

ABSTRACT

**To the thesis for the Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) degree in the specialty
"6D020900 - Oriental Studies"**

**«Peculiarities of the "Chinese identity" formation in the context of
globalization: ethnopolitics and social practice»**

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In recent decades, the world has undergone fundamental changes in the spheres of politics, economics and social relations, which have led to a constant expansion of interconnections and interaction in all spheres of public life. However, the assessment of social and scientific knowledge is vague and sometimes contradictory, since modern realities call into question the optimism of many theorists of globalization, who (often in an implicit form) present globalization as an inevitable spread of the values and cultures of modern Western civilization in the world. And although this process undoubtedly takes place, multidirectional and contradictory tendencies operate within its framework.

Global integration is developing simultaneously with social and cultural disintegration, as a result of which, in the middle of the 20th century, a phenomenon called "ethnic paradox" emerges, which is a reaction to the process of globalization and finds its expression in the trend towards the growth of ethnic and national identity and the protection of traditional cultures. In addition, large-scale and regular population movements caused by globalization gradually increased the number of immigrants, which contributed to the growth of members of ethnic groups and the arrival of new ones, thus developing the multi-ethnicity of nation-states. Strengthening the ethnic identity of "immigrant communities" and indigenous peoples creates conditions for potential conflicts both between ethnic groups and between multicultural population and the nation-state, which makes the construction of national identity a fundamental task of the state. From the point of view of the history of mankind, different models of constructing national identity are nothing more than concrete ways of preventing and resolving contradictions and conflicts in the relationship between "ethnic" and "national". Based on the general trend and international experience, the wider and deeper the common culture and common values shared by the citizens of the country, the easier it is to establish a more stable national identity.

Due to different national conditions, especially the status of internal interethnic relations, political relations and the ideological influence of organizations that contribute to the construction of national identity, the methods, and processes of building national identity are very different. However, although the models of building identity in different countries are highly dependent on various factors, are complex and diverse, and the results achieved also vary greatly, their internal logic was either revealed over a long historical period or was revealed as their understanding deepened. Analysis and discussion of such internal logic allow not only to see more clearly the essence of building national identity but also to better understand the effectiveness of a certain model of building identity so that as a result

of clarifying the main issues of forming identity, it becomes possible to draw rational conclusions about the choice of the path of constructing national identity.

For example, the PRC, based on the experience of building interethnic relations in the USSR, has developed its own model for the formation of national identity, using political, economic, and cultural forces for the gradual integration of residents into a single whole unite. However, the creation of identity is still the main project of China's nation-building, as some ethnic groups have a language, culture, and religion too different from the majority of the population, which presents some problems for the full integration of all ethnic groups into a single "Chinese nation". Therefore, a comprehensive study of the formation of Chinese national identity in the context of globalization, as well as ethnopolitics and the development prospects of China within the framework of the "Chinese dream" can help to identify the features of the model of constructing "Chinese identity", some social and political practices of protecting national and cultural heritage used by the leadership of the PRC to form a single cultural identity and prevent negative socio-cultural manifestations of globalization. In this case, it is important to adopt the experience of Chinese leaders, while taking into account the conditions and realities of their country, since for a nation-state facing a challenge to its national identity, what specific methods, ways, and policies it adopts to implement the construction of national identity are often strongly depending on its own history, culture, traditions, interethnic relations, and ideology.

Insufficient attention in modern domestic science to the problem of building national identity, as well as other issues raised in the dissertation, determines the relevance of this study.

Object and subject of the research.

The object of the research is Chinese national identity as a sociocultural reality. The subject of the research is the peculiarities of the formation of "Chinese identity" in the context of globalization, as well as the ethnopolitics and social practice pursued by China.

The purpose and tasks of the research.

The purpose of this dissertation is to study the national identity of modern Chinese society in the context of globalization, based on a comprehensive study of the main theories about the nation and historical events that influenced the formation, development and current state of Chinese national identity, as well as an analysis of the ideological concepts of "Chinese nation" and "Chinese dream".

In accordance with the purpose, the following tasks are set:

1. to consider theories and concepts about the nation and national identity of Western, Russian, and Chinese scientists;
2. to describe the conceptual foundations of the theory and methodology of the formation of Chinese identity;
3. to identify the traditional and the modern in the social development of modern China on the basis of studying the factors of the formation of the national self-consciousness of the Chinese in the context of globalization;
4. to consider the peculiarities of the national psychology, character, and mentality of the Chinese in the process of modernization;

5. to assess the role of the ideology of cultural nationalism as the basis of the cultural identity of modern China;

6. to consider the development of Xi Jinping's idea of national identity and the "Chinese Dream";

7. to analyze the ethnopolitics of China in the framework of the doctrine of the "Chinese nation" (Zhonghua minzu);

8. to assess the current economic, political and socio-cultural situation in China and determine the prospects for its development in the context of globalization.

Research methods

In accordance with the goals and objectives of the research work, the methods of analysis, generalization, systematization, induction, and abstraction were used:

An analysis was carried out of the concepts and theories of nation and nationalism put forward by researchers of the three main schools - primordialism, modernism, and ethnosymbolism, which assess the nature of national identity in a theoretical context. Aspects of national identity have been highlighted and discussed based on the perceived "building blocks" of identity, which have been considered by most authors in the existing literature. The concepts and theories of Western, Russian, and Chinese scholars have been classified according to the above theoretical schools.

Based on the data obtained from the works of Sinologists, the analysis of the conceptual basis of Chinese identity, analysis of the Chinese national character, analysis of the experience of China in the synthesis of traditions and innovations in the field of education for the preservation of national identity in the context of globalization, analysis of the ideas of the PRC President regarding national identity, and an analysis of the ethnopolitics pursued by the CCP today were carried out.

In addition, as the survey method has a relatively high "deducibility" of reliable data, in order to collect qualitative data on the formation of the "Chinese identity" of the modern young generation within the framework of this study, a survey of teachers and parents of school students from Lanzhou City (PRC), which helped to identify public opinion regarding the content and effectiveness of textbooks in three main courses - "Morality and the Rule of Law" (道德与法治), "History of China" (中国历史) and "Chinese Language and Literature" (语文), reformed under the "Plan for National Medium and Long Term Reforms and Development of Education (2010-2020)", in fostering patriotism, social responsibility, and national unity, and to find out how the modernization of the content of textbooks affected the behavior and thinking of schoolchildren in relation to the country's political course, civic societies, and their identities.

The data obtained as a result of the analyzes carried out were summarized and systematized, and through the method of abstraction, the study focused on the role of historical, cultural, political, and economic factors for the preservation and strengthening of Chinese national identity.

The main provisions proposed for defense:

1. the changes associated with globalization do not make "national identity" insignificant; moreover, by challenging it, they contribute to the strengthening of

political measures on the part of national states. The study of the formation of the national identity of the Chinese in the modern paradigm, as citizens of one of the main players in global processes, proves the possibility of the coexistence of dichotomous tendencies - globalization and nationalism, as well as modernization and traditionalism. At the heart of Chinese national identity is a complex of humiliation and pride, which was formed at the beginning of the 20th century during China's opposition to Western imperialism and the emergence of Chinese nationalism, as well as the prerequisites for the "Chinese dream" of reviving the "Chinese nation."

2. The public consciousness of the Chinese national community has gone through periods of denial and acceptance of traditions and modernity as necessary conditions for the development of the nation. If at the beginning of the twentieth century the Western model of development was a model for imitation and modernization, then since the end of the twentieth century, sinicization and the Chinese way of development have experienced a revival, the Confucian system of values began to gain popularity as a symbol of traditional Chinese culture.

3. Popularization and promotion of common history, traditional Chinese culture, symbolism, and standard language as attributes of the nationwide "cultural code" of a nation through the media, national holidays, and the education system determine the direction of social development and value orientation of modern Chinese. And the rapid pace of modernization and urbanization contribute to the creation of a common identity through the migration of different ethnic groups to cities, cultural exchange, the use of a single language in communication with each other, as well as the pursuit of economic benefits.

4. In the process of globalization and modernization, Chinese national psychology has acquired a marginal character, which is manifested in the combination of Confucian family and interpersonal traditions with modern individualism and hedonism, "openness, mobility, competition, enterprise, tolerance and striving for peace" with "material desires, worship money, impetuosity, indifference, lack of honesty, hatred of the rich and a demonstration of wealth "

5. Since the 1990s, cultural nationalism has developed into one of the strongest ideological trends in modern China. During the crisis of national identity, culture was chosen by China as the "soft power" of de-Westernization and the spread of Chinese values with a dominant Han culture.

6. The ethnopolitics of modern China is aimed at accelerating the assimilation and integration of minorities into a single "Chinese nation", one of the reasons for this was the approaching anniversary dates and the associated "goals of two centuries". New Anti-Terrorism Law (December 2015), De-extremification Ordinance (March 2017), Revision of Religious Regulations (September 2017), and large-scale construction of re-education camps since 2017 shows that China is seeking to solve the problem using the Chinese communist method of eliminating external ideology, such as religion.

7. At the present stage, China is at the peak of its economic development, contributing to world development and playing a leading role in international relations. Nevertheless, acute ecological, demographic, social, ethnic, and other

problems within the country are becoming not only an insurmountable barrier to the realization of the "Chinese dream", but also a serious factor for the security of state integrity for the development of the PRC as a whole.

Justification of the novelty and importance of the results of the dissertation.

Each scientific result presented in the dissertation research has a certain degree of novelty and can be assessed as follows:

The first result is a new one since the author of the dissertation reasonably presents the facts of the harmonious existence of globalization and nationalism in the life of Chinese society.

The second result is new since, on the basis of a comprehensive analysis of the concepts and methodology of the formation of national identity, a tendency was revealed to deviate from Western values and strengthen the national discourse in the social and political practice of China.

The third result is new since it was obtained as a result of original scientific research conducted by the author of the dissertation for the first time.

The fourth result is new since, on the basis of an interdisciplinary analysis of Chinese society, the characteristic peculiarities of national psychology and changes in it as a result of the processes of globalization and modernization were revealed.

The fifth result is new since the author of the dissertation shows the process of de-Westernization of Chinese self-awareness and reveals the effectiveness of cultural nationalism in the revival and preservation of the national identity of modern Chinese.

The sixth result is new since new data on the ethnopolitics of China in the autonomous regions were introduced into the domestic scientific circulation.

The seventh result is new since the author of the dissertation presents a comprehensive analysis of China's domestic and foreign policy within the framework of the "Chinese Dream", as well as an analysis of the opinions and ideas of scientists and experts on the solution of the ethnic issue and the development of China in general.

Compliance of the topic of the dissertation with the priority directions of the development of science and/or state programs that are being implemented in the Republic of Kazakhstan.

The topic of the dissertation corresponds to the main provisions of the strategy "M.El - Scientific foundations of "Mangilik El" (education of the XXI century, fundamental and applied research in the humanities)". Research in the field of the national identity of a multi-ethnic state contributes to the theory and practice of preserving and strengthening the unity of the nation.

Contribution of the doctoral student to the preparation of each publication:

The main materials of the dissertation work were published in scientific periodicals and collections in the form of 8 scientific articles. When preparing publications, the doctoral student carried out independent collection and analysis of data, preparation, and revision of the text, computer processing.