authority in the international arena. To this day, historians, orientalists of different countries wonder how it was possible for Deng Xiaoping to achieve such success. Why Deng Xiaoping, not his communist teachers, found the only possible way for China of economic growth, creating a market theory of Chinese socialism, made any real improvement in the lives of his people and gain statehood of China. The experience of Chinese reformer can be claimed and in Russia, which has become the path of modernization.

Objective of the research: is to study the personality of Deng Xiaoping and his contribution to the socio-economic transformation of China.

Tasks of the research:

- to show the formation of political views of Deng Xiaoping;
- to justify theoretically backgrounds of reforms held by Deng Xiaoping;
- to reveal the main directions of the reforms;
- to figure out how the implementation of reforms took place in various spheres of economic life in China.

Theoretical and practical significance: is that it was possible to trace the process of modernization of China initiated by the reforms of Deng Xiaoping. The practical meaning of the work is that the research materials can be used both in the tourist business and education, in particular, in the preparation of a training course on specialty 030801.65 - "Asian and African Studies."

Results of the research: The resins chat in Mica leadership of Deng Xiaoping was held a series of economic and His proposed policy program was called "four pillars" and mediated the development of the defense industry, agriculture, science and industrial production. As a priority strategy was chosen a "socialist market economy" strategy. Deng argued that China was on the first stage of the development of "socialism with Chinese characteristics". The reforms put forward by Deng Xiaoping later became the cause of this phenomenon in China as the "economic miracle".
Recommendations:

1. Studying the experience of Deng Xiaoping to modernize China, it should be understood that it can not be mechanically transferred to other countries. Reformer successes made possible only because he remembered a special path of development of his people, took into account the mentality and historical traditions. In building economic relations with China, it is necessary to rely on the experience of outstanding reformer, who more than anyone else understood the specifics of the economic life of his people. This would be a mutually beneficial partnership and avoid possible disappointment and high expectations.
2. Modern Chinese personnel policy is largely based on the rules that have been developed by Deng Xiaoping. Considering them, it can effectively engage in the dialogue with the representatives of the Chinese politics: elite.

SUMMARY

Subject matter: Russia and China: four hundred years of Neighborhood.

Author of the research: Ambusheva Alexandra Carenovna.

Supervisor of studies: Doctor of Historical Sciences, professor Klychnikov Yurii Yurievich.

Topicality of the research: is due to the fact that the Russian-Chinese relations are an important component of the modern system of the international relations. From the fact how the relations between Russia and China will develop the political process will largely depend on that at least within Eurasia. It's safe to say that the nature of the Sino-Russian relations objectively has and will affect the historical past of these countries, the lessons from which it is necessary to extract and apply in practice.

Objective of the research: is the peculiarities of the formation and development of the Russian-Chinese relations.

Tasks of the research:

- To show how the process of establishing and developing of contacts between Russia and China in the XVII-XVIII centuries was;
- to assess the transformation of the Russian-Chinese contacts in the XIX century;
- to find out the specifics of diplomatic and trade agreements between the two countries in the imperial period;
- to analyze the reasons for cooperation, competition and confrontation in the Sino-Soviet relations;
- to consider the changes that have occurred in the relations between Russia and China in the post-Soviet period. I

Theoretical and practical significance: is to assess the dynamics of the Russian-Chinese relations over four centuries. Author's evaluation of the causes of fluctuations of political and economic situation in the relations between the two countries is given. Thanks to the analysis the materials of the research can be used in

the research and teaching activities, in the tourism business, in the organizing of outreach.

Results of the research: The results showed that the Russian- Chinese relations have gone through several stages in its development. Each of them had its own specificity and was associated with the peculiarities of the internal development of each of the parties of this dialogue. To idealize the relations between our countries do not have. In joint history we can find many examples of armed conflicts and diplomatic standoff. However, there were long periods of peaceful and mutually beneficial coexistence when both parties received important dividends from the emerging historic partnership. At the moment, Russia and China are interested in establishing the economic partnership and the consolidation of efforts in upholding of their geopolitical interests in the international arena .

Recommendations:

1. The resources of China can and should be used for the development of the Far East and Siberia, given the interest of our Eastern partners in the Russian energy and high technologies market. However, it should be remembered that in any collaborative projects must retain a controlling stake and have a decisive voice in decisions about the strategy for the further development.
2. The basis for any long-term bilateral relations is predictability and mutual benefit. The Russian-Chinese rapprochement is not the exception. It should be remembered that China will consistently defend their own national interests, which are not always coincide with the Russian ones. Building up its own strategy in the East, Russia needs to converge with other states in the region, which are competitors of China, not to let it become absolutely dominant force in this part of the world.

SUMMARY

Subject matter: Mao Zedong is a leader of Communist China.

Author of the research: Grebenec Inna Andreevna.

Supervisor of studies: Doctor of Historical Sciences, professor Klychnikov Yurii Yurievich.

Topicality of the research: Topicality is due to the fact that the study of the specific features of the political activities of Mao Zedong can give an objective view on the foundations of modern Chinese state and will provide an opportunity to objectively assess the level of its efficiency. :

Objective of the research: To analyze the political activities of Mao Zedong as a chairman of the Communist Party of China.

Tasks of the research

- To analyze the process of the formation of political views of Mao Zedong;
- To consider the activities of the Great Helmsman during the Civil War;
- To draw political consequences of "Great Leap Forward";
- To explore the meaning of the "Cultural Revolution" in the political practice of the communist leader of China;
- To describe the activities of Mao Zedong as a chairman of the CCP.

Theoretical and practical significance: Theoretical and practical significance are to assess the impact of personality on the development of society and the state as an example of the Chinese history of the XX century. Thanks to the analysis of Mao Zedong and his political activity the study materials can be used both in the tourist business and in education, in particular in the preparation of a training course on the specialty 030801.65- "Asian and African Studies".

Results of the research: The results showed that the political and public work of the great leader of CCP should be considered in the dynamics. Contemporary reality of China allows more objectively evaluate-the state and political activities of Mao Zedong, rejecting simplistic view of him as a tyrant and dictator, as well as ideological clichés (such as "petty-bourgeois nationalist", "great-nationalist", "reincarnation list", etc.) caused by previous contradictions between the two

countries.

It should be noted that to assess clearly the activities of Mao impossible. You can not discount the fact that, received in 1949 an underdeveloped, corrupt, been in shambles agricultural country, Mao Zedong in a relatively short time turned it into quite a powerful independent state. Modern China, a country with the most promising in terms of economic development, is far from "Mao Zedong's ideas" in its economy, but despite this the country remains communist ideology. Chinese people are still mostly sees Mao as a hero of the Civil War, a strong ruler; older generation longs for faith in the future, general equality and absence of corruption, which differs in their opinion, the reign of the great leader.

Recommendations:

1. Forging relations with China, it should be remembered that the population of this country considers positively the successful expansionary policies pursued by their leadership and ready to put up with the lack of rights and freedoms of the individual in the name of national success. It is understood by the political elite. Therefore equal to the military and political partnership with China is possible only when there is a strong deterrent factor from his ally, first of all - a strong army capable if necessary to inflict it unacceptable damage.
2. By forging partnerships with China, it is necessary to take into account the human factor, which plays an important role in the life of this country. Rigid vertical of the power makes the figure of every leader, especially the first persons of the country, the key during the decision-making. Informal arrangements in this case can be further transformed into a formal decision.

SUMMARY

Subject matter: Mao Zedong. Winding road in the China's Communist Party (CCP).

Author of the research: Ochirova Nataliya Alekseevna.

Supervisor of studies: Doctor of Historical Sciences, professor Klychnikov Yurii Yurievich.

Topicality of the research: Topicality is due to interest in Mao Zedong 's personality - the first Chairman of the CCP who has made an outstanding contribution to the development of the communist regime in the country, as well as to the strengthening of China's position in the international arena.

Objective of the research: to explore qualitative changes in the socio-economic, political and cultural life of China based on the study of historical sources about the life and work of Mao Zedong.

Tasks of the research:

- To examine the reasons of Mao Zedong's interest to political activities;
- To show the role of Mao Zedong during the revolutionary struggle in China;
- To assess the role of Mao Zedong in conducting large-scale reforms in China, his work as a chairman of the Chinese People's Republic government;
- To analyze detailed the contribution of Mao Zedong in strengthening the position of the Chinese People's Republic in the international arena.

Theoretical and practical significance: Theoretical and practical significance of the study is in conclusions based on the achievements of domestic and foreign science made in the research. The given results can be claimed in the development of research on generalizing the history of China. They can be used in the educational process in the course of teaching a special course "History of China" as well as museum and excursion practice.

Results of the research: The results showed that without a doubt Mao

Zedong in modern history is seen as one of the most controversial personalities. On the one hand, the followers of Mao approvingly talk about China and its modernization and about its transformation into a world power value. In addition, they praise the Great Helmsman's policy aimed, firstly, to improve the situation of the female population, secondly, to improve education, health care and medicine level and, thirdly, to increase and improve life expectancy. Simultaneously, on the other hand, Mao's opponents believe the Great Helmsman tough dictator routinely violated the human rights and did not pay any attention to such things as moral code. Celestial itself gives different assessments to the Great Helmsman's personality. On the one hand, part of China's population thinks of him as a hero of the Civil War and a strong ruler. Part of the Chinese related to the older generation remembers with nostalgia confidence in the future, lack of corruption and equality between people existed in their personal opinion in the era of the Great Helmsman. On the other hand, a very large number of people can not forget the brutality of errors and repression, in mass campaigns held by the first Chairman, in particular, the cultural revolution.

Without a doubt, there is the great importance which the figure of the Great Helmsman takes not only in China but also in the history of the today world.

Recommendations:

1. The personality of Mao Zedong remains a priority topic in the study of Chinese history of the last century. In the successes and failures of reforms that were carried out under his leadership, we can see the prospects of the development of contemporary Chinese society. It seems that the modern Chinese ruling elite is largely associate themselves with this leader, that is why a comprehensive analysis of the CCP Chairman's personality should continue.
2. Building relations with China you should not indulge of illusions in readiness assessment of its political leadership to pursue a course for a long-term partnership with Russia. Chinese policy will always be pragmatic, and a choice of allies will be determined only by their own interests.

SUMMARY

Subject matter: Mentality of modern Chinese.

Author of the research: Titova Ekatherina Sergeevna.

Supervisor of studies: Doctor of Historical Sciences, professor Klychnikov Yurii Yurievich.

Topicality of the research: is due to the fact that China is now more than ever attractive to Russia. China is undergoing unprecedented change in strength and scope. Success in China requires a wide and deep understanding of its multi-part of the economy and society, and therefore mentality. However, despite the desire to develop relations with China, many (sometimes seemingly small and insignificant) in the mentality of the Chinese people remains unclear, unexplored, unappreciated and, as a consequence, it is attached to another misunderstood, sometimes even hostile, meaning. That's why the topic is very relevant and requires regular and timely research and updates.

Objective of the research: is to study a number of the historical features of the national mentality of China and of a modern Chinese mentality.

Tasks of the research:

-to determine the basic and historically features of the mentality of the Chinese;

-to assess the role of the national cuisine in understanding of the mentality of the Chinese;

to explore the reasons for the differences between the inhabitants of the South and North of China;

to explore ethnopsychological features of a lifestyle of the Chinese society by the example of the concepts of "face" and "guanxi";

to consider the importance of the traditional family and clan relations in China;

-to explore the level of understanding of the Chinese mentality by the foreigners.

Theoretical and practical significance: Theoretical and significance of the research is based on the current study, and the available scientific achievements in the study of the problems discussed. The results can be claimed at a deep research work on the study of features of the modern Chinese society. These results can be used in the learning process, not only in the course "History of China", but also served as a further research in the development of psychological and sociological fields of the science. The research results can certainly be claimed in seminars for entrepreneurs planning or conducting business with Chinese partners, as well as for tourists and all interested in China.

Results of the research: The results showed that modern China has kept its originality thanks to the amazing vitality and extreme stability of the ancient culture. Virtually all components of this culture, despite the various historical events experienced more than one millennium and unchanged survived to this day. This also applies to the Chinese mentality.

Basic historically grounded features of the mentality of the Chinese people are very different from other peoples mentalities. These traits are such as practicality of thinking (leadership in all situations practical moral norms), the constant self-improvement; strict adherence to the proven standard; interpreting and over interpreting of the past; cult of family and clan relationships; cumulative borrowing practices (Sinification).

Investigated unusual (from the point of view of the representative, for example, the Russian mentality) features of China require a deeper study, systematic updating and monitoring. The basic postulates of the historically Chinese mentality are relevant today. Knowing the historical features of the mentality, carefully and impartially studying modern China, you can see all the same features, albeit undergone transformation of modernity.

Recommendations:

1. Feature of Chinese identity is a feeling of ancient civilization, history and culture of its people. This property gives the Chinese domestic superiority over other nations. Sense of history is very important for the residents of the Middle

Kingdom. A foreigner who understands the history of China, takes precedence over the other "laovaeys". Though he does not cease to be perceived as "barbarian" but he begins to be assessed by the Chinese as a person who is aware of the importance of China to the world. Based on knowledge of the Chinese mentality, you can achieve mutually beneficial long-term build relations with China in the fields of economy, politics and culture.

2. Objective evaluation of the various conjectures, rumors and phobias about the life in China and of the Chinese themselves, existing among the other nationalities of the world, is only possible as a result of a detailed scientific study of the modern Chinese mentality. This is important not only for politicians but also for business travelers who plan to forge mutually beneficial contacts with Chinese partners.