

ANNOTATION
of the Madiyev Daniyar Aripbaevich's dissertation for the degree of doctor of philosophy (PhD) in the specialty " 6D020900-Oriental Studies " on the topic "China's Policy on the development of North-Western border areas (1949-2015)"

In connection with the decisions of the 3rd Plenum of the CPC Central Committee of the XI convocation, held in 1978, the PRC entered a new stage of socio-economic development. China rose to the level of influence on the world economy by reforming the traditional socialist economic system. The promotion by the country's authorities of the strategy of Openness towards Western countries has become the basis for increasing the level of economic development of the Western region of the country and all-round opening to the outside world.

In the first years of the reform, priority was given to the development of the South-Eastern regions of the country, as a result, the provinces of the North-Western region of China began to lag far behind the coastal regions in socio-economic development. In this regard, a development plan was developed for the Western region of the country. A project has been developed to gradually shift social and economic development priorities from South-Eastern China to the North-Western and Central regions. This project was officially presented in 1992 at the XIV CPC Congress and the 7th national people's Congress. In his report, Jiang Zemin noted that it is necessary to stimulate industrial growth in the Central and North-Western regions of China, while maintaining the pace of development of coastal areas. Bridging the gap in the economic and cultural development of the coastal and inland regions was considered not only as an important condition for the most complete and rational use of the country's natural resources, creating a national economic space, but also as an important factor in strengthening the territorial integrity of the state and implementing the principle of social justice.

The "intensive development of the West" plan proposed by the government in June 1999 marked the beginning of the region's development policy. In November 1999, the first version of the program of the state planning Commission was prepared. In 2000, a working group on the development of the Western territories, and in accordance with the decision taken in October of this year plan for economic and social development of China for the 10th five-year plan implementation strategy development of Western China has been recognized as one of the priority areas.

In the implementation of the development plan for the Western region, the expansion of border openness is of great importance. In recent years, the pace of development of neighboring countries has significantly accelerated, China's regional cooperation with neighboring countries has increased, and cross-border trade has increased. The implementation of the border opening strategy and the creation of a border Economic belt for "improving borders and enriching people" is an important

measure and an absolute requirement for promoting the development of the Western region, which is of great international political and social significance.

In implementing the strategy for developing the country's Western region, the party leadership pays special attention to the socio-economic development of the North-Western region of China. Geographically, this region includes five administrative divisions that are of strategic importance in the development of the PRC - along with the provinces of Gansu, Shaanxi, and Qinghai, the Xinjiang Uygur and Ningxia Hui Autonomous regions are also included. Of the listed administrative divisions, only the XUAR shares borders with neighboring states. Of the 5,600-kilometer-long Xinjiang border line, more than 1,700-kilometer section borders only the territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan. It should be noted that the policy development bordering with Kazakhstan border regions located in the northwestern border area of China ili, Tarbagatai and Altai territories of the ili-Kazakh Autonomous region, as well as Bortala-Mongolian Autonomous region and trade and economic relations with Kazakhstan was determined as the subject of the research thesis.

The Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous region is a strategically important administrative division located in the Northwest region of China. Xinjiang has a great potential for establishing transport and transit links with neighboring countries through the border area. Xinjiang has long been considered China's gateway to the West. Nevertheless, the remoteness of the territory from the center and developed regions of the country, relative isolation from other regions, requires the leadership of the party and the central government to pay special attention to themselves in terms of ensuring their political and economic leadership in this region, preserving the integrity of the state.

The state program "intensive development of the West", launched in 2000 and planned until 2050, is of great importance for the Western regions of China, including in the socio-economic development of Xinjiang. The program will not only provide an additional impetus to further economic growth at the national level, but will also help to eliminate regional differences in the level of socio-economic development between the East and West of China. Addressing inter-regional inequality is very important for stabilizing security in Xinjiang, as the development gap between regions is one of the causes of social and ethnic tensions in the region.

In recent years, the CPC leadership has been implementing international political and economic programs to implement the country's Strategic plan for regional development. One of these programs is the "One belt, one road" strategic program, proposed by Chinese President XI Jinping during his visit to Kazakhstan in September 2013 as a mechanism for regional economic development. According to him, China and the States located in the Central Asian region have common interests. In this regard, XI Jinping called for moving to a new model of cooperation in Eurasia and jointly implementing the silk road Economic belt. It is assumed that the proposal of the Chinese leadership will help stimulate the development of the North-Western regions of China, eliminate the problem of imbalance in the development of Western and Eastern regions

of China, solve the problem of removing excess production capacity in the country abroad by expanding China's openness to Western countries, and develop new markets on the Eurasian continent for the export of goods and capital.

To date, the PRC is implementing a strategic development plan for the North-Western border region. Therefore, special attention should be paid to the study of effective aspects of the policy of determining the strategic significance of this region for our country, and the practice of implementing socio-economic development, improving infrastructure, and expanding international trade and economic relations of the region bordering Kazakhstan.

Object of research work. The main trends and main features of the development of the modern political, economic and infrastructure system in regional politics and border territories in the context of international integration.

Subject of research. The subject of the dissertation is the development policy of the North-Western border zone of China and trade and economic relations with Kazakhstan.

The purpose of the research. Defining the features of the socio-economic development of Xinjiang and its North-Western border region in the framework of the development strategy of the Western region of the people's Republic of China.

In accordance with this goal, the following **tasks** were set:

- To identify the features of the geographical and socio-political situation of the border territory of the North-Western region of the PRC;
- To identify the regularities of the process of evolutionary development of the CPC policy for the development of the North-Western region of the country;
- Analyze the stages and features of socio-economic development in the border area;
- Determining the political and economic nature of the development of infrastructure construction in the border area;
- Analyze the place and role of the industrial and construction corps in Xinjiang (bintuan) in the political and economic life of the region;
- To consider the CPC mechanisms in implementing the strategy of intensive development of the Western region-Xinjiang and its impact on the socio-economic development of the region;
- Determine the specifics of the development of Chinese border areas and the development of cross-border trade and economic relations between China and Kazakhstan.

The chronological framework of the research is determined by the goals and objectives of the research work. It covers the social development of the North-Western border region between 1949 and 2015.

Theoretical and methodological foundations. When preparing the dissertation, the author relied on the conclusions of Chinese and Russian scientists in the field of regional and international socio-economic relations, adhering to the principles of cause-and-effect relationships. To solve the problems, we used comparative geographical, factorial and typological General scientific and private research methods. The theoretical and methodological basis of the work consists of theoretical and conceptual

works of domestic and foreign authors in the regional economy section, reflected in the relevant monographs and publications in the periodical, as well as in the materials and recommendations of scientific conferences and seminars that addressed this issue.

Traditional approaches to border studies include historical cartographic, functional, geographical, and political research. The use of the historical-genetic method allowed us to characterize the historical development of the SUAR and identify the cause-and-effect relationships of events and draw conclusions about the further development of the region. Using the historical-comparative method, it was possible to identify differences in the strategies used for the development of the Eastern, Western provinces and Xinjiang. A systematic approach was used to analyze the place of the XUAR in the economy and politics of China.

The statistical method was used to study the state and further development of Kazakh-Chinese trade and economic relations. This method allowed us to study the potential of economic partnership for future development by analyzing the economic opportunities of China and Kazakhstan. In addition, methods of critical analysis, accumulation and sorting of data and information were widely used to fully disclose the research topic.

Scientific novelty of the dissertation. The CPC's policy on socio-economic development of the North-Western border zone has not yet been studied by domestic or foreign sinologists. The analysis of the stated problems allowed the author to obtain new scientific results presented in the dissertation research:

- Geographical, ethnopolitical, and social features of the North-Western border region since the formation of the PRC have been determined;
- Analysis of historical stages and features of socio-economic changes in the North-Western border region of Xinjiang;
- Describes the military and political activities of the production and construction corps (Bintuan), located in the border region of Xinjiang, and assesses its role in the development of the region's economy and infrastructure system;
- The level of improvement in the social situation of the population in the course of market-based economic reforms in Xinjiang has been determined;
- Mechanisms of implementation Of the strategic plan of the CPC Central Committee "intensive development of the West" and its social results are considered;
- Analysis of the problems of socio-economic development and interethnic relations in Xinjiang;
- analysis of the construction of modern infrastructure in the border region and the development of trade and economic relations between China and Kazakhstan.

Practical significance of the study. The scientific results and conclusions of the dissertation can be used by scientists-sinologists and young researchers, students and undergraduates studying in the fields of Oriental studies, international relations, regional studies, political science, as well as doctoral students who are in search of these specialties, in their research work, as well as in the activities of University teachers. In addition, it is suitable for writing textbooks and manuals on the specialties of Oriental

studies, international relations, regional studies, political science, conducting seminars, and using as an additional tool in the preparation of special courses. The results of the study can be used in the activities of competent public bodies of the Ministry of foreign Affairs, diplomatic personnel relations between Kazakhstan and China.

The main provisions submitted for defense.

1. Since the North-Western border region of the PRC is a home to small ethnic groups- Kazakhs, Dungans, Uighurs, etc., its development from a political, military, and economic point of view is always the most important policy of the CPC;
2. to ensure the security and promote the economic development of Xinjiang, the province has a "production and construction corps" (Bintuan) that performs military duties and is engaged in production;
3. due to the specifics of Xinjiang, its comprehensive integration with the hinterland is one of the main principles of the CPC. The merger will provide a radical solution to the problems of economic development and interethnic issues in Xinjiang;
4. the CPC, in order to change the realities of Xinjiang as soon as possible, implements the strategy of "intensive development of the West" – conducts a policy of development of Xinjiang";
5. despite the fact that the socio-economic situation in Xinjiang has significantly improved, however, interethnic relations in it have worsened and become an international problem;
6. the CPC, using the geo-economic potential of Xinjiang, has upgraded the construction of a border crossing to export its goods from China's inner provinces to Central Asia, Eastern Europe, and Russia, and import energy resources from abroad;
7. The implementation of the "one belt, one road" strategy has given a new impetus to the development of the North-West border region.

Approbation of the results of the dissertation research. The main conclusions and provisions of the dissertation research are published at scientific seminars at the al-Farabi Kazakh national University, as well as in the form of articles in domestic and foreign scientific publications. 3 scientific articles published in journals recommended by Committee for control in education sphere and science MES RK: "Analysis of geographical, ethnic and social features of the North-Western border region of the PRC" (Electronic scientific journal "edu.e-history.kz", 2017), "Strategy for infrastructure development of the North-Western border region of China" (Electronic scientific journal "edu.e-history.kz", 2018), "Socio-economic development of Xinjiang in the framework of the strategy of development of the West by China" (Bulletin of KazNU, series of Oriental studies, -2019. -№1 (88). Pages 84-93); 3 articles published in the collections of international conferences: "Analysis of the socio-economic situation of Xinjiang at the beginning of the XXI century "(Proceedings of the international scientific conference of students and young scientists "Farabi Alemi", Almaty, 2017, pp. 65-68), " the Importance of special economic zones in expanding cooperation between Kazakhstan and China in border regions "(Proceedings of the I

international scientific and practical conference "Sinology in Kazakhstan and abroad", Kazakh Ablai Khan University of International Relations and World Languages , April 27, 2018. 203-209), "the development of the north-western border region of Xinjiang and trade-economic relations at the border" (Conference "international center for scientific cooperation "Science and education" XX International scientific conference", international level, Russia, Penza, 07.04.2019 p. 98-104.); 1 more article was published in the scientific journal included in the international database Scopus: "Xinjiang development strategy and socio-economic development of its border areas" (Central Asia and the Caucasus. - Sweden, publisher: CA&C PRESS AB, -2019, no. 2 (20), pages 69 to 80).

Structure of the dissertation work. The dissertation consists of an introduction, four chapters, conclusion, and a list of references. The total volume of the dissertation is 164 pages.