

SUMMARIES

The Center–Periphery Structure of Eurasia: A New Perspective of Regional Studies

Xue Fuqi

There is an obvious center–periphery structure in Eurasia, Russia is in the center of the structure, while other countries are in the periphery. The relationship between Russia and other Eurasian countries is equal from the perspective of international law, but it is unequal, unbalanced and asymmetrical in form and substance. The center periphery structure of Eurasia was formed by history, and the logical starting point was the colonial expansion of Tsarist Russia. Under the new historical conditions, it is in Russia’s interests to continue to maintain this structure (or the status quo), which also constitutes the basic connotation of Russia’s neighboring diplomacy policy and practice. The existence of the center–periphery structure in Eurasia depends not only on Russia’s determination, ability, resources and tactics, but also on the interaction results between Russia and regional countries, as well as other major countries outside Eurasia.

Key Words: Regional Studies, Eurasian Region, Eurasian Countries, Russia, Center – Periphery Structure

The Practice of Kyrgyzstan’s Mixed form of Government

Liang Qiang

The third constitution adopted by Kyrgyzstan in 2021 clearly implements the presidential system, leading to the end of the 30–year–old mixed form of government. Since independence, Kyrgyzstan experienced three dramatic and abnormal regime changes, the Constitution was frequently revised, and the form of government swung between the “presidential system” and the “parliamentary system”, which became the cause and excuse for the power struggle of various factions. The new constitution has fundamentally solved the system problem of the evolution of the Kyrgyz form of government, and has certain practical rationality. However, the new Constitution is still a political act dominated by power groups in essence, lacking a broad social basis. The long–term maintenance of the mixed form of government also shows that it has its own soil and foundation in Kyrgyzstan. It is still uncertain whether the comprehensive transition to the presidential system in Kyrgyzstan will last long and whether the future political situation of Kyrgyzstan will be stable.

Key Words: Kyrgyzstan, Constitutional Reform, Mixed form of Government, Presidential System, “Color Revolution”

Classification and Policy Analysis of Russian NGOs

Li Xing and Yao Wei

Non-governmental organizations in Russia can be divided into “local non-governmental organizations” and “foreign agents”. On the basis of this classification, we can classify and study the action logic and social role of Russian non-governmental organizations, and analyze and evaluate the different policies and effects of Russian government on non-governmental organizations. In the context of globalization and global governance, the activities of non-governmental organizations are a double-edged sword for Russia, with both positive and negative effects. Russia’s policy of treating non-governmental organizations differently and regulating their activities has both experience and lessons, which is of reference and inspiration to China’s formulation of non-governmental organization policies and is worth observing and studying.

Key Words: Russia, Non-Governmental Organizations, Local Non-Governmental Organizations, Foreign Agents, “Color Revolution”

The Activities and Roles of American NGOs in Central Asia

Liu Sai and Shi Lan

Non-governmental organizations play an important role in the diplomatic practice of the United States. In Central Asia, on the one hand, American non-governmental organizations actively participate in local social governance; on the other hand, they strengthen the presence of the United States in Central Asia by supporting, guiding and integrating into the regional development process. The activities of American NGOs in Central Asia have gone through 30 years. They have the following characteristics: American official institutions play an important role behind the scenes; US economic aid provides a strong guarantee for the activities of non-governmental organizations; The role of “pure” non-governmental organizations is obvious; Attract and utilize the local non-governmental organizations in Central Asia. On the one hand, American non-governmental organizations in Central Asia have built ties across different departments and fields to act as the driving force for change; On the other hand, it will use its guidance and intervention to form a certain destructive force locally, which will affect the social stability, institutional security and economic development of Central Asian countries. Under the great changes in the world, the activities of American non-governmental organizations in Central Asia face multiple challenges from both inside and outside the region, and their impact on the future development prospects of Central Asia cannot be ignored.

Key Words: The United States, Non-Governmental Organizations, Central Asia, Social Governance

Caucasian Studies from the Perspective of Russian Academic History: A Special Case on the Attribute of “Boundary”

Shi Jing

The Caucasus is a well-known geographical concept, but the Caucasus Mountains,

as a geographical boundary, can hardly be called the clear geographical scope of the “Caucasus region”. There are many versions of the regional delimitation of the Caucasus. The reason for the difficulty is that the Caucasus itself has a definition of “boundary”. Russia is a country with deep contact and relevant practice with the Caucasus since modern times. It has a large amount of data and academic accumulation in terms of its concern and research on the Caucasus. Therefore, it is necessary to review and sort out the development process of the so-called Caucasus research by referring to Russian research cases on the Caucasus. From the late 18th century to the present, there have been different versions of the contact and integration between the Caucasus and Russia, but the consciousness of the Russia’s center region for the Caucasus as a “boundary” and its strategic significance have not changed. Russia’s research on the Caucasus also clearly reflects its unique nature of “boundary”. Caucasian research is a special case that reflects the “boundary” attribute.

Key Words: Academic History, Caucasian Studies, the Attribute of “Boundary”, Borderland Studies, Caucasus Region

“De-Russification” in the Three Transcaucasian Countries: Motivation, Path, Influence and Prospect

Wang Jinguo and Yang Min

After the collapse of the Soviet Union, the three Transcaucasian countries quickly began the process of “de-Russification”. By restricting the use of Russian language, reconstructing historical narratives, crowding out Russians within their borders and rejecting the political security system dominated by Russia, the Transcaucasian countries have achieved certain results in eliminating the influence of Russia, but the drastic measures of “de-Russification” have also brought some negative effects on the education and culture, economic development, ethnic relations and relations with Russia of the Transcaucasian countries. Considering the existing deep-rooted links with Russia, the process of “de-Russification” is very difficult in itself. At the same time, the dependence of the three Transcaucasian countries on Russia in dealing with regional conflicts and economic development will also reduce the motivation and effectiveness of the process of “de-Russification” to some extent, while changes in the international situation and the complexity of the geopolitical environment in the Transcaucasian region will increase the cost and risk of “de-Russification”. On the whole, in the short term, the pace of “de-Russification” in the three Caucasian countries will not stop, but it is also difficult to further develop.

Key Words: The Three Transcaucasian Countries, Russia, De-Russification, Great Power Game

Biosecurity Governance in Eurasia from the Perspective of Great Power Game

Li Ruisi

In recent years, the global biosecurity situation has become increasingly severe. Based on the game of great powers in Eurasia under the new situation, this paper

explores the background, specific performance, development trend and influencing factors of the biosecurity crisis in Eurasia, and analyzes the impact of the differences in values between China, the United States and Russia in the strategic game of Eurasia on the development trend of regional biosecurity. Based on different values, China, the U. S. and Russia have fundamentally different strategic expectations for biosecurity in Eurasia. Facing the increasingly severe and complex biosecurity situation, Eurasia urgently needs more effective public governance products to deal with the development crisis. China's governance plan, which takes the community of shared future as the core value, advocates taking into account the demands of all parties for biosecurity development, taking the realization of regional harmonious development as the ultimate goal, and building a safeguard system for biosecurity in Eurasia through international cooperation. The China plan for biosafety governance is an effective way to deal with the biosecurity crisis in Eurasia, and also a great innovation and intelligent contribution to the global biosecurity governance thinking.

Key Words: Biosecurity, Great Power Game, SCO, Community with a Shared Future, Global Governance

International Politics in the Study of Russian Literature: Russian Popular Literature from the Perspective of Western Slavic Studies

Lin Jinghua

The modernization process initiated by Peter I also promoted urbanization and secularization in the Russian Empire, thus contributing to the emergence and development of popular literature in Russia. The purpose of the introduction of Western European literature and art by Russian Empire and the Soviet Union was to cultivate the residents' elegant aesthetic taste and national identity. Therefore, the government consciously designed the censorship system, the mechanism of literary and artistic canonization and the concept of literary criticism, and divided literature and art into high and low levels to exclude popular literature in Western Europe. In this way, even though the popular literature in the three hundred years of Russian urbanization has been a huge fact, it has not received the attention of the mainstream academic circles in Russia, Europe and the United States. However, just as critics in every era of Russia always pay attention to this literary phenomenon, since the beginning of the cold war era, Western Slavic studies have faced up to the fact that popular literature exists in Russia, and, according to the traditional European humanistic academic paradigm, regarded popular literature as a democratic expression, and discussed Russian popular literature differently from Russia. For example, it discovered the uniqueness of Soviet science fiction and Russian detective stories.

Key Words: Russia, Popular Literature, Slavic Studies, Cold War, Post - Cold War