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REPATRIATES IN KAZAKHSTAN: WAYS OF LEGISLATIVE REGULATION (1991-2023)

Abstract

The article deals with one of the most important decisions of the Republic of Kazakhstan made after independence – the policy of gathering ethnic Kazakhs in the world to their historical Motherland, as well as the issue of repatriates who returned to the country in the course of this policy. The laws and changes adopted in relation to ethnic Kazakh repatriates are presented in a chronological system, besides changes and amendments on this issue are also considered. The calls to unite compatriots and improve the economy and the socio-ethnic well-being of the country have gone down in history as one of the most far-sighted decisions of the Kazakhstani president N.A. Nazarbayev. Repatriates returned to their homeland after the Republic of Kazakhstan gained sovereignty. They began participating in social, economic and political life, and exerted influence in all spheres of the young independent country. In the article the legislative changes that took place in the period from 1991 to 2023 on the basis of statistical data and the number of ethnic Kazakhs, who returned back to the historical homeland are summarized.

Keywords

Atameken, independence, Kandas, return to the Motherland, state language policy.

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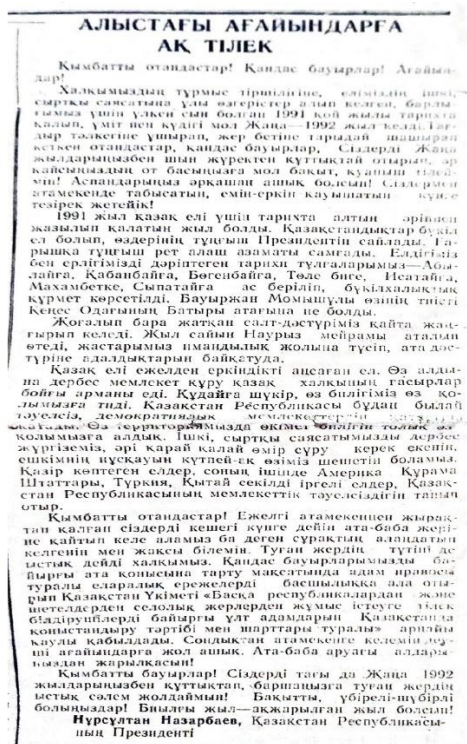
Main provisions

The study of culture, being and linguistic consciousness of ethnic Kazakhs who returned after gaining the sovereignty of the Republic of Kazakhstan is the main tool for revealing their influence on social issues, language policy, economic, demographic and other spheres of the state. It is known that such studies are considered at the junction of such fields as linguocultural science, psycholinguistics, sociolinguistics and others, which are often found in the research practice of many foreign and domestic researchers. In the framework of research it turns out that these issues

related to the problems of ethnic Kazakhs are significant in the mentioned fields and have a great interest among researchers.

Introduction

One of the important state events to preserve the unity, independence and sovereignty of the country was the unification of all Kazakhs of the world into their motherland called Atameken (it means “the land of ancestry”). It was one of the most important decisions made after the independence of the Republic of Kazakhstan. In Mongolia and China, where ethnic Kazakhs live, recordings of the first President N.A. Nazarbayev calling Kazakhs to Atameken were often published through mass media. For instance, in 1992, in the periodical newspaper "Zhana omir" (New life) No. 13, issued in Bai-olke, Mongolia, on February 18, the following message of the first President N.A. Nazarbayev was published [Nazarbayev, 1992]:



Pic.1 "Zhana omir" (New life) No.13, Bai-olke, Mongolia, February 18.

From September 28 to October 3, 1992, the world's first Kazakh Kurultai (Kurultai means meeting) was held in Almaty. During the Kurultai N.A. Nazarbayev declared: "We have only one Motherland in this world. It is - the Independent Kazakhstan. Our brothers, who are far from Atameken, cherish their native languages, do not forget their native languages under any circumstances - this is what we are proud of as a nation". Compatriots had enthusiastically accepted the report of the President N. Nazarbayev. The meeting was the main push for ethnic Kazakhs. Active migration of ethnic Kazakhs started. They went on moving to Kazakhstan to their historical Motherland - Atameken. However, in Kazakhstan, repatriates (kandas) faced with different social, economic, political as well as language problems, which should be solved immediately based on the legislative laws.

Migration processes

Population migration is of great importance throughout the modern world. Based on general trends, such as migration from less industrialized to more developed countries, migration processes in the world can also be explained by the ethnic and cultural affiliation of people. In the attitude towards migrants in the host community, two main principles can be distinguished - development

and security. Thus, migration is an integral part of a country's economic and social development. It is impossible to imagine the growth of financial well-being of the state without an inflow of qualified specialists from other countries [Chopsieva, Lenets, 2021]. As an example of such processes, moving to the "historical homeland" of ethnic Kazakhs to Kazakhstan means overcoming all difficulties in the process of their integration and adaptation.

Therefore, the problems of social, cultural and linguistic adaptation of Kandas are among the urgent problems of stabilizing society. Kazakhstan has developed a system of laws regulating the integration processes of citizens, new programs for national repatriation, adaptation and integration of Kandas, and specialized research centers in this area have been created.

Of course, proper adaptation of repatriates to the new situation requires significant economic and intellectual human resources for the development of Kazakhstani society.

Materials and methods of research

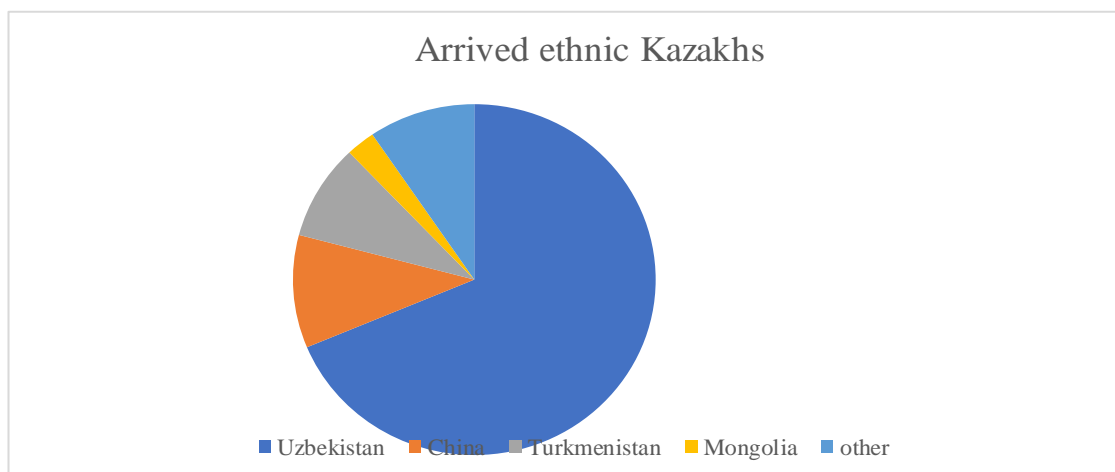
The reviewed material has shown the necessity of applying the methods and approaches of other sciences. In the course of the research, we used methods of content analysis, methods of observation of speech activity in various spheres of social life, study of written sources, and official documents.

We also used research works of Kazakh and foreign ethnographers, historians, political scientists and sociologists, as well as documents of state bodies of Kazakhstan, public organizations and associations for a comprehensive study of the problems of repatriation, adaptation and integration of repatriates – ethnic Kazakhs. The results of theoretical and empirical research in the field of ethnic identity, articles in newspapers and magazines, as well as materials from the Internet also became the information base of the study.

Discussion and observation

According to the information reported on the official website of the Ministry of Labor and Social Protection of the Population, since 1991, 1 million 93.5 thousand ethnic Kazakhs have returned to Kazakhstan and received kandas status. Due to the department, as of June 1 of 2023, 5,679 ethnic Kazakhs returned to their historical homeland, to Kazakhstan. Since the beginning of the year, more than half of the immigrants arriving in Kazakhstan came from Uzbekistan (68.7 %), China (10.4%), Turkmenistan (8.8%), Mongolia (2.6%) and other foreign countries (9.5%). Ethnic Kazakhs arrived mainly in Almaty (31.1%), Mangistau (18.8%), Turkestan (10.3%), Zhambyl (6.2%) regions, as well as Almaty (6%), Astana (6.9%) and Shymkent (7.9%). According to the Ministry, as of June 1, 2023 the number of ethnic Kazakhs of working age was 63.2%, the number of emigrants under working age was 22.8%, and the number of pensioners was 14%. It was found, that 11.4% of working age have higher education, 40.3% have secondary vocational education, 46.6% have general secondary education, and 1.7% have no education [Ult, 2013].

№1 Diagram. The number of kandas arrived as of June 1 of 2023



The study of repatriation in Kazakhstan is important from the point of view of interest among a number of reasons:

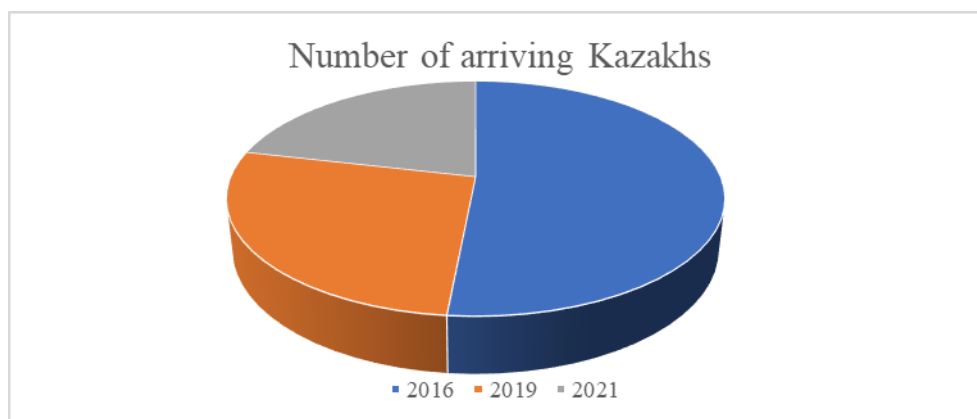
- Mostly Kazakh repatriates are those who keep the language and native culture of their people as a source of knowledge and thereby make a significant contribution to the spiritual fund of the people.
- Kandases have extensive experience of adaptation and survival in a foreign environment and in market relations can influence the transformation of the economic mentality of Kazakhstan.
- Citizens of Kazakhstan living abroad have a unique Kazakh culture and language, which makes a significant contribution to the cultural heritage of the country. In addition, repatriation is often seen as an essential component of national ideology.

There are three main stages in the development of migration policy in the history of independent Kazakhstan:

The first stage was from 1991 to 2000. The state migration policy of that time was aimed at the repatriation of ethnic Kazakhs, which was manifested in legislative acts regulating migration processes. In 1995, a state program was developed to support the Kazakh diaspora. In 1997, the Migration Law was issued and the term "kandas" was introduced for the first time. The second stage is from 2001 to 2010. At this stage, the economic growth of the country and the population dominates. Moreover, the third stage is from 2011 to 2022.

In recent years, due to socio-economic factors, the number of arriving Kazakhs has decreased. If in 2016 – 33.7 thousand kandases arrived, in 2019 – 17.7 thousand, and in 2021 – a little more than 14 thousand people have returned to Kazakhstan.

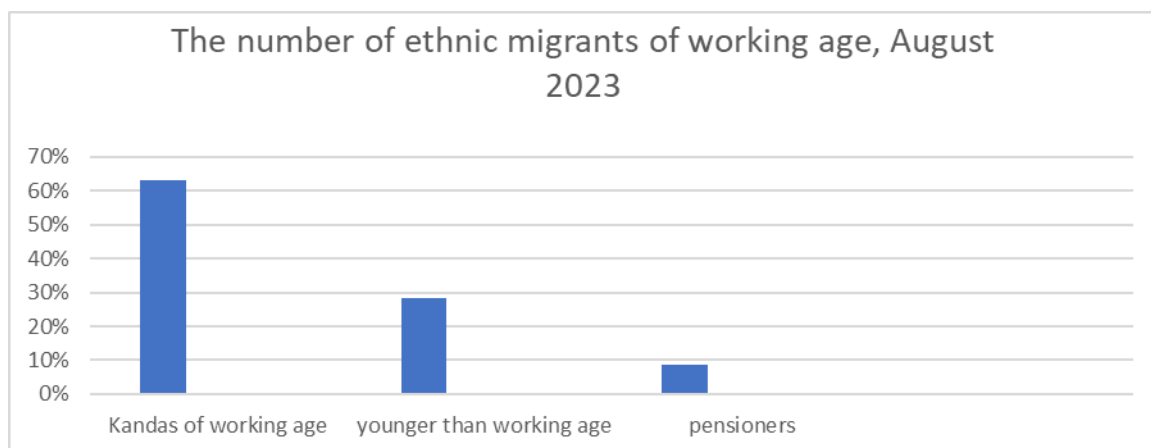
№2 Diagram. The number of kandases arrived in 2016, 2019, 2021 years



Today, returning to their historical homeland, repatriates face a number of socio-economic and adaptation problems, as well as facts of civil law problems. The most important thing is that the solution of these problems is the exclusive competence of the state.

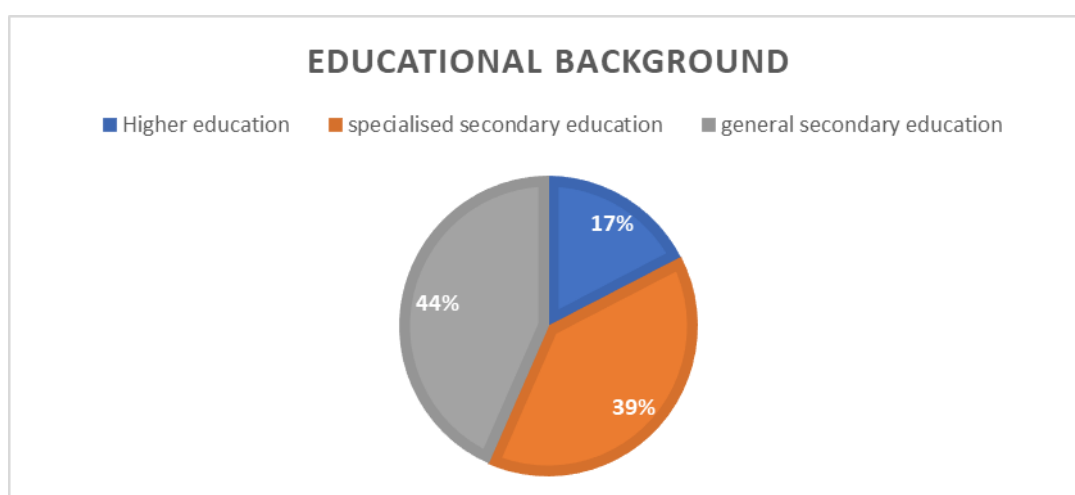
According to the statistical data of 1 August 2023, the number of ethnic migrants of working age is 63%, 28.4% are younger than working age and 8.6% are pensioners [1991 jyldan].

№3 Diagram. The number of kandases of working age, August 2023



If we mention about the working aged Kazakhs by educational level, 16% have higher education, 36% have specialized secondary education, and 39.9% have general secondary education (see diagram №4.)

№4 Diagram. Educational background of kandases



The ethnic Kazakhs arrived and settled in various regions of the Kazakhstan Republic. At the same time, the following labour-deficient regions have been identified for the settlement of Kandases: Akmola, Abay, Kostanay, Pavlodar, East and North Kazakhstan regions.

Balance between development and security

It is important to strike a balance between development and security. The host community should ensure security for both migrants and its own citizens. In this context it is important to point out the following:

- Integration and adaptation: Programs to integrate migrants into the new society and language training can facilitate successful adaptation. This helps to reduce potential conflicts and strengthen socio-cultural harmony.
- Combating irregular migration: The host community should have a system in place to control irregular migration that may threaten the security and order of the country.
- Protecting the rights of migrants: It is important to protect the rights of migrants, including access to health care, education, and fair employment.
- Cooperation with other countries: International cooperation on migration issues can contribute to effective migration management and the fight against irregular migration.

Thus, the balance between development and security is a key factor in successful migration management. With the right policies and approaches, migration can be a source of benefits for a country and its society. That's why the government has implemented a range of laws.

It should be noted that these adopted Laws on migration, regulatory legal acts, concepts of migration policy 2007-2015, 2010-2021 are legislative documents protecting the rights of kandases in the Republic of Kazakhstan.

The most important legislative document is the Article 2 of the Legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan in the field of population migration: the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan in the field of population migration is based on the Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan and consists of this Law and other regulatory legal acts [Halyqtyñ köşı-qony].

According to the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated 13.05.2020 No. 327-VI "Kandas is an ethnic Kazakh and (or) members of his family of Kazakh nationality who were not previously citizens of the Republic of Kazakhstan, who received the appropriate status in accordance with the procedure established by the authorized body on migration issues" [Nazarbayev, 1992]. In accordance with the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated July 22, 2011 No. 477-IV, the word "oralman" was replaced by the word "kandas", respectively.

The citizenship of the Republic of Kazakhstan determinates a stable political and legal relationship between a person and the state comprising all their mutual rights and obligations. Every person in the Republic of Kazakhstan is entitled to citizenship [[Halyqtyñ köşı-qony].

According to the current legislation, first of all, Kandases can obtain a permanent residence permit and acquire citizenship of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

Aspects of obtaining citizenship.

Many people are faced with the questions of what documents to submit, in what time frame they can get the new status.

CHAPTER 10 Acquisition of citizenship of the Republic of Kazakhstan. Grounds for the acquisition of citizenship [Halyqtyñ köşı-qony]:

- 1) by birth;
- 2) as a result of conferment of citizenship of the Republic of Kazakhstan;
- 3) on the grounds or in the manner, provided by the interstate agreements of the Republic of Kazakhstan;
- 4) on other grounds, stipulated by this Law.

Article 15. Conferment of the citizenship of the Republic of Kazakhstan

Foreigners and stateless persons permanently residing in the territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan may, at their request, be admitted to the citizenship of the Republic of Kazakhstan in accordance with No. 327-VI Law dated 13.05.2020.

The decision on the application for conferment of the citizenship of the Republic of Kazakhstan is adopted by the President of Kazakhstan.

Article 16. Conditions for conferment of the citizenship of the Republic of Kazakhstan

The citizenship of the Republic of Kazakhstan may be granted to:

- 1) Kandases permanently residing on the territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan on legal grounds, regardless of the length of residence; The presence of the conditions, stipulated in the first unnumbered paragraph of this subparagraph, shall not be required for conferment of the citizenship of the Republic of Kazakhstan for minors, disabled, and the persons that have special merits to the Republic of Kazakhstan, or have a profession and meet the requirements on the list, established by the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan, and their families;
- 2) the citizens of the former Soviet republics, that arrived for permanent residence in the Republic of Kazakhstan, and have one of his (her) close relatives - citizens of the Republic of Kazakhstan: the child (including adopted), the wife (husband), one of the parents (adoptive parents), sister, brother, grandfather or grandmother, regardless of their residence in the Republic of Kazakhstan.

Article 16-1. Requirements for conferring citizenship of the Republic of Kazakhstan in the simplified (registration) procedure

The simplified (registration) procedure of granting the citizenship of the Republic of Kazakhstan can be applied to:

1) kandases (repatriated Kazakhs), permanently residing in the Republic of Kazakhstan on legal grounds regardless of the period of residence;

2) rehabilitated victims of mass political repressions (as well as their descendants), deprived of or having lost their citizenship without free expression of their will, permanently residing in the Republic of Kazakhstan on legal grounds regardless of the period of residence;

3) ethnic Kazakhs studying at higher educational institutions of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

The time period to consider papers submitted for the conferment of citizenship in the simplified (registration) procedure shall not exceed three months from the filing date.

According to the conclusions of the International Organization for Migration, there are more than 200 regulatory legal acts regulating the rights and obligations of migrants in Kazakhstan [1991 жылдан].

It is worth getting acquainted with the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan "On migration of people". The following legal acts have been developed to implement this law [Halyқтың көші-қоны].

The Resolution of the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated July 9, 2002 No. 748 Rules for granting kandases land plots for individual housing construction was approved. Nevertheless, this rule became invalid by the Decree of the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated 12.06.2012 No. 784.

On approval of the Rules of activity of the centers of adaptation and integration of Kandases, the Rules of activity of temporary accommodation centers Order of the Minister of Labor and Social Protection of the Population of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated July 22, 2013 No. 330-O-M. Registered with the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Kazakhstan on August 5, 2013 No. 8601.

Regulations on the Center for the Adaptation of Kandases and other Migrants in the Republic of Kazakhstan by Order of the Minister of Labor and Social Protection of the Population of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated July 22, 2013 No. 331-O-M became invalid.

The Instructions on the procedure for determining the status of a repatriate (kandas), a re-emigrant, a migrant, as well as an internally displaced person expired - by Order of the Agency of the Republic of Kazakhstan for Migration and Demography dated August 8, 2003 N 60.

- principles of reimbursement of expenses for travel to the place of permanent residence and transportation of property (including cattle), for the purchase of housing at the place of arrival and payment of one-time benefits to repatriates who arrived under the immigration quota (expired by Decree of the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated March 20, 2014 No. 249).

The government of Kazakhstan did not leave problems of Kandas without attention and in order to regulate the situation of migrants all necessary measures have been taken and all problems have been regulated at the legislative level.

Programs in the field of migration policy of strategic direction

Kazakhstan periodically adopts programs in the field of migration policy of strategic direction.

- In 1997, the Decree of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan "The main directions of migration policy until 2000" was adopted.

- In 1998, the Government approved the concept of "Return of ethnic Kazakhs to their historical homeland".

- In 2000, the resolution of the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan "On the concept of migration policy of the Republic of Kazakhstan" was adopted.

- In October 2001, the Republic of Kazakhstan adopted a resolution approving the "Sectoral Migration Policy Program for 2001-2010".

- The concept of migration policy of the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2007-2015 was approved by the Decree of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated August 28, 2007.

• In 2009, the Nurly Kosh program for 2009-2011 was implemented. It is planned to increase the number of quotas for immigrants.

• The Decree of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated April 6, 2015 approved the State program of infrastructure development "Nurly Zhol" for 2015-2019.

• The concept of migration policy of the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2017-2021.

• The concept of migration policy of the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2023-2027.

Article 4 of the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan "On Migration". The main principles and objectives of state policy in the field of population migration.

Basic principles of migration policy

The state policy in the field of population migration is based on the following basic principles [Halyqtyñ köші]:

• Recognize and guarantee the rights and freedoms of migrants in accordance with the Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan, laws and international treaties;

• protection of national interests and ensuring national security;

• to unite the interests of the individual, society and the state;

• transparency in the regulation of migration processes based on updating and repeated repetition of the information used;

• based on the differentiated approach of the state in regulating various types of immigration.

Objectives of the state policy

The main objectives of the state policy in the field of population migration:

• protection of the rights and freedoms of migrants;

• taking into account the interests of demographic and socio-economic development of regions, organization of rational placement of kandases;

• To attract highly qualified foreign labor force for employment in the Republic of Kazakhstan;

• protection of the domestic labor market through quotas for attracting foreign labor;

• Ensuring Kazakhstan's integration into the international labor market;

• Development of cooperation of the Republic of Kazakhstan with other states in order to prevent and prevent conflicts that may lead to mass migration of people;

• optimization of internal migration flows, ensuring the rational settlement of migrants in the country;

• support and development of relations with former compatriots and ethnic Kazakhs living abroad, including in the field of cultural cooperation and information support;

• assistance in the resettlement of ethnic Kazakhs to their historical homeland;

• international cooperation in the field of regulation of migration processes, prevention and suppression of illegal immigration.

In this regard, it is worth paying attention to the rights and obligations of immigrants provided for in Article 5 of this law:

The rights of immigrants in the Republic of Kazakhstan:

• enjoy the rights and freedoms established for citizens of the Republic of Kazakhstan, unless otherwise provided by the Constitution, laws and international treaties;

• receive education, medical and social assistance in accordance with the procedure established by the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan;

• to move freely in the open territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan for immigrants;

• freely choose a place of residence in accordance with the procedure established by the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan;

• have the right to apply to the court and state bodies to protect their property and non-property rights of the individual, with the exception of kandases and their family members, where these services are provided free of charge, they have the right to paid adaptation and integration services in the centers of adaptation and integration of kandases.

Duties of immigrants

Duties of immigrants in the Republic of Kazakhstan:

- performs the duties established for citizens of the Republic of Kazakhstan, unless otherwise provided by the Constitution, laws and international treaties;
- Must comply with the Constitution and legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan, including the established procedure for arrival, departure and stay in the territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

Rules on the assignment of the status of Kandas.

Chapter 2. Paragraph 3. Ethnic Kazakhs who arrived on the territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan independently can apply for the status of Kandas through the application of the IP "Kutty Meken" or through a foreign institution of the Republic of Kazakhstan with the attachment of documents. (On Approval of the Rules for Assigning or Extending the Status of Candace, Order No. 329-O-M of the Minister of Labor and Social Protection of the Population of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated July 22, 2013. Registered with the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Kazakhstan on August 16, 2013 No. 8624.)

The Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan states that the status of kandas is issued only to an ethnic Kazakh repatriate. A person applying for the status of kandas can move to Kazakhstan from China, Mongolia, Russia, Uzbekistan, Afghanistan, Iran, Kyrgyzstan, Pakistan and Turkmenistan.

According to these regulations and legislative norms 10 thousand families of ethnic Kazakhs were provided with an annual quota for arrival in 2011-2014. After a special order of N.A. Nazarbayev, the quota was increased by 2 times. Unfortunately, in practice, the quota was used only by 36%. Against this background, the resettlement program "Nurly Kosh" was temporarily suspended.

Acquisition of status: Ethnic Kazakhs who have independently entered the territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan, as well as persons living outside the Republic, can receive the status of kandas in 2023. Today, the assignment of the status is consists of following processes:

- submission of an application to the local executive body;
- obtaining a permanent residence permit on the territory of the republic;
- obtaining a certificate.

Those ethnic Kazakhs who were able to obtain the status of kandas, according to the existing law, are entitled to benefits, compensation and other assistance.

To obtain the status kandas should provide the following references:

- application form;
- autobiography (compiled at random);
- a high-quality photocopy of the applicant's identity document;
- a high-quality photocopy of the passport.

In addition, a person applying for kandas status undertakes to provide originals and high-quality photocopies of documents of people who are moving under the resettlement program with him/her. All documents, according to the realities of 2023, are submitted to the staff of the akimat (local authority).

According to article 24 of the existing law, ethnic Kazakhs who arrived on the territory of the country under the resettlement program may not confirm their financial viability.

The most important document for an ethnic Kazakh who arrived on the territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan under the resettlement program is kandas certificate. Based on this document, kandas receives a social individual code.

According to the current law, a kandas who arrived in the Republic of Kazakhstan under the resettlement program, as well as his family members have the right to:

- Obtaining citizenship of Kazakhstan in a simplified manner.
- Benefits and other assistance, the types of which were established by existing legislation.
- Correct presentation of personal data in the native language.
- Temporary registration in various help centers [Qazaqstan Respublikasynyñ azamattyǵy turaly Zańy].

Initially, the program of resettlement of compatriots assumed mutual benefit. According to such policy, kandas were supposed to contribute to the economy of Kazakhstan. The historical Homeland was supposed to assist in the integration of Kandas into new realities.

Results

The Government of Kazakhstan has taken all necessary measures to regulate the problems of kandas. All these measures were timely and necessary. Therefore, since the beginning of Kazakhstan's independence, no one among kandas have been deported from the country.

The country's authorities are trying to make every effort to make life as easy as possible for ethnic Kazakhs. Great attention is paid to solving social issues. For instance, more than 800 families of ethnic Kazakhs moved into new apartments by the beginning of 2023 [Qandastar men olardyń otbasy].

Conclusion

At present time. Kandas live in all the regions of Kazakhstan. Most of kandas are economically active people. Ethnic Kazakhs continue to receive assistance in in-depth study of the state language, traditions and way of life.

During the years of independence, 750 thousand of kandasses returned to their Atameken. They could not grow up on Kazakh land, but fortunately could return to their Motherland. According to Article 1 of the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan “On Migration of the Population”, dated December 13, 1997, kandas are Kazakh foreigners or stateless persons who permanently resided outside its borders at the time the Republic of Kazakhstan gained independence and arrived in Kazakhstan for the purpose of permanent residence. Nursultan Nazarbayev, in his Message to the People in 2011, said: “We were one of three countries in the world that gathered the people of our country, who in the past were scattered like millet. Over these years, more than 800 thousand compatriots arrived from abroad, and the population increased by one and a half million” [Qazaqstan Respublikasynyń keibir zañnamalyq aktıleri].

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ҚАЗАҚСТАНДАҒЫ ҚАНДАСТАР: ЗАҢНАМАЛЫҚ РЕТТЕУ ЖОЛДАРЫ (1991 – 2023 ЖЖ.)

Аннотация. Мақалада Қазақстан республикасының тәуелсіздік алғаннан кейін қабылданған үлкен шешімдерінің бірі – әлемдегі этникалық қазақтарды Атамекенге – қазақ жеріне жинау саясаты және сол саясат барысында елге оралған қандастар мәселесі, қандастарға қатысты қабылданған заңдар мен өзгерістер хронологиялық жүйемен беріліп, аталған мәселеге қатысты өзгертулер мен толықтырулар қарастырылады. Қандастарды Атамекенге жинап, ел экономикасын, әлеуметтік-этникалық әл-ауқатын жақсартуға шақыру сол кездегі елдің тұңғыш президенті Н. Назарбаевтың көрегендікпен қабылдаған шешімдерінің бірі ретінде тарихта қалды. Қандастар Қазақстан Республикасы егемендік алғаннан кейін еліне оралып, мемлекеттің тілдік, әлеуметтік, экономикалық және саяси мәселелеріне етене араласып, барлық салаларда өз ықпалын танытып отырды. Мақала барысында нақты статистикалық деректер негізінде Атамекенге оралған қандастар саны мен 1991-2023 жылдар аралығында туындаған заңнамалық өзгерістер жинақталып берілген.

Тірек сөздер: Атамекен, тәуелсіздік, қандастар, Отанға оралу, мемлекеттік тілдік саясат.

Сілтеме жасау үшін: Жұмай Н., Құзар Ж., Қожахметова Г.А. Қазақстандағы қандастар: заңнамалық реттеу жолдары (1991-2023 жж.) // *Philological Sciences Journal*. – 2023. – Vol. 4. – №4. – Pp. 39-52. DOI <https://doi.org/10.52081/PhSJ.2023.v04.i4.022>.

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РЕПАТРИАНТЫ В КАЗАХСТАНЕ: ПУТИ ЗАКОНОДАТЕЛЬНОГО РЕГУЛИРОВАНИЯ (1991-2023 ГГ.)

Аннотация. В статье рассматривается одно из важнейших решений Республики Казахстан, принятое после обретения независимости – политика возвращения этнических казахов, разбросанных в разных уголках мира в силу различных исторических событий, на

историческую родину (Атамекен – казахская земля, земля предков). Призывы к объединению соотечественников, их вклад в улучшение экономики, социально-этническое благосостояние страны вошли в историю как одно из самых дальновидных решений первого президента Казахстана Н. Назарбаева. Кандасы вернулись на историческую родину после обретения Республикой Казахстан суверенитета, активно участвовали в решении социальных, экономических и политических вопросах государства. В статье поднимаются вопросы, связанные со статусом «кандас». Законы и изменения, принятые в отношении кандасов, представлены в хронологической последовательности, а также представлены изменения и дополнения по данному вопросу. На основе фактических данных обобщены законодательные изменения, произошедшие в период с 1991 по 2023 годы, а также представлены статистические данные, вернувшихся в Кандасов на историческую родину (Атамекен).

Ключевые слова: Атамекен, независимость, кандасы, возвращение на Родину, государственная языковая политика.

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