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INTEGRATION AND ADAPTATION PROCESS OF REPATRIATES IN KAZAKHSTAN (ON THE DATA OF ETHNIC KAZAKHS FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES)

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Key words: *the kandas, repatriates, ethnic Kazakhs, migration process, demography, socio-economic rights, adaptation, integration, information support.*

Introduction

Migration policy of Kazakhstan at the end of the XX and beginning of the XXI centuries took into account the social, legal and economic conditions in the regions where ethnic Kazakh repatriates (kandas) arrived. The majority of Kazakh repatriates returned before 2010 were from China, Mongolia, Russia and Central Asian countries. During the border changes in history, ethnic Kazakh people living on their ancestors' land that passed into another country were separated from their motherland and they are called *irredenta*. The people in distant countries such as Afghanistan, Turkey, Iran and European countries are considered *diaspora* [1].

More than 30 years after Kazakhstan gained independence and the historical period of important steps in the development of the state has to do with the returning of the Kazakh repatriates to their homeland. The most important contribution of the kandas is the impact to the natural growth and national composition of independent Kazakhstan, as well as the revival of the Kazakh language, Kazakh national traditions, the cultural and spiritual life and the socio-economic development of Kazakhstan. It is essential to note the achievements of Kazakh repatriates as the highly qualified specialists and representatives of intelligentsia (doctors and scientists, military specialists, lawyers, teachers, etc.) in various fields.

It is known that such a crucial matter to attract and resettle the ethnic Kazakh repatriates to their historical homeland can go hand in hand with some socio-economic, legal issues, settlement and employment that need to be resolved.

As part of the scientific project “Mechanisms of integrating the ethnic Kazakhs from China and Mongolia to Kazakhstan: sociocultural and linguo-ecological monitoring” (2023-2025), we conducted interviews (2023) with the Kazakh repatriates of the first years of independence from Mongolia and China living in the Akmola region and Astana city (age 22-70). Interview participants mentioned social-economic, legal and employment problems they came across, lack of information support, and language barrier in the first period of repatriation.

The government of Kazakhstan has adopted a number of special state programs and laws to ensure the return of the kandas to their historical homeland. Many research works on the main issues of the kandas migration have been carried out and the historical, legal, economic, sociocultural, educational, and linguistic aspects of adaptation and integration have been identified.

The laws regulating the process of integration of repatriates, national repatriation and adaptation programs have been developed, and specialized research centers in this area have been created.

Discussion

The main issues of the adaptation and integration process of ethnic Kazakh repatriates in the last decade of the XX century and the beginning of the XXI century are *the status of migrants, the impact of the migration process on demography and national composition, socio-economic rights, economic integration, the adaptation to education and language adaptation as an indicator of integration in society.*

During the first stage of repatriation there was a need to determine the status of the people returned to their historical homeland. In the regulatory documents of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Kazakh repatriates became known as “oralman” (returned people). In the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan “On Migration of the population” of December 13, 1997 this term is defined as “foreigners or stateless persons of Kazakh nationality permanently residing at the time of independence of the Republic of Kazakhstan. People who arrived in Kazakhstan from the places outside of Kazakhstan for the purpose of permanent residence” [2].

The reasons of changes of the Kazakh repatriation concept and its equivalents, such as “indigenous peoples”, “oralman”, “repatriate”, “kandas” in scientific literature has been analyzed [3]. The legal and social reasons that have served to change the concepts of ethnic migration over the past 30 years show the ineffectiveness of the terms emerged from legal status and public opinion as scientific terms. Scientists emphasize the need to study repatriation in Kazakhstan not according to a global formula, but from the point of historical, regional, ethnic conditions, using special theories and methods. This term should describe the return of ethnic Kazakh repatriates to their historical homeland.

There are media that inform the population about any significant events in the state. It is important that this historical event as the return of ethnic Kazakh repatriates to homeland be reported primarily in the media.

The Kazakh press emphasized the need to promote the return of ethnic Kazakhs as a big strategic policy to increase the political, economic and cultural potential of Kazakhstan. B. Shurshitbay (2010), who has studied the articles and messages, press reports, government regulations, archival documents, statistical data, and official letters in the media of Kazakhstan, emphasizes the need for open discussion of the repatriation process in the media [4]. The pace and scale of repatriation, the potential of laws and regulations protecting the rights of kandas were reported in the Kazakh press “Egemen Qazaqstan”, “Zhas Alash”, “Shalkar”, “Kosh”, “Aiqyn”, “Zhalyn”, “Zhuldyz”, “Parasat”, etc.

In the 1990s, migration of non-Kazakh nationalities from Kazakhstan led to a worsening of economic and demographic situation in the country. At that period returning of the Kazakh repatriates from other countries was one of the priority issues. The necessity to analyze this issue from a historical and demographic point determines the relevance of natural population growth and ethno-demographic development. Historical demography makes it possible to analyze migration issues from the point of historiography, to identify the main line of historical trends, significant phenomena and to use historical knowledge [5]. The “titular nation of the country” achieved numerical superiority with the help of the kandas people. The Kazakh people in multinational Kazakhstan are considered the main force responsible for the development of a civilized, innovative and industrial society. Therefore, one of the most important issues for Kazakh society is the social adaptation of kandas. In this regard, the higher the level of social adaptation of kandas, the higher resource provided for a certain region, and, conversely, the difficulty of adaptation to the place of residence aggravates the social situation [6].

Another important issue of adaptation and integration of kandas in Kazakhstan is legal regulation. During the migration process, the status, life and resettlement of the kandas in the

regions of Kazakhstan are monitored. However, due to some shortcomings in the migration law of 1997, the first Kazakh repatriates faced many difficulties. These intractable problems included employment, provision of land, labor tools, equipment, a language training center (in Russian-speaking communities), possibility of receiving the migrant's property when moving from another country or financial compensation, accommodation of relatives in one region due to ethno-cultural characteristics etc [7]. The issue of **legal rights** includes the creation of a legal framework to ensure an effective and transparent public service, planning of regional settlement, granting citizenship in a short time, adaptation services by state and non-state organizations, availability of information, ensuring social and economic rights, etc. D.A. Zhampeisov, who studied this issue from a comparative legal point, notes about expanding the scope of subjects of adaptation activities in the law on migration [8].

The **economic integration**, which goes hand in hand with the social situation, includes the need to create special centers that provide detailed information on the temporary accommodation of repatriates and the process of adaptation. In order to develop state migration policy in Kazakhstan it was essential to focus on the content and structure of economic integration mechanism for the current and future migration development. M.T. Zhetesova proposes to establish a new line of scientific research on the kandas migration, and tells about the need to systematize the institution regulating the migration process and to determine its main areas [9].

One of the major issues is the adaptation of the kandas children to the educational system. Kazakhstan is the country where the innovative potential of the younger generation always have a strategic advantage. Adaptation to the educational process is the need to achieve psychological balance at the emotional, informational-cognitive, communicative and behavioral levels in a short period of time by effective methods and means of adaptation [10]. Forming patriotism, its structural and content model, components, indicator and level in accordance with the educational process is considered [11].

Great emphasis is placed on the education of repatriates, job market, and language adaptation as the key indicator of integration into social and cultural life. The language factor has a great influence on the choice of region of Kazakh repatriates, since existing language barrier is one of the obstacles to the integration process. Russian as a functional language in the regions of its dominance limited the possibility of successful integration of kandas into the job market, social and cultural life of the country. In the northern regions, the opportunity to get a job was reduced for people who do not speak Russian well. This is evidenced by the fact that the state offers more benefits to the kandas sent to the north. In this regard, there are a number of studies on the adaptation mechanisms to innovative trends in the education system, paying attention to the methodological aspect of bilingual education of kandas children in Kazakhstan [12]. The ethnic Kazakh students from other countries face the problem of learning Russian as a foreign language, and also the need to study Kazakh as a means of communication and educational process. To overcome obstacles at the first stage of adaptation of ethnic Kazakh students to the higher education system, we need to take into account their communicative characteristics. Scientists note that teaching ethnic Kazakh students in higher educational institutions under the national educational program must be resolved [13].

One of the main factors of ethnointegration as part of the unity of ethnic Kazakh repatriates in society is **the language**. Internal and external factors affecting the linguistic adaptation and integration of kandas, the cultural and language barriers of the Kazakh repatriates are current problems. A.M. Dosanova conducted a comprehensive study of the cultural-mental and linguistic similarities and differences between Kazakh repatriates and local Kazakh people, the peculiarities of language adaptation of kandas students, and the situation of "language barrier" in acculturation. The scientists emphasizes that the language adaptation of Kazakh repatriates is their complete integration into the cultural and communicative environment of Kazakhstan [15]. In this complex

and contradictory process of integration, there is a need to emphasize the function of language as the main factor of ethnointegration.

Results

On 13 May 2020, according to the amendments in the migration legislation of Kazakhstan the term “oralman” was replaced by “kandas”, which reflects the status of repatriates more specifically. Firstly, a positive attitude towards the term “oralman” has not been formed over the past years. Secondly, the word “oralman” seemed to alienate rather than bring people together. The media have recently begun to use the word “kandas”. The status of kandas is given to “ethnic Kazakh repatriates and (or) their family members of Kazakh nationality who previously did not have the citizenship of Kazakhstan, who arrived in their historical homeland and received the appropriate status established by the law” [16].

It is worth noting the impact of historical migration on social demography and national composition of Kazakhstan. We believe that the main result of this historical migration is increasing of Kazakh people in the number over the past 30 years. According to the census, the number of Kazakhs in 1979 was 36,0%, in 1989 – 39,7%, in 1999 – 53,4%, in 2009 – 63,1%, according to the 2023 census (11.14.23) – 70,4%.

A variety of resources for the ethnic Kazakh repatriates, who have arrived or planned to move to Kazakhstan are important for getting migration requirements and closing gaps in the migration process. There are some resources for providing information support such as the e-government portal eGov.kz, the non-profit joint stock company “Otandastar Kory” and the web platform “Erulik.kz”, etc.

The “electronic government” portal (eGov.kz) has been created as a result of the program for the availability of communication between the people and the state. It has been operating since 2006 according to the decree of the President of the RK No. 1471 of November 10, 2004. This portal is highly effective in providing reliable information about the status and legal rights of the kandas, and benefits from the state.

The non-profit joint stock company “Otandastar kory” with the aim of supporting ethnic Kazakhs in foreign countries, it began its work in October 2018. To meet the challenges aimed at supporting the ethnic Kazakh people in other countries, the Government of Kazakhstan developed and approved an Action Plan for 2018-2022 (May 18, 2018). The web platform “Erulik.kz” created within the framework of the “Otandastar kory” covers various aspects of the migration process. The concept “Erulik” comes from a Kazakh custom of inviting the people (relatives, neighbors, etc.) who have moved to the aul to treat them. It is the tradition with deep instructive meaning that brings people together. The Center of adaptation and integration in the web platform “Erulik.kz” includes information and reference services, employment, professional training, retraining and advanced training, training courses on the history, culture and traditions of Kazakhstan, the basics of legislation and opening a small business, legal services, assistance in obtaining and registration of citizenship of Kazakhstan, guaranteed amount of free medical assistance, teaching Kazakh and Russian languages and assistance in state social assistance. This platform allows selecting a suitable settlement, taking into account the socio-economic development of the six regions of Northern and Eastern Kazakhstan and other information, the needs of the people planning migration. In addition, a map of the location of the kandas in all regions of Kazakhstan for the period 1991-2023 is proposed.

Within the framework of the project mentioned above, interview with the kandas from Mongolia and China includes the issues of their social position. According to the respondents, the situation of the Kazakh repatriates in the country has improved somewhat over the past 10 years. The survey participants noted improvements in information and media support on moving to the country. All interview participants gave positive opinions about the country’s migration policy despite the difficulties they had faced. They pointed out the rapid adaptation of the younger

generation of kandas to the new educational environment, the relationship with the local population and the care of the state.

Conclusion

The ethnic Kazakh people repatriation has become a significant period in the history of our country. Therefore, many Kazakhstani scientists considered the main issues of repatriation and devoted their research to them. We considered the problems of adaptation and integration of ethnic Kazakh repatriates from different countries in historical, legal, economic, sociocultural, educational, and linguistic aspects. Currently, a number of work is being done to improve the solution of these issues. Particularly, worth noting is the impact of kandas repatriates on social demography and national composition, positive change in status of kandas, socio-economic rights, economic integration, adaptation to education and language adaptation.

Opening of information support contact center in April 2019 is a great success in the migration process. The centers for adaptation and integration of kandas operate in several cities of Kazakhstan. The website of government services and online information “electronic Government” and other web platforms provide information about the repatriates in Kazakhstan, assistance, benefits, adaptation. We emphasize that positive solving of some problems are the factors influencing the development policy of Kazakhstan, being the basis of directions that must be taken into account in the future.

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XÜLASƏ

QAZAXISTANDA REPATRIANTLARIN İNTEQRASIYASI VƏ UYĞUNLAŞDIRILMASI PROSESİ (XARİCİ ÖLKƏLƏRDƏN OLAN ETNİK QAZAXLARA GÖRƏ)

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Açar sözlər: *kandas, repatriantlar, etnik Qazaxlar, miqrasiya prosesi, demoqrafiya, sosial-iqtisadi hüquqlar, adaptasiya, integrasiya, informasiya təminatı.*

Məqalədə uyğunlaşma və integrasiya prosesinin bəzi məsələləri və Qazaxıstana qayıdan və ya qayıtmağı planlaşdıran kandaslara siyasi, inzibati, hüquqi və informasiya dəstəyi göstərmək üçün müasir yanaşmalar müzakirə olunur.

Qazaxıstanın müstəqilliyini elan etdiyi dövrdə etnik qazaxların tarixi vətənlərinə qayıtması böyük əhəmiyyət kəsb edən xüsusi bir hadisə idi. Qazax repatriantları kandasovun ilk miqrasiyasının başlamasından 30 ildən çox vaxt keçdi (qazax dilində "eyni qan adamları" deməkdir). Etnik qazaxların repatriasiya prosesi bütün Qazaxıstanın siyasi, iqtisadi və mədəni potensialının artırılması üçün çox mühüm strateji siyasətdir. XX əsrin sonlarındakı bu tarixi hadisə sosial demoqrafiyaya, Milli tərkibə, unudulmuş ənənələrin dirçəlməsinə təsir etdi və digər müsbət dəyişikliklərə səbəb oldu. Məlum olduğu kimi, miqrasiya prosesinin həll edilməsi lazım olan sosial-iqtisadi, hüquqi və digər problemləri var. Kandasovun qaytarılması və köçürülməsinin ilk illərində bir çox çətinliklərlə üzləşdi. Bununla birlikdə, problemlərin həllinə müasir yanaşmalar "karvanın hərəkət etdikcə tənzimləndiyini" göstərir. Bu baxımdan Qazax repatriantlarının statusundakı bəzi dəyişiklikləri və nailiyyətləri, sosial-iqtisadi hüquqları, iqtisadi integrasiya, təhsil və dil uyğunlaşmasını nəzərdən keçiririk.

РЕЗЮМЕ

ПРОЦЕСС ИНТЕГРАЦИИ И АДАПТАЦИИ РЕПАТРИАНТОВ В КАЗАХСТАНЕ (ПО ДАНЫМ ЭТНИЧЕСКИХ КАЗАХОВ ИЗ ЗАРУБЕЖНЫХ СТРАН)

Тажибеева С.Ж., Кожяхметова Г.А., Жумай Н.

Ключевые слова: *кандас, репатрианты, этнические казахи, миграционный процесс, демография, социально-экономические права, адаптация, интеграция, информационное обеспечение.*

Integration and adaptation process of repatriates in Kazakhstan (on the data of ethnic kazakhs from foreign countries)

В статье рассматриваются некоторые вопросы процесса адаптации и интеграции и современные подходы оказания политической, административной, правовой и информационной поддержки кандам, вернувшимся в Казахстан или планирующим вернуться.

Возвращение этнических казахов на историческую родину в период провозглашения независимости Казахстана было особым событием огромной важности. Прошло более 30 лет с тех пор, как началась первая миграция казахских репатриантов кандам (по-казахски означает «люди одной крови»). Процесс репатриации этнических казахов является очень важной стратегической политикой по повышению политического, экономического и культурного потенциала всего Казахстана. Это историческое событие конца XX века повлияло на социальную демографию, национальный состав, возрождение забытых традиций и имело другие положительные изменения. Как известно, миграционный процесс имеет социально-экономические, правовые и другие проблемы, которые необходимо решить. В первые годы возвращения и переселения кандам столкнулись со многими трудностями. Однако современные подходы к решению проблем свидетельствуют о том, что «караван регулируется по мере движения». В связи с этим мы рассматриваем некоторые изменения и достижения в статусе казахских репатриантов, социально-экономических правах, экономической интеграции, образовании и языковой адаптации.

Daxilolma tarixi:	İlkin variant	06.02.2024
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