

**CHINA'S SEPARATIST PROVINCES. XINJIANG AND TIBET  
PART OF CHINA?**

A VIEW ON THE SEPARATISM AND UNITY AS "CHINESENESS",  
"CORE INTERESTS" AND AS "SINOCENTRIC" IN THE CHINESE  
PERSPECTIVES

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**Abstract**

This article shows the points of view of the interconnected aspects of China's internal and international actions as: separatism and unity as elements of "chineseness", also "sinocentric", and "core interests". An important fact, about the separatists and the "way out" they are searching for, is that China does not allow a way out, but seems to have a "way in".

The most important separatists are the Tibetan Buddhists and Xinjiang Muslims but Taiwanese Buddhists and Taoists have found it. Other searchers are also Inner Mongolia, Diaoyu Islands, South China islands, Hong Kong and Macao.

As methodology we identify the main methods used in this work as the Inductive and Deductive Methods of Research and the Qualitative Method of Research.

China identifies the three evil forces extremism, separatism and terrorism. In this context separatist provinces are seen as threats and illustrations of internal terrorism. We identify most issues from Xinjiang separatism, while Tibetan and Taiwanese causes unity as the "Chineseness" assertion and "core interests" positions argue in the mainland China.

These remaining major facts for those who seek or issue the Chineseness and those who assure the core interests to merge unity, and assure a "way in".

**Keywords:** Chinese, unity, separatist, Xinjiang, terrorism, China, Chineseness

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