

Summary

Subject matter: The Chinese – Uighur Conflict: causes, effects and prospects of resolution

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Topicality of the research is conditioned by the fact that China is confronting interethnic conflicts. One of such conflict is the conflict with the Uigur, the nationality populating the territory of Western China. For PRC this territory has always been important: the CUAR has natural resources, has considerable resources for the development of boarder trade and the geographical position is an excellent basic for the construction of the modern ways of transportation and other transportation and other means of communication. However Xinjiang is the region of the interethnic confrontation. The Chinese authorities have assumed a reasonable approach to the national policy, pursued in the CUAR. Having done everything possible to eliminate every claim from the Uigur population of the Xinjiang to the central power, they are trying to prevent the development of national movement against the Chinese leadership. The topic is all the more pressing that at present practically every country of the world is controlling interethnic problems – The USA, India, and, of course, Russia. One can draw parallels between the conflicts in China and Russia. Our countries are taking the problem of the national question very seriously. They are seeking ways pursuing effective policy regarding national minorities. To minimize interethnic conflicts is not always an easy task to do, and therefore the experience of our Far-East neighbor must be subject to most close attention.

Objective of research is the study and analysis of the policy of RPC regarding the CUAR, highlighting the causes and effects of the conflict and also the examination of the prospect of its resolution.

Task of the research:

- to examine the process of the origin of the Chinese – Uighur contradiction in the conflict of the problem of “Eastern Turkestan”
- to study the policy of the PRC in the CUAR, to speak about the measures taken by authorities to avoid the mounting activity of interethnic conflicts
- to study the measures of the Chinese leadership for the development of the economy and social sphere of the CUAR
- to analyze the causes of the activization of separatism on the territory of CUASR at the end of XX th – beginning of the XXI st c.
- to explore the ideas of separatist political movements
- to show the forms pf the struggle of the Uigur people in the assertion of their national interests.

Theoretical and practical significance of the work is conditioned by the fact that the work raises very important for the security of the PRC issue of the interethnic conflict which is a stimulus for the development of the separatism in the CUAR. The paper can be used to prepare specialist courses within the framework of such disciplines as the History of the Target Country (China), Ethnoconflictology, and the History of the Orient. It can also serve as a source for

writing course papers, projects on historical disciplines of the students of oriental studies and historians. The material can find practical application as analytical knowledge for entrepreneurs willing to do business on the territory of Xinjiang. Besides this paper may be regarded as the basic for further research into the problem under study.

Results of the research showed that during the Civil War the situation in China was anything but calm. In the 30s the Uigur activists campaigning for independence start their activity, they established independent republics “Eastern Turkestan”, however soon those republics cease to exist, but all those events give a push towards the development of the separatist movement. In the course of the research we identified the main causes that led to the development among the CUAR national minorities of the separatist movement. These causes were the result of the errors of the economic and social policy conducted by the central authorities. The government ignored some factors that influenced the situation in the region: living standards, the presence of the autonomy only on paper, the attempt to change the national mix and many others. After revealing the “three evils” to combat, the Chinese government again took the course of the accelerated development as only the stable economic and social situation can eradicate separatism in its numerous manifestations. Unfortunately, this is not single resolution for the conflict as neither of the sides is willing to make concessions.

Recommendations:

1. In the course of further study of the topic it is expedient to show the role of the socio-economic factors in the formation of the Uigur separatism.
2. When examining the situation inside China it is worthwhile to analyze the steps of the authorities aimed to reduce contradictions in the CUAR. This should be a complex approach that should include the legal, social and political measures practiced by the CPC