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ШЫҢЖАҢ-ҰЙҒЫР АВТОНОМИЯЛЫҚ АУДАНЫНЫҢ ДАМУ ПРИЗМАСЫ АРҚЫЛЫ ҚХР-НЫҢ ІШКІ ЖАҒДАЙЫНА ШОЛУ

Аңдатпа

Қытай Халық Республикасының құрамындағы Шыңжаң өлкесі, сонау ерте заманнан бастап, күні бүгінге дейін Орталық Азиядағы геосаяси жағдайында халықаралық қатынастардағы орны өте күрделі аймақ болып табылады. Мақалада Шыңжаң-Ұйғыр автономиялы ауданының Қытай ішкі саясатындағы геосаяси орны сарапталып Қытайдың «батыс бөліктерді игеру» саясаты Қазақстандық көзқараспен талқыланған. Бір миллиард төрт жүз миллионнан жуық халқы бар Қытайдың қарқынды экономикалық дамуы әлемдік күштер балансына түбегейлі өзгерістер енгізуде. Бұл алпауыт мемлекетпен достық әрі терезесі тең қатынастарды дамыту - Қазақстан үшін баламасы жоқ бірден-бір қажеттілік. Ал оның Қазақстанмен шекаралас жатқан ШҰАА-ның геосаяси маңызы екі мемлекет үшін де жоғары.

Шыңжаң Қытайдың солтүстік-батысында орналасқандықтан, онда Қытайдың Орталық Азия және батыс елдерімен қарым-қатынас жасайтын өткелдері орналасқан. Сондықтан Шыңжаң өлкесіндегі кедендік құрылымдардың құрылу және қызмет ету мәселесін зерттеудің маңызы ерекше. Өйткені Қытайдың шетелдермен әсіресе Қазақстанмен тікелей қарым-қатынастары сол өткізу пункттер арқылы жүзеге асырады. Қытайдың басқа провинциялары мен қалалары Шыңжаң секілді көптеген шет мемлекеттермен шектесіп, құрғақ жолда транспортпен жүк тасымалдау жағынан, осы мемлекеттермен шекаралық бақылау пункттерінің көп болуы жағынан Шыңжаңнан әлдеқайда артта қалып отыр. Шыңжаң Ұйғыр автономиялық ауданы шекаралық сауданың дамуынан географиялық және этнографиялық жағынан ұтымды орналасқан. Шыңжаң сегіз мемлекетпен шектеседі. Шыңжаң территориясында бірінші деңгейдегі 16 мемлекеттік бақылау өту пункті, соның ішінде 14 көлік жолы мен 2 ғарыш бақылау өту пункті бар.

Қытай соңғы кезде Батыс аймақтардың экономикалық дамуын жеделдетті, ал олардың арасында Шыңжаң ұйғыр автономиялық ауданы (ШҰАА) ең басты нысан. Жалпы, ҚХР-дың Батыс аймағы, оның ішінде Шыңжаң өлкесі Қазақстан-Қытай арасындағы сауда-экономикалық, әсіресе шекара бойындағы ынтымақтастықты дамытуға терең ықпал ететін аймақ. Дегенмен осы шекара бойындағы ынтымақтастықтан, сауда қатынастарынан және мәдени ықпалдастықтан қай тарап ұтымды қадамдар жасай алып отыр? Қытай "Батыс бөліктерді игеру" саясаты Қазақстанға және жалпы Орталық Азия аймағына қандай пайдалы, зиянды әсерлер тигізу мүмкін? Аталған түйінді мәселе-лерге ғылыми тұрғыдан баға беру Қазақстан Республикасының сыртқы саясаты үшін аса маңызды.

Түйін сөздер: Қытай, Шыңжаң-Ұйғыр автономиясы, геосаясат, Батыс бөлікті игеру.

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ОБЗОР НА ВНУТРЕННЮЮ СИТУАЦИЮ КНР ЧЕРЕЗ ПРИЗМУ РАЗВИТИЯ СИНЬЦЗЯН-УЙГУРСКОГО АВТОНОМНОГО РАЙОНА

Аннотация

Синьцзян-Уйгурский автономный район в составе Китайской Народной Республики с древнейших времен и до наших дней находится в непростых геополитических условиях

Центральной Азии, являясь очень сложным регионом с точки зрения международных отношений. В статье рассматриваются геополитическое место Синьцзян-Уйгурского автономного района во внутренней политике Китая и политика «Освоения западных регионов» с казахстанской точки зрения. Быстрое экономическое развитие Китая, с населением около одного миллиарда четырехсот миллионов человек, радикально меняет баланс мировых сил. Развитие дружеских и равных отношений с такой огромной страной является одной из основных потребностей Казахстана. А геополитическая особенность, лежащего близ границы Казахстана, СУАР-а имеет важное значение для двух государств.

Поскольку Синьцзян расположен на северо-западе Китая, именно через его территорию Китай взаимодействует со странами Центральной Азии и Запада. Поэтому особое значение имеет изучение вопроса создания и функционирования таможенных структур в Синьцзянском регионе. Потому что прямые отношения Китая с зарубежными странами, особенно с Казахстаном, осуществляются через пункты пропуска, находящиеся здесь. Другие провинции и города Китая, граничащие с иностранными государствами, также как Синьцзян, значительно отстают по сухопутным перевозкам грузов и большим количеством пунктов пограничного контроля с другими государствами. Благодаря развитию приграничной торговли Синьцзян-Уйгурский автономный район считается географически и этнографически выгодно расположенным. Синьцзян граничит с восемью государствами. На территории Синьцзяна находится 16 государственных наблюдательных пунктов первого уровня, в том числе 14 автомобильных и 2 космических наблюдательных пункта.

В последнее время Китай интенсивно развивает экономику Западных регионов, среди них СУАР является основным объектом. В целом, Западный регион Китая, в особенности Синьцзянский округ, влияют на развитие торгово-экономических отношений и приграничному сотрудничеству между Казахстаном и Китаем. Все же, какая сторона делает рациональные шаги в приграничном сотрудничестве, торговых отношениях и культурных связях? Какое положительное или отрицательное влияние может оказать политика Китая «Освоения западных регионов» на Казахстан и на Центральную Азию в целом?

Ключевые слова: Китай, Синьцзян-Уйгурской автономной район, геополитика, политика «Освоения западных регионов»

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OVERVIEW AT THE INTERNAL SITUATION OF THE PRC THROUGH THE PRISM OF DEVELOPMENT XINJIANG UYGUR AUTONOMOUS REGION

Abstract

From ancient times to the present day, the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous region within the People's Republic of China has been located in the difficult geopolitical conditions of Central Asia, being a very complex region from the point of view of international relations. The article examines the geopolitical significance of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region in China's domestic policy and the policy of "Developing Western Regions" from the Kazakh point of view. China's rapid economic development, with a population of about one billion four hundred million people, radically changes the balance of world power. The development of friendly and equal relations with such a huge country is one of the main necessities of Kazakhstan.

Since Xinjiang is located in the North-West of China, it is through its territory that China interacts with the countries of Central Asia and the West. Therefore, it is of particular importance to study the establishment and functioning of customs structures in the Xinjiang region. Because China's direct relations with foreign countries, especially with Kazakhstan, are carried out through the checkpoints located here. Other provinces and cities in China that border foreign countries, such as Xinjiang, lag far behind in terms of land transportation of goods and a large number of border control points with other States. Due to the development of cross-border trade, the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous region is

considered geographically and ethnographically advantageous. Xinjiang shares borders with eight States. There are 16 first-level state observation posts on the territory of Xinjiang, including 14 automobile and 2 space observation posts.

In recent years, China is intensively developing the economy of the Western regions, among them XUAR is the main object. In general, the Western region of China, in particular the Xinjiang District, affects the development of trade and economic relations and cross-border cooperation between Kazakhstan and China. Yet, which side is making rational steps in cross-border cooperation, trade relations and cultural ties? What positive or negative influence can the policy of China "Development of Western regions" have on Kazakhstan and Central Asia in general?

Key words: China, Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, geopolitics, the policy of "Developing Western Regions"

Introduction

The Xinjiang region, which is part of the people's Republic of China, from ancient times to the present day, from a geopolitical point of view, is considered the most important region for the international policy of the whole of Central Asia. Due to its location in the North-West of China, it is here that transit routes linking Central China with Western countries are located. Therefore, special attention should be paid to the issues of studying the customs institutions established here, as well as their activities. China's direct communication with foreign powers and especially with Kazakhstan is carried out through these points. Xinjiang is far ahead of all other provinces of China in the presence of land routes for transportation of goods, as there is the border of China with several States, and therefore there are numerous border points. From the point of view of the development of cross-border trade, the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous region is geographically and ethnographically in an advantageous position. Xinjiang borders in eight States. The district has 16 state level 1 checkpoints, including 14 road and 2 space corridors.

Today we can talk about an unprecedented level of development of relations between Kazakhstan and China. Our countries are good neighbors, developing large-scale economic ties, as well as successfully harmonizing regional interests through the activities of the relevant international organizations. Next to us is an intensively developing country that has a thousand-year history with a rich, well-established culture and worldview, at the same time, based on a civilized, stable state ideology. A rapidly developing country with a population of almost one billion four hundred million people is making a significant change in the balance of world power [1]. It is obvious that the development of friendly and equal relations with such a huge country is indisputable and necessary for Kazakhstan. The geopolitical importance of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous region bordering Kazakhstan is very important for both countries.

Recently, China has accelerated the economic development of the Western regions, among which the XUAR is the most important object of attention. In General, the Western regions of China, including the Xinjiang region, have a strong impact on cross-border trade and economic cooperation between China and Kazakhstan. Xinjiang, being an integral part of the great silk road, is one of the regions linking Kazakhstan with China since ancient times. Kazakh historian N. Aldabek notes: "in ancient times for several millennia in the land of Xinjiang converged ways and political interests of neighboring peoples of Central Asia» [2].

Almaty and East Kazakhstan regions border Xinjiang. Since 1992, the volume of trade between the border areas of China and Kazakhstan is 77% of all trade between the countries [3].

Trade turnover between sugar And the Republic of Kazakhstan is growing from year to year. If in 2007 the bilateral trade turnover reached 9.2 billion, in 2008 it amounted to 12, 24 billion dollars. Speaking about the dynamics of trade turnover between Kazakhstan and Xinjiang, we note that in 2011 it amounted to 18 billion dollars [4]. Ambassador extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Kazakhstan to China Zh. Karibzhanov (in the period from 2001 to 2003) described the relations between the two countries: "If we talk about the development of relations between the countries, an important place from this point of view is occupied by the Western regions of China, especially Xinjiang» [5].

Thus, both countries are very interested in developing cooperation in the border zone. Nevertheless,

the researchers ask, which of the parties receives the greatest benefit from the mentioned cooperation, trade relations and cultural interaction? What hidden harm can cause Kazakhstan and Central Asian countries proclaimed by China policy of "development of Western regions"? What benefits can be gleaned from Kazakhstan of its China policy?

Scientists dealing with these problems are divided in opinion. Most scholars consider the development policy of Xinjiang and the Western regions of the country in terms of assessing the overall policy pursued by China. Scientist-sinologist, political journalist Martin Jaskist, who worked for many years in the diplomatic field, studied the process of international influence of China in the XXI century, in his study "when China rules the world: the end of the Western world and the birth of a new world order" [6] shares his special view on the designated problem, accompanying his conclusions with original data. The author emphasizes the wrong assessment of China's political system from the positions and criteria of the Western world. Martin justice calls to address the ancient worldview of the Chinese, as well as to assess the processes taking place in the country, in terms of the foundations of national understanding. Such researchers As M. Lantein [7], D.Shambach [8,9], N. Khachigian [10], Thomas J. Christensen [11], Susan L. Shirk [12], J.Fenby [13], M.Leonard [14], Jeffrey N. Wasserstrom [15], also from all sides studied the political and economic development of China in the XXI century. The transformation of China into a great powerful power, the views of China's leaders on the rest of the world, as well as the position from which the West should look at what is happening in the country: these problems are raised in the works of the above authors. Although these studies do not touch deeply on the problem of the geopolitical importance of Xinjiang, we find rich material for understanding the theoretical justification of the topic we are discussing. For example, in the work "China in search of a Harmonious society" [16], the staff Of the center for political studies of the USA-China of the University of San Francisco, edited by Jian Zhuo, examines the concept of power politics as part of the policy of development of Western regions in the framework of reviewing the ideas of political attitudes of 2003- "harmonious society", "harmonious world". However, the scientific study of Singapore scientists, "China's power and Asian security" [17], and M. Li, "Soft power: China's emerging strategy in international politics" [18] there is the opportunity to learn English not only from the point of view of Western researchers, but also with the opinion of the representatives of China's neighboring countries. The reliability of the data of the mentioned works does not cause any doubts. This article attempts to Supplement them by looking at the problem through the prism of strategic interests of Kazakhstan.

Xinjiang's place in China's domestic politics

In the XXI century, Xinjiang is considered a very important strategic region of the people's Republic of China. The territory called by Kazakhs Shynzhan, or in Chinese "new land", "new border", on which during the history the people living here have gone through various periods, was also called "heart of Asia", "point of convergence".

Xinjiang's history is filled with tumultuous events. It was here that the cultures of sedentary and nomadic peoples met and underwent a mixture, which contributed to the formation of a unique worldview. Since the Han era, Xinjiang's territory has traditionally been called the "Western region". It was not until 1884 during the Qing dynasty that it was granted provincial status. The historical lessons learned during the relations between China, Russia, the USSR, as well as the policy pursued in this direction, are taken into account in the construction of relations between Kazakhstan and China, the leitmotif of which is the preservation of political stability.

The ruling Communist party of China has approved a strategic program for the development of the Western region, an important part of which is Xinjiang. It is believed that essential and fundamental role of Xinjiang being part of China, in Central asiatica the region based on the wealth of local resources, the economic development of the border area, maintaining the ecological safety, presence of features associated with the residence here of different nationalities. Geographically, Xinjiang is located in the Central part of Eurasia, being the Northwest region of China. It has borders with eight countries: Mongolia, Russia, Afghanistan, Pakistan, India, Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan and Kazakhstan. The length of the border is over 5400 kilometers. The territory of Xinjiang stretches for 1900 kilometers from East to

West. The area of the province is more than 1 million 660 thousand square kilometers. Thus, Xinjiang is the largest administrative unit of China, accounting for 1/6 of its entire territory [19].

The population of the province was 21813334 at the 2010 census. These are representatives of 46 nationalities. Among them, such as Kazakhs, Uighurs, Kyrgyz, Tajiks, Uzbeks, Mongols, also live in neighboring countries, having the same language, continuous family ties, close communication, from ancient times supporting trade relations. For two millennia the great silk road was a connecting channel with inner Eurasia. Currently, the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous region has 2 slopes of the Tien Shan mountains and border lands of the CIS countries. This territory in ancient times of the Khan dynasty was the key in the process of trade with Western countries as part of the great silk road. After the next plenary session of the XI convocation in 1978, the Central Committee of the Communist party of the people's Republic of China proclaimed the policy of "open doors". Xinjiang also received an official opportunity to take the first steps towards developing relations with neighboring countries. The Autonomous region, following the new course, with the support of the state, has taken many activities into its own hands. By accelerating the movement outward, Xinjiang broke the deadlock and revived its economic development [20].

First, the state approved the program of Xinjiang's openness to external neighbors, introducing an "open door" policy for twenty-four districts and five customs points. In 1979, such urban districts as Urumqi, Turfan, Shihezi and other thirteen cities and districts came under this policy. At the same time, the cities of Kulja, Boro Tala and others (a total of eleven centers), as well as a number of districts were involved in the proclaimed policy. Thus, twenty-four centers of Xinjiang began to implement this state program. 1983 was marked by the accession to the policy of "open doors" Northern customs point Khorgos and South of Torchat, and the 1986 Sino-Pakistani customs Khunjerab. All this paved the way for Xinjiang's cooperation with the Soviet Union, Pakistan and Central Asia as a whole. In 1990, the customs point of Alatau was officially opened, which was located in the village of the same name, subordinated to Boro-Tala-Mongolian Autonomous district and became the gateway of China to Europe. All these border institutions, created within the framework of the "open doors" policy, radically changed the previous situation of the inability to maintain communication with their relatives living in Xinjiang and, of course, stimulated the development of trade. An end was put to the situation when Xinjiang could only go abroad through ports in the East of the country. On the other hand, Xinjiang has established itself in the markets of Central Asia.

Secondly, in order to attract foreign investment, the state began to implement various political programs. In this regard, in September 1987, it was decided to exempt from customs duties enterprises with foreign capital located in Urumqi, Kulja, Shihezi and Kashgar, and to create favorable conditions for them.

The Chinese government, in order to support the non-state economy, is organizing enterprises with joint capital with foreigners, the income from which will be distributed in equal shares among business participants. In December 1992, the people's government of the autonomy published the "Regulations on the development of private enterprises of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous region", thereby giving political support to positive processes in the economy. In 1993, the party Committee of autonomy at a working meeting, discussing the need for the development of private enterprises, highlighting the issue of stimulating and accelerating these processes, decided to create favorable conditions for this. At the party Congress of the autonomy on July 16, 1999, a document was adopted - "Regulations on the economy of private enterprises". This document created legal support and provided acceleration of development in General of all private business. By the 90s of the twentieth century, the policy of "open doors" in Xinjiang made a powerful step forward.

After the collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991, Xinjiang also underwent changes. In October 1991, the leadership of the autonomy decided to deepen and continue the implementation of the policy of "open doors".

In the speeches presented by Deng Xiaoping during his southern tour of the country in 1992, the idea of openness finally won over the entire Chinese people. The party Committee of autonomy defined and adopted the main directions of entering the international market, taking into its own hands the process of accelerating economic development. They talked about the need to address priority energy issues, promote

trade, accelerate the creation of enterprises, expand international trade, establish links with the hinterland, create joint customs points, turn Xinjiang into a transport base for domestic and imported goods, establish a fair center for goods intended for export to Western countries, and provide comprehensive economic support for cross-border trade with neighboring countries. Autonomy revived border trade and increased the turnover of goods in the light of the policy of openness. All administrative resources were used for significant trade progress.

In April 1992, the party Committee of autonomy and the Department of public Affairs of the people's government adopted a resolution on the further development of the policy of openness of Xinjiang. The openness plan was considered in two directions. It was meant to introduce a policy of openness in the border areas.

In June, the Department of public Affairs of the autonomy, approving the plan, identified a list of benefits. Their contents were as follows:

1. Expand the rights of autonomy to attract foreign investment. The total number of investments should be in the corridor approved by the government, investments in construction and the economy are checked and approved by the government of the autonomy, which also itself is engaged in issuing certificates and production licenses.

2. Extension of the right of autonomy to check the economic and technical support of neighboring countries, within the limits of the state allocations, the volume of the number of workers; agreements will be checked by the Autonomous government itself.

3. The bodies carrying out the work on imports can carry out commodity exchange trade, create trading companies in border regions, regions and border towns and districts. Road transport produced in partner countries whose imports are prohibited will be opened before 1995. Work can be carried out in authorized bodies. Import verification documents are not drawn up. Permission to import is obtained free of charge.

4. Further expand the openness of the city of Urumqi. To pursue in Urumqi a policy similar to that of the coastal cities.

5. Declare open the cities of Kulja, Boro-Tala, Chuguchak. Pursue policies similar to those in Zhuhai city.

6. The southern regions of Xinjiang to expand the benefits, in addition to the existing ones, which were determined by the state for border trade. Export products in North of Xinjiang across the continental custom of southern Xinjiang.

7. The industrial and construction institutions of Urumqi, ili region, Boro-Tal of the Mongolian Autonomous region, Tarbagatai and Kashgar districts shall be delegated the right to control and identify persons traveling abroad. To grant them also the right to trade with the departure to neighboring countries on behalf of the government, monitoring and control over the categories of persons working in the territory of the region, as well as the right to issue passports, approval of measures relating to the multiple return of migrant workers during the year.

8. Allocate a loan in the amount of 1 million yuan. Support Xinjiang's foreign trade [20].

In 1992, Prime Minister Li Peng cut the ribbon at the opening ceremony of the fair in Urumqi. Speaking at the meeting, which was attended by responsible representatives of each province of China, Li Peng said: "the Fair should be held in Urumqi every year. At the same time, each subsequent one should be better than the previous one."

In 1993, the party authorities of the five provinces of the Northwest met in Urumqi and held a joint meeting of the Northwest regions for the first time. In the five provinces, having cut a common path, following together to the West, being open, they set themselves the task of accelerating the implementation of the common plan. In November, the number of cities and districts of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous region opened abroad reached fifty-eight. Of these, thirty-three districts were completely open to the outside. In 1994, during his visits to five Central Asian countries and Mongolia, Li Peng touched upon the issues of trade relations between China and neighboring countries and, thus, the interaction rose to a new level.

In September 1995, the state approved the international marketing of sixteen regions of Xinjiang,

as well as all its cities. The new momentum led to a jump in Xinjiang's foreign trade. As a result, Xinjiang has established economic trade relations with more than 60 countries and regions.

In 1992, the decision of the state in Xinjiang created a zone of production and development of new technology, 3 economic zones of technical development and 3 zones of economic support [21].

In June 1992, the people's autonomy government provided political support by deciding to impose a temporary ban on the implementation of several policies in the development of production of high-tech equipment in the city of Urumqi.

In addition, in December 1992, the economic and technical development zones of Shihezi and Kuitong were established by the decision of the government of Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous region. The Department of public Affairs has also established an economic support zone in the cities of Kulja, Boro Tala, Chuguchak.

The creation of customs was a prerequisite for the implementation of the autonomy of two lines: the strategy of open doors and the idea of rapprochement between East and West. The region has become an important part of the North-Western part of the international road junction. At the same time, there was a lot of progress in the opening and establishment of customs posts. On the basis of seven customs opened in the eighties, and also opened in 1991 3 customs Hong Shantzui, Ulastai, Lauzhiyau Xinjiang and Mongolia conducted direct economic trade relations.

In 1992 such customs as Bakhty, Zhemenei, Aktubek, Dulaty, Muzart were opened. The customs was assigned the first category by the state to the Bakhty crossing in 1994, in July 1995 it was opened to the third state. The opening of these five customs offices accelerated Xinjiang's trade and economic relations with the Republic of Kazakhstan.

With the exception of India and Afghanistan, cross-border trade partnerships have been established with all of Xinjiang's neighboring States. This has created favorable conditions for the development of cross-border trade in Xinjiang and in General for the entire foreign trade of the country.

At the beginning of 1992 by the decision of the state in autonomy the group of the customs management for strengthening of border construction which exercised uniform control over border construction was created. Khorgos, Arasan, Bakhty, Torgayty customs are defined as Autonomous main customs and strengthened the main construction of the customs process.

At the end of 1994, the total investment amounted to \$ 450 million. works on construction and expansion of highways to Khunjilab, Torgayty, Zhemenei, Arasan, Khorgos, Bakhty, Kyzyltau, as well as railway transport border stations Arasan, Khorgos were carried out. The length of roads of the third category is 793 km, secondary - 51 km, the first category - 5.4 km, urban-1.5 km, the length of four new bridges-232 km. the construction of the road to the borders of Ulastay, Muzart, Dulaty with a length of 252 km was Completed [22].

In 1992-1994, the state and the autonomy allocated more than 200 million yuan for border construction. Installed 110 kilowatts of electrical equipment with a length of 75 km from Shuanghe to Arasan, 35 kilowatts with a length of 35 km from Changji to Arasan, Zhemenei customs post, construction of the Arasan – Boro Tala transport hub, construction of the main buildings of logistics and customs Arasan, Khorgos, Bakhty [23].

As a result of many years of efforts and measures taken, the transportation of goods through Xinjiang customs is gradually increasing. The main equipment and tools of customs are gradually replenished. A stable structure of the Xinjiang customs Institute was formed. The place and role of aviation, continental customs in the development of the North-West of the autonomy increased.

The neighboring countries of Xinjiang, especially the five countries of Central Asia, after gaining sovereignty are actively establishing reforms, expanding ties with foreign countries, strengthening regional economic integration, as well as developing trade relations between the regions of Central Asia, South Asia, West Asia and other countries of the world. In this regard, the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous region, which was a close neighbor to these regions, as well as due to changes in the political environment of the world, the entry into the process of world development of multipolarity policy, there is a development of economic relations between neighboring countries with China, improving ties. Against this background, the policy of development of the Western part of China, the development of the foreign economy of Xinjiang continues. Xinjiang Asia is located at the intersection

of the economic frameworks of Central Asia and South Asia, and for this reason responds to many demands and challenges. The issues facing Xinjiang, linked the South and North, connecting East with the West, expand the priorities of the region, actively participate in the processes of subregional integration with neighboring countries, stimulated the massive development of foreign economy, increase in volumes of export, forming a high, long-term economic cooperation with neighboring countries, and considers these issues one of the conditions of the transition Xinjiang to sustainable development in the XXI century.

China's policy on the development of Western territories

China's Western development strategy is an integral part of the overall social development strategy of the people's Republic of China. Chinese "Shi BU" - Western part means the Central-Western region of China. It has ten provinces and Autonomous regions of China, covering 50% of the total area of China, 22% of the total population, 80% of the population of China's small nationalities.

The people's Republic of China launched its strategic plan for the active development of Western lands in 2000. This is the most complex volume of China's social development programs, implemented in turn, sequentially. The modern state program for the development of the West differs from the previous companies as follows:

- first, the development of the West was recognized as an important strategic goal of China in the XX century;
- secondly, before starting the work of the Central political and state bodies, a thorough General preparation is carried out. The experience of previous years has been accumulated in this direction;
- thirdly, before the start of state-wide companies in all Western regions began to arrive specialists, introduced advanced technologies, carried out construction work [2];
- fourth, on the basis of the real economic base and financial sources, a comprehensive plan was developed, which became the main part of the state plan of socio-economic development for the 9th five years and the next decade, where the relevance of migration processes took place [2].

It is here that you should pay attention to the state of XUAR, which is of great interest to Kazakhstan:

- first, XUAR is an important strategic area for China and Kazakhstan;
- secondly, more than 1 million of our compatriots live in XUAR, the majority of the Kazakh Diaspora of the PRC;
- thirdly, the main place in the state program of the PRC for the development of the West is occupied by XUAR;
- fourth, most of the immigration flow in all migration companies will be directed to XUAR;
- fifth, XUAR is a region rich in natural resources, fertile land, oil and gas fields [2].

Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous region is the Western gate of the PRC and is the only region where there are communication routes between Kazakhstan and China. All transport routes between the two countries: air, rail, road pass through the XUAR, 80% of the volume of bilateral trade accounts for the XUAR, while the entire Kazakh-Chinese border is adjacent to the territory of the XUAR. Xinjiang plays an important role in protecting the country's stability and security, a strategically important border line located in China's Northwest border region. This territory is also a window of economic and cultural relations with foreign countries, so the full development and organic unification of the Khan's nationality and ethnic groups is the key to the development of the economy of the state and society [4].

As you know, on the General programme of social reform open Hawera adopted by the Communist party of China in December 1978 at the third Plenum, systematically translated Chinese society from a planned economic system to market economic processes, through reforms first in agriculture and then in trade and industry and then in education and science. In addition, a plan for the development of areas along the Southeast and northeast seacoasts and the Yangtze river has been implemented. As a result, China has become one of the most powerful countries in the world. But in China's internal social development, regional differences and social contradictions have emerged. As in the socio-economic and scientific-technical sphere, the development of the South-Eastern and North- Eastern regions of China was more dynamic, while the Western and South-Western regions developed relatively slower

and lagged behind them. As a result, various social contradictions arose.

It is obvious that in the social development of a single country in the long run, too much divergence and regional differences do not lead to good. Therefore, Chinese leaders considered ways to resolve such contradictions through the development of the Western part of the country.

In June 1999, Jiang Zemin spoke at a conference in Xi'an city with the heads of the five provinces and Autonomous regions of the Western region of China: "...I will highlight the importance of economic, cultural, political, military and social development of the Western territories. Without a stable Western part, there will be no stability throughout the country. ... Accelerating the development of the Western part is a great system building, as well as a necessary historical task. At the same time, as last year, we continue to create the Western zone, in which for several decades and even throughout the XXI century, there will be an immeasurably rich economy, a developed society, a newly created way of life, peoples living in harmony, mountains and rivers shining with iridescence" [3]. It should be noted here that the Chinese government considers the development of Western lands during the XXI century the most important work. Traditional features of the Chinese style is the formulation of long-term plans, the development of age-old projects of its implementation, and the gradual implementation of five -, ten-year programs.

On January 16, 2000, a working group on the development of the Western region was established under the government of China. Its head was appointed Prime Minister of the time Zhu Rongzui, his Deputy-Deputy Prime Minister of the time, Wen Jiabao. Accordingly, working groups have been established between the Central and Western provinces and the Autonomous regional governments to develop the Western part and specific programmes have been developed to implement the Grand strategic plan. In October 2000, the Chinese government approved political measures to develop the Western region (Decree No. 33 of 2000). In addition, local authorities have allocated funds for the development of the Western part and began to work in this direction.

The strategic plan for the development of the Western region of China provides not only for the development of certain sectors of the economy, but also for the comprehensive progress of society as a whole. In particular, it is a complex plan that provides for specific measures for social progressive acceleration, including comprehensive measures of social modernization, environmental protection, regulation of economic sectors, development of science, technology and education. To implement this decision, the Chinese approached carefully prepared. According to reports, in the first three years, the Chinese government allocated 270 billion yuan from the state budget for construction in the Western region. In addition, 200 billion yuan was invested in infrastructure and 10 billion yuan was allocated for social needs. In the future, as you know, the amount of funds allocated annually increases [13].

Nevertheless, the Chinese government believes that the most important task in the strategy of dynamic development of its Western territories is the active development of Xinjiang. Because Xinjiang occupies the largest Western territory of China (1.6 million square kilometers, about 22 million people), rich in natural resources, a large number of small Nations, neighboring with foreign countries. Therefore, the rapid development of Xinjiang for China is of great political strategic importance. And changes in the social conditions of Xinjiang will certainly affect the relations between Kazakhstan and China. Therefore, when implementing the program, it is necessary to pay great attention to the social development of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous region.

In accordance with the strategy of development of Western lands by the government of China in 2000, the Xinjiang government established the center for operational development of the Western part of Xinjiang. He developed a plan for the development of the Western part – the dynamic development of Xinjiang. On the basis of this plan, the government of Xinjiang adopted a number of legislative decisions containing a number of successive laws: "political attitudes to attract investment, several political attitudes to attract investment from abroad" [16]. He also identified the main tasks for the dynamic development of Xinjiang. The document States that "the first ten years of the XXI century the time of creating an enabling environment for social development; increase the capacity of internal development, increasing opportunities for self-development and formation of model of the mechanism of intensive use; the establishment of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous region on the basis of the production of high quality cotton, cotton, grain, livestock production, fruit, sugar beets and their

processing; creation of Virgin support of development of all national economy by transformation into base of production of oil and gas production and the petrochemical industry". This objective will be implemented in six different lead programmes. It is worth noting the first three programs of them:

1. Change in the strategy of expanding the market of natural resources products, improvement of basic infrastructure institutions, optimization of production structures and conducting economic activities according to market demand.

2. The main objective of economic activity is to increase economic productivity.

3. Implementation of the new in the social system. Formation of a broadband environment for the development of Xinjiang by expanding the policy of "open doors". Specific plans to achieve these goals have also been developed. For example, Xinjiang in the first three years of the XXI century reached 8% of the rate of development of the national economy. And from 2004 to 2010 increased the annual growth rate of domestic production by 10%. To this end, the government of Xinjiang has developed a detailed plan for the development of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous region, building an important integrated infrastructure of water supply, transport, energy, communications [14].

Thus, these are the achievements of China in the first stage of development of Western territories. Further development becomes a huge scale. preparatory work for this is already underway. Note for example the outlet works. The government of Xinjiang has put the construction of new water facilities in the main place. Work is underway on the construction of large canals and reservoirs, which until 2010 diverted several rivers from their beds. In particular, a canal from the Black Irtysh through the Dzungarian depression to the city of Karamayly was launched to radically solve the water problems of Urumqi and Karamayly. Now the construction of a large canal from the river Buyrshyn, flowing into the Black Irtysh, focused on the city of Urumqi, has begun. In addition, this channel, which runs in a semi-desert area, is planted with fast-growing trees, green loins are formed from the sandy steppes, and measures are being taken to turn it into a timber base and a dairy base for raising cows.

And the construction of a branch of the Ili river to increase the flow of water into the zone is completed. This construction is in the area of Toguztoro ili district and the Tekes district. There are 2 purposes of building a canal to divert a certain amount of water from the Ili river. 1-development of 120 thousand hectares of virgin lands in the ili region, which become the base for the cultivation of fine-wool sheep of Xinjiang fine-wool breed and for the cultivation of cows with the same meat and dairy breeds. 2- use the coxu river, which is one of the main sources of the Ili river, breaking through the Tien Shan mountain to solve the environmental problem of irrigation of aibihu lake. Consequently, the dynamic development of the Western zone, the construction of new channels and large inflows of water from transboundary rivers Cherngo Irtysh and Ili, of course, will reduce the volume of water in the rivers of Kazakhstan. Not only is the amount of water reduced, but it is not guaranteed that wastewater discharges removed from enterprises by rivers cannot become deposits in these rivers. Then these consequences will primarily affect Kazakhstan. This can lead to negative consequences for relations between the two countries. This is well understood by Chinese leaders. Therefore, when the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan Nursultan Nazarbayev paid a state visit to China on December 19-23, 2006, the then President of China Hu Jintao stressed: "China is on the side of fair and beneficial use of transboundary water resources» [19].

But we must take into account that the development of the Western zone by China, as well as the implementation of the plan for the dynamic development of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous region will be beneficial for Kazakhstan. The Xinjiang government has formulated a legislative framework to attract investment from the regions and foreign countries. Now actively attracted funds from large companies and private businesses. Large flows of labor are arriving in Xinjiang. As a result, Xinjiang production is now at its highest boiling point.

On August 30, 2000, the government of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous region of China announced "several policies to encourage foreign investors to invest". In total, it consists of 25 chapters, which specify that investors investing in leading industrial sectors enjoy tax benefits. In section 5 of this document it is noted that the enterprises created with participation of the capital of foreign businessmen for more than ten years are exempted from the local taxes levied from profit of the foreign enterprises" [12]. All this provided an influx of foreign entrepreneurs who began to invest in the economy of

Xinjiang. Thus, the campaign for the dynamic development of Xinjiang and the legislation and political definition adopted in accordance with it are the most favorable for the investment of Kazakh entrepreneurs in Xinjiang. This is because the Chinese government believes that the total population of Xinjiang will reach 30 million (in fact, this may be a much larger figure). A large number of human resources increases social demand, that is, it is a huge market in itself. In addition, cheap labor in China guarantees a low cost of goods produced. Already now products and drinks of the Kazakhstan production are in demand in the market of Xinjiang.

Conclusion

This region, which became part of the people's Republic of China as the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous region, has retained its geopolitical, geostrategic importance in international relations, and now occupies a special place in China's domestic and foreign policy.

First, the XUAR with its multi-ethnic composition of the population of China is an area of special attention. In the early 1950s, the territory of this national region was inhabited mainly by members of national minorities. They were Uighurs, Kazakhs, Dungans, Kirghiz. And the Han were less than 15 percent. The main ethnic mass was the Uighurs, that is, about 70% of the total population. Kazakhs were only about 10%. The key influence on the national composition of the XUAR was exerted by migration activities carried out in the 50-70s of the last century, as a result of which an increase in the proportion of the Han people was carried out. On the basis of the policy of development of the Western territories in recent years, representatives of the Khan's nationality have been moving everywhere from Inner China. The Central government of China illustrates the importance of Xinjiang to China through this step. That is, XUAR is one of the risk zones that can cause cracks in the internal stability of the whole of China.

Secondly, XUAR is the most remote province from the capital of China. Given that any reforms and policy moves by official Beijing will be late on the chain or undergo transformation, the policy aimed at XUAR has been reformed, and to some extent has been tested in practice. The Western land development policy is a clear reflection of these two findings. It is a strategic plan consisting of 3 stages and designed until 2050. The first phase was planned for the period from 2001 to 2010. The goal of the first stage is to bring GDP to 10%. In the period from 2003 to 2013, GDP never showed below 10%. Thus, in 2012, this figure exceeded the average Chinese figure and amounted to 12% [24]. That is, the new space, which can lead to a breakthrough in the development of China, will certainly make a significant contribution to the sustainable development of the Chinese economy as a whole as a result of the implemented policy.

Thirdly, XUAR is the entrance door to the zone of Central Asia, rich in energy resources and natural resources. 70% of the trade and economic agreements of the Central Asian States with China are concluded in XUAR. It should be noted that the statistics on trade and economic cooperation between China and the Central Asian States indicate that the main foreign economic partner of China is Kazakhstan, cooperation with which is carried out primarily through the XUAR. XUAR is an important region where the entire line of relations between the people's Republic of China and the Republic of Kazakhstan is concentrated.

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