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REPATRIATION IN KAZAKHSTAN: RELEVANCE OF TERMINOLOGY AND SOCIAL ADAPTATION (ACCORDING TO THE RESULTS OF SOCIOLOGICAL RESEARCH)

In the context of rapid changes occurring in the economy and geopolitics, we are faced with the task of studying conceptual approaches to defining the term repatriate for ethnic Kazakhs, as well as identifying social factors of their adaptation. The purpose of the study was to determine the relevance of the introduction of the term "kandas" and its preference over the term "oralman", as well as to identify factors of social adaptation using the quantitative method of sociological survey. Research question: do different categories of respondents agree with the introduction of the new term "kandas" instead of the term "oralman"?

The main conclusions of the study confirm the following hypotheses:

1. For ethnic Kazakhs returning to their historical homeland, the term "kandas" is more suitable than the term "oralman".
2. Gender of kandas does not affect the preferences of communication with them among citizens of Kazakhstan.
3. The age of the kandas does not affect the preferences of communication with them among citizens of Kazakhstan.
4. The settlement of the kandas in the northern regions of Kazakhstan is more favorable.

During the period from July 20, 2022 to March 20, 2023, a sociological questionnaire survey was conducted in written form by contact communication through the delivery of questionnaires to respondents, as well as from April 3, 2023 to June 9, 2023 in the form of a contactless online survey using a Google form on the territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan. As a result of the study, respondents' preferences in communicating with kandas by gender and age were identified, as well as the optimal region in the settlement of kandas. The scientific value of the study lies in the confirmation of the hypotheses put forward, which are a scientific novelty in the field of kandas' immigration. The practical significance of the research results lies in the use of the results of a sociological survey for practical recommendations on the integration of kandas in the north of Kazakhstan.

Key words: kandas, migration, social adaptation.

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Қазақстандағы репатрианизм: терминологияның өзектілігі және әлеуметтік бейімделу (әлеуметтік зерттеу нәтижелері бойынша)

Экономика мен геосаясатта болып жатқан қарқынды өзгерістер жағдайында біздің алдымызда этникалық қазақтар үшін репатриант терминін анықтаудың тұжырымдамалық тәсілдерін зерттеу, сондай-ақ оларды бейімдеудің әлеуметтік факторларын анықтау міндеті тұр. Зерттеудің мақсаты "қандас" терминін енгізудің өзектілігін және оның "оралман" терминінен артықшылығын анықтау, сондай-ақ әлеуметтік сауалнаманың сандық әдісі арқылы әлеуметтік бейімделу факторларын анықтау болды. Зерттеу сұрағы: респонденттердің әртүрлі санаттары "оралман" терминінің орнына жаңа "қандас" терминін енгізуге келісе ме?

Зерттеудің негізгі тұжырымдары келесі гипотезаларды қолдайды:

1. Тарихи отанына оралған этникалық қазақтар үшін "қандас" термині "оралман" терминіне қарағанда қолайлы.
2. Қандастардың жынысы Қазақстан азаматтарының олармен қарым-қатынас жасау қалауларына әсер етпейді.

3. Қандастардың жасы Қазақстан азаматтарының олармен қарым-қатынас жасау қалауларына әсер етпейді.

4. Қандастарды Қазақстанның солтүстік өңірлеріне қоныстандыру анағұрлым қолайлы.

2022 жылғы 20 шілдеден 2023 жылғы 20 наурызға дейінгі кезеңде респонденттерге коммуникация байланыс тәсілі арқылы жазбаша түрде әлеуметтанулық сауалнама тапсыру түрінде, сондай-ақ 2023 жылғы 3 сәуірден 2023 жылғы 9 маусымға дейін Қазақстан Республикасының аумағында google-форма пайдалана отырып, байланыссыз онлайн-сауалнама түрінде жүргізілді. Зерттеу нәтижесінде респонденттердің қандастармен жыныстық және жас ерекшеліктері бойынша қарым-қатынас жасаудағы кімді артық көретіні, сондай-ақ қандастарды қоныстандыру үшін оңтайлы аймақ анықталды. Зерттеудің ғылыми құндылығы қандас иммиграциясы саласындағы ғылыми жаңалық болып табылатын гипотезаларды растау. Зерттеу қорытындыларының практикалық маңыздылығы Қазақстанның солтүстігіндегі қандастарды интеграциялаудағы практикалық ұсынымдар үшін социологиялық сауалнама нәтижелерін пайдалану болып табылады.

Түйін сөздер: қандас, көші-қон, әлеуметтік бейімделу.

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Репатриация в Казахстане: актуальность терминологии и социальная адаптация (по результатам социологического исследования)

В условиях стремительных изменений, происходящих в экономике и геополитике, перед нами стоит задача по изучению концептуальных подходов определения термина репатрианта для этнических казахов, а также выявления социальных факторов их адаптации. Целью исследования было определение актуальности введения термина "кандас" и его предпочтительности перед термином "оралман", а также выявление факторов социальной адаптации с помощью метода социологического опроса. Исследовательский вопрос: согласны ли различные категории респондентов с введением нового термина "кандас" вместо термина "оралман"?

Основные выводы исследования подтверждают следующие выдвинутые гипотезы:

1. Для этнических казахов, возвращающихся на историческую родину, термин "кандас" подходит больше, чем термин "оралман".
2. Пол кандасов не влияет на предпочтения общения с ними у граждан Казахстана.
3. Возраст кандасов не влияет на предпочтения общения с ними у граждан Казахстана.
4. Расселение кандасов в северных регионах Казахстана более благоприятно.

В период с 20 июля 2022 года по 20 марта 2023 года социологический анкетный опрос проведен в письменном форме контактным способом коммуникации посредством вручения анкет респондентам, а также с 3 апреля 2023 года по 9 июня 2023 года в виде безконтактного онлайн-анкетирования с использованием google-формы на территории Республики Казахстан. В результате исследования были выявлены предпочтения респондентов в общении с кандасами по половозрастному признаку, а также оптимальный регион для расселения кандасов. Научная ценность исследования заключается в подтверждении выдвинутых гипотез, являющихся научной новизной в области иммиграции кандасов. Практическое значение итогов исследования заключается в использовании результатов социологического опроса для практических рекомендаций в интеграции кандасов на севере Казахстана.

Ключевые слова: кандас, миграция, социальная адаптация.

Introduction

Since since the independence of the Republic of Kazakhstan in 1991, ethnic Kazakhs born in other states have been migrating to the country for permanent residence and obtaining Kazakh citizenship. This migration is a consequence of the economic, geopolitical, social and cultural situation in the country of immigration. On November 18, 1991, the Cabinet of Ministers of the Kazakh SSR adopted a resolution "On the procedure and

conditions for the resettlement to the Kazakh SSR of persons of indigenous nationality who expressed a desire to work in rural areas, from other republics and foreign countries". In 1992, the Immigration Law was adopted, which fixed the maximum quota of ethnic immigrants and the material and financial resources necessary for their acceptance and adaptation. For Kazakh repatriates, the term "oralmans" was introduced. The translation of the word "oralman" is "returner" or "repatriate".

The concept of "oralman" was first used in Article 1 of the Law "On Population Migration" of December 13, 1997. In the law, "oralmans" were defined as foreigners or stateless persons of Kazakh nationality who permanently resided at the time of the acquisition of sovereignty by the Republic of Kazakhstan outside its borders and arrived in Kazakhstan for the purpose of permanent residence (Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan "On Population Migration", 1997). In September 2020, the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan Kassym-Jomart Tokayev proposed to abandon the word "oralman" in favor of the term "kandas" in relation to the Kazakhs who returned to their historical homeland. From January 1, 2021, the concept of "oralman" has been replaced by "kandas" in all regulatory and legal documents. The translation of the word "Kandas" is "blood relative", "relative" or "tribesman".

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 arrived in their historical homeland and received the appropriate status in the manner established by the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan "On Population Migration", 2021.

In the conditions of rapid changes taking place in the economy and geopolitics, the term for determining the social status of Kazakh repatriates aroused interest in society. In this regard, we are faced with the task of studying the term repatriate for ethnic Kazakhs, as well as social factors of adaptation. Among the social factors, one can single out regional settlement, gender differences, and age differences, as well as their possible influence on the adaptation of kandas in the area and the attitude of the local population towards them. Kandas are faced with a language barrier, with differences in mentality among certain groups, which leads to problems in adaptation.

The object of the research is kandas and their environment. Two categories are considered under the environment of the kandas: acquaintances (including relatives and friends) and unfamiliar kandas, but living in the regions where the kandas are settled.

The subject of the research is the factors of social adaptation by kandas.

The aim of the study is to determine the relevance of introducing the term "kandas" and its preference over the term "oralman", as well as the influence of social adaptation factors using the quantitative method of a sociological survey.

Research hypotheses:

1. For ethnic Kazakhs returning to their historical homeland, the term "kandas" is more suitable than the term "oralman".
2. The age of kandas does not affect the preferences for communication with them among the citizens of Kazakhstan.
3. The gender of the kandas does not affect the preferences for communication with them among the citizens of Kazakhstan.
4. The settlement of kandas in the northern regions of Kazakhstan is more favorable.

Literature review

Issues of migration and repatriation are being explored in various countries in Europe, North America, and Asia. One of the first researchers to study population migration was E.G. Ravenstein, who, for the first time in the world, formulated the laws of migration. E.G. Ravenstein determined that migration could be explained and predicted, calling them rules and principles (Ravenstein, 1876). D.K. Zipf proposed a gravitational model of migration, introducing two specific factors influencing the migration flow: distance and number (Zipf, 1949). E. Lee, for the first time in the theory of migration, singled out the importance of the information factor for an individual's decision to migrate (Lee, 1966).

Skeldon formulated the idea of "regionalization of migration", in which he substantiated the relationship between political structure, economic development, and migration. According to Skeldon's theory, the world is divided into five groups of regions, which are characterized by a certain intensity of migration. The countries of Western Europe, Northern Europe, and Japan are the centers of the world (core), attracting immigrants. The countries of Eastern Europe, South Africa, and East China are regions adjacent to the center of the world (the expanding core). In these regions, there are immigration flows along with emigration. Turkey, Mexico, the Philippines, and the countries of North Africa and Southern Europe are labor frontiers. The countries of Latin America, Central Asia, and Sub-Saharan Africa are resource niches where migration flows have not taken shape (Skeldon, 1997).

Borjas proposed his concept of the causes of international migration, believing that as a result of globalization, migrants have greater opportunities for independent choice (Borjas, 1989).

Among researchers in the field of repatriation as a type of migration, Barbara Pfetsch notes that Ger-

man repatriates play a dual role in society. On the one hand, they are full German citizens, but on the other hand, because of their cultural values and language barriers, they feel excluded from the society they want to belong to (Pfetsch, 1999). The German experience of repatriation shows that migrants adapt to society completely in the second or third generation. Consequently, migrants, representing demographic groups, go through certain stages of adaptation. Demographic groups characterized by such criteria as age and social status were considered by I. Kon (Kon et al., 1970).

The social factor of adaptation is the process of reflecting values in collective memory, where the group recognizes itself through memories of the past (Solomos John, 1997). Acculturation is also an important factor in social adaptation. There is a relationship between acculturation and social capital, including integration, assimilation, and sociocultural adaptation (Tatarko A. et al., 2020).

Migrants, interacting with the local society, can be considered a resource based on the theory of structuring and the new rules of the sociological method of E. Giddens (Giddens, 1986). Professor Ben C.H. Kuo believes that social adjustment is a complex interplay of protective factors such as social support, resilience, positive influence, and subjective well-being (Ben C.H. Kuo, 2014).

An optimistic view of migration emerged from a number of foreign scientists. Edward J. Taylor (Taylor, 1999) considered migration an integral part of development. Hein de Haas (Haas, 2010) considered migrants as agents of change and innovation. Scientists with an optimistic view of migration are committed to the development of society, progress in socio-cultural interactions, and renewal in general.

In contrast to the optimistic view, according to D.S. Massey (Massey, 1990), migration takes place against the flow of capital; that is, migrants send their earnings from their destination countries to their country of origin. But here it is worth noting that this applies more to migrants who came to work and hypothetically plan to return. Repatriates, while helping their relatives in the country of origin, nevertheless spend most of the earned capital on themselves and their families in the country of arrival and real residence.

In the socio-cultural aspect of migration, E.V. Volkov notes that migrants may encounter other socio-cultural features in a new place, which may lead to a trend of cultural assimilation, integration, or cultural and political separatism (Volkov, 2010).

Also, according to the scientist, migration can harm countries intellectually in the form of a "brain-stealing policy". Countries with more favorable economies are more attractive to educated professionals whose migration leaves their country of origin with a shortage of highly skilled workers.

Among domestic scientists, migration was studied by S.T. Meirmanov and M.B. Asanbaev. S.T. Meirmanov believes that migration and uncontrolled migration lead to social tension, a decrease in the level of culture, and a possible increase in crime. To get out of such situations, the state must conduct a migration policy (Meirmanov, 2004). M. B. Asanbaev studied internal migration and concluded that due to the decline in the socio-economic level in rural areas, migration flows to more progressive regions of the country have increased (Asanbaev, 2010). Bazhan critically examined the adaptation and optimization of migration policies (Bazhan, 2022).

Within the framework of this study, it is important to take into account the social factors of adaptation of repatriates as well as the attitude of the environment towards the kandases themselves. The problem of adaptation for voluntary repatriates is a problem of society, since the kandases are part of it and are trying to identify themselves and integrate themselves into a new society for them.

Materials and methods

In accordance with the purpose of the study, it was considered whether different categories of respondents agree with the introduction of the new term "kandas" instead of the term "oralman", their preferences in communicating with kandas by gender and age, and also the optimal region for resettlement.

To determine the indicators of the preference for the term "kandas", as well as the factors of social adaptation of repatriates, the method of a sociological survey was used. The sociological survey was conducted in the form of a questionnaire to collect primary information by recording respondents' answers to questions posed in accordance with the goals and objectives of the study. In a sociological survey by function, both basic questions and control questions are used, the functional purpose of which is to determine the truthfulness of answers to basic questions and clarify the information received. Direct questions were also used in the sociological survey. To increase the reliability of the responses, an opportunity is provided to express an uncertain

opinion and to evade the answer with an option. Each of the types of sociological survey questions has its own specifics for the interpretation of the information received. The questionnaire survey also used a sociological scale, which provides for validity and sensitivity, which is the ability of the scale to identify the attitude of respondents to the phenomenon under study with varying degrees of differentiation. The rating scale was applied in the mixed form of the survey, so the scale was chosen in a small range from 1 to 5 for clarity and convenience on paper. The sociological scale was chosen with an odd number to eliminate bias in the study results. When constructing the rating scale, a balance was applied where positive and negative scales are uniform from the average value of the feature, giving the respondent an equal chance to choose both positive and negative values of the feature.

In the period from July 20, 2022, to March 20, 2023, a sociological questionnaire survey was conducted in writing by contact method of communication by handing questionnaires to respondents in Astana, Almaty, North Kazakhstan, Akmola, Kara-

ganda, and other regions. Only four expeditions were made in these regions with departures from Astana. The rural areas of the survey were selected according to the geography of kandases's residence in order to be able to observe the living situation in the regions and to introduce them to the situational conditions of interaction in the local society.

In the period from April 3, 2023, to June 9, 2023, a sociological survey was conducted in the form of a contactless online survey using a Google Form. Geographic coverage of the survey includes Abay, Pavlodar, Turkestan, Kostanay, East Kazakhstan, Akmola, North Kazakhstan, Karaganda, and other regions.

Respondents were offered questionnaires in two languages: Kazakh and Russian.

The results of the sociological survey were entered into a single tabular form in the Excel program, processed by statistical and mathematical calculations, and displayed using express analysis.

The total sample size was 328 respondents, of whom 52% are female and 48% are male (Figure 1).

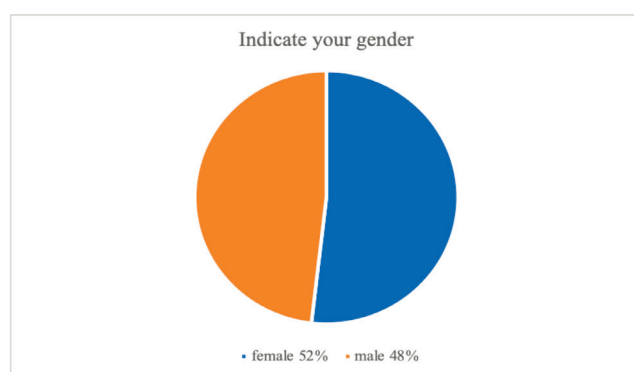


Figure 1 – Answers to the question "Indicate your gender"

The age of respondents is from 18 to 25 years old (52%), 25-55 years old (32%), and over 55 years old (16%). The total young age up to 25 years is 52%, and the average age together with the older generation is 48%.

According to the hypothesis, "For ethnic Kazakhs returning to their historical homeland, the term "kandas" is more suitable than the term "oralman"." The question was made: "Do you agree with the statement that the term "kandas" is more suitable than "oralman" for migrants and repatriates in Kazakhstan?"

According to the hypothesis: "The gender of kandases does not affect the preferences of communication with them among the citizens of Kazakhstan," the question was made: "Which gender of kandases is it easier for you to communicate with?"

According to the hypothesis: "The age of kandases does not affect the preferences of communication with them among citizens of Kazakhstan", the question was made: "What age of kandases is easier for you to communicate with?"

According to the hypothesis "The resettlement of kandases in the northern regions of Kazakhstan

is more favorable", the question was drawn up: "Where, in your opinion, is it more expedient to settle kandases in Kazakhstan?"

Results and discussions

According to the results of the analysis of a sociological survey, to the question "Do you agree

with the statement that the term "kandas" is more suitable than "oralman" for migrants and repatriates in Kazakhstan?" responses were received (Figure 2).

- agree: 58%
- rather agree: 15%
- rather disagree: 6%
- disagree: 5%
- find it difficult to answer: 16%

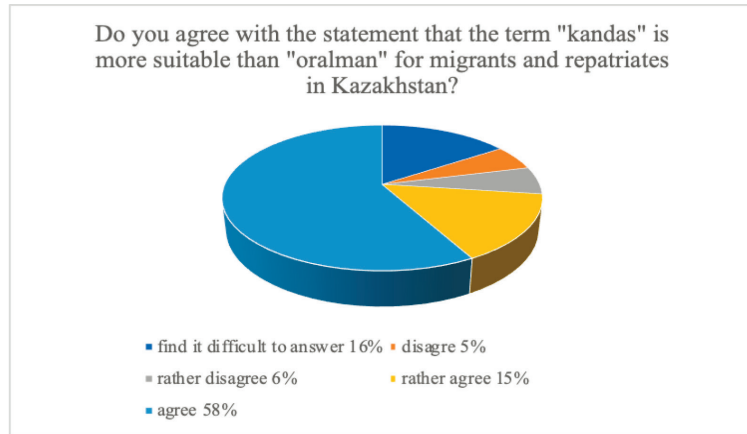


Figure 2 – Answers to the question "Do you agree with the statement that the term "kandas" is more suitable than "oralman" for IDPs and repatriates in Kazakhstan?"

58% of respondents agree that the term "kandas" is more suitable than the term "oralman". This, in turn, confirms the hypothesis: "For ethnic Kazakhs returning to their historical homeland, the term "kandas" is more suitable than the term "oralman".

To the question "Which gender is easier for you to communicate with?" responses were received (Figure 3).

- with men: 8%
- with women: 8%
- no difference: 84%

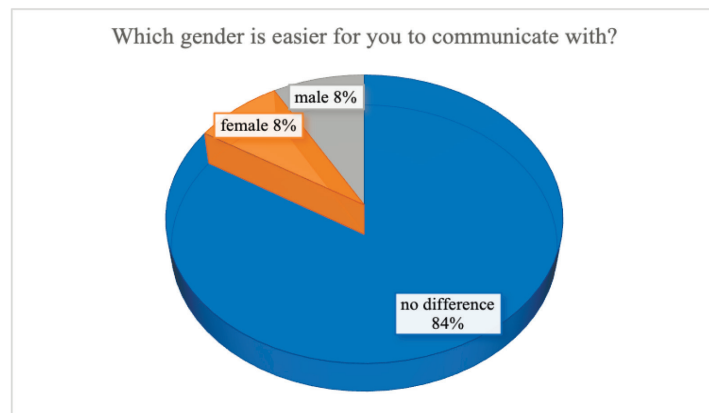


Figure 3 – "Which gender is easier for you to communicate with?"

84% of the respondents answered that for them, there is no difference between the kandases as to which gender is easier for them to communicate with. This confirms the hypothesis: "The gender of kandases does not affect the preferences for communication with them among the citizens of Kazakhstan."

To the question, "What age kandases do you find it easier to communicate with?" responses were received (Figure 4).

- with children: 3%
- with young people: 22%
- middle age: 14%
- with the elderly: 2%
- did not have to communicate: 15%
- no difference: 44%

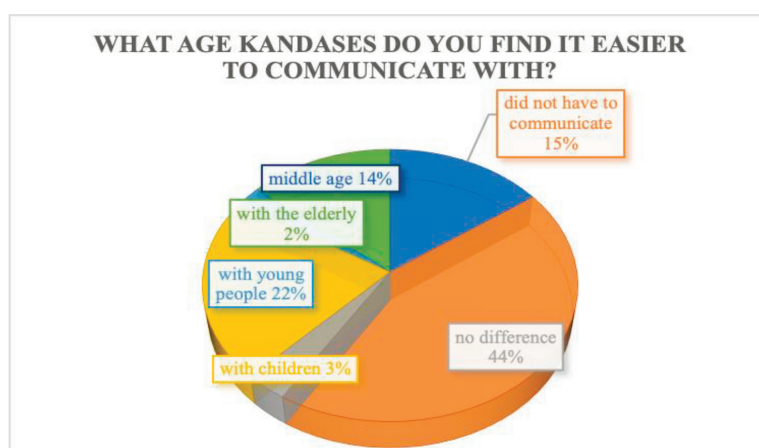


Figure 4 – Answers to the question: "What age kandases do you find it easier to communicate with?"

Most of the respondents (44%), answered that for them, there is no difference in what age it is easier to communicate with kandases. This confirms the hypothesis: "The age of kandases does not affect the preferences for communication with them among the citizens of Kazakhstan."

To the question: "Where, in your opinion, is it more expedient to resettle the kandases in Kazakhstan?" responses received (Figure 5):

- in the North of the country, 49%
- in the East of the country: 15%
- in the West of the country: 14%
- in the Center of the country: 22%

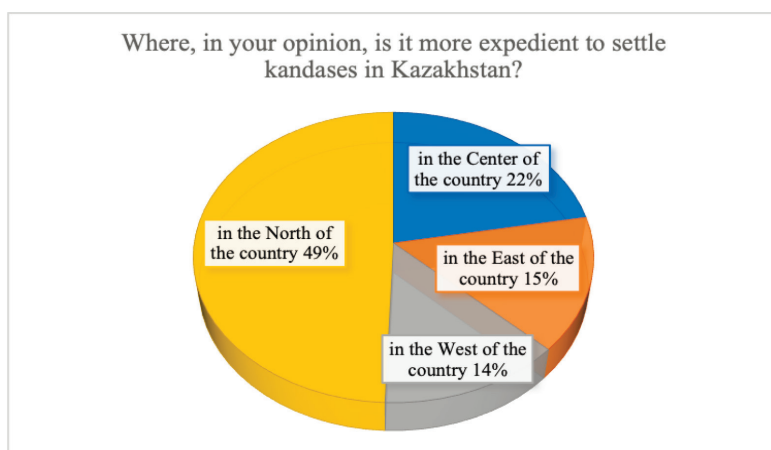


Figure 5 – Answers to the question: "Where, in your opinion, is it more expedient to settle kandases in Kazakhstan?"

For objectivity in the questionnaire, the respondents were asked control questions with an evaluation scale from 1 to 5 (Figure 6).

"Rate on a scale of 1 (not important) to 5 (very important) the need to return to the regions of Kazakhstan of ethnic Kazakhs [Eastern Kazakhstan]";

"Rate on a scale of 1 (not important) to 5 (very important) the need to return of ethnic Kazakhs to the regions of Kazakhstan [Western Kazakhstan]";

"Rate on a scale of 1 (not important) to 5 (very important) the need to return of ethnic Kazakhs to the regions of Kazakhstan [Southern Kazakhstan]";

"Rate on a scale of 1 (not important) to 5 (very important) the need to return of ethnic Kazakhs to the regions of Kazakhstan [Karaganda region]";

"Rate on a scale of 1 (not important) to 5 (very important) the need to return of ethnic Kazakhs to the regions of Kazakhstan [North-Kazakhstan region]";

"Rate on a scale of 1 (not important) to 5 (very important) the need to return of ethnic Kazakhs to the regions of Kazakhstan [the Akmola region]."

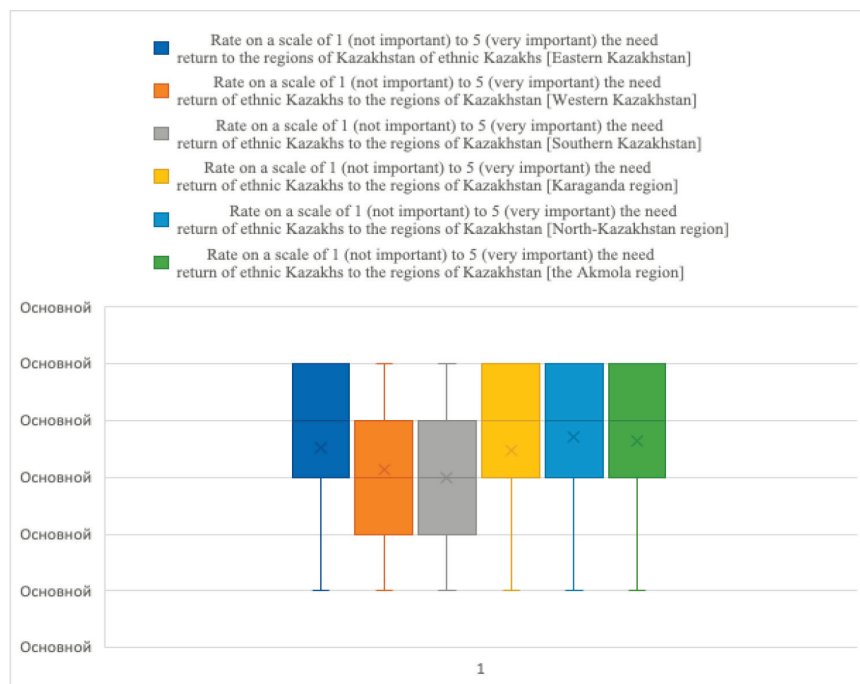


Figure 6 – Answers to the questions "Rate on a scale from 1 (not important) to 5 (very important) the need to return of ethnic Kazakhs to the regions of Kazakhstan [Eastern Kazakhstan], [Western Kazakhstan], [South Kazakhstan], [Karaganda region], [North Kazakhstan region], [Akmola region]"

The rating scale in questions by region was applied in a mixed form of a survey, so the scale was not chosen in a wide range for clarity and convenience on paper. But the scale was chosen with an odd number in order to eliminate bias in the results of the study.

In Figure 6, you can clearly see that the outsiders in the respondents' answers are South Kazakhstan and Western Kazakhstan for the resettlement of kandases, and East Kazakhstan, Central Kazakhstan, and two regions of Northern Kazakhstan, North Ka-

zakhstan and Akmola regions, were leaders on an equal footing. But by combining the results of the two regions of Northern Kazakhstan, the North Kazakhstan and Akmola regions, we get this region in absolute leadership, which in turn confirms the result of the previous question shown in Figure 5. Thus, this confirms the hypothesis: "The settlement of kandases in the northern regions of Kazakhstan is more favorable".

Respondents were able to answer questions based on the geopolitical situation over the past

year, as Northern Kazakhstan borders the Russian Federation, which is at war with its other neighboring country, Ukraine. The Republic of Kazakhstan, to the north of its borders, has the longest land border with the Russian Federation. At the same time, the North Kazakhstan region, for example, has one of the lowest population figures in the country in comparison with other regions.

Also, the economic situation in the northern regions of the country is more favorable for the resettlement of kandases in this region, since in recent years the market there has experienced a "staff shortage" of specialists in

various industries, including the agro-industrial complex.

The results of a sociological survey help test research hypotheses and collect feedback. In order to identify other social factors in the adaptation of the kandases, other questions were also posed to the respondents in the questionnaires.

To the question "Where do you think the adaptation of kandases is better?" the respondents answered (Figure 7):

- in rural areas – 32%
- in the city – 12%
- does not depend on the area – 56%

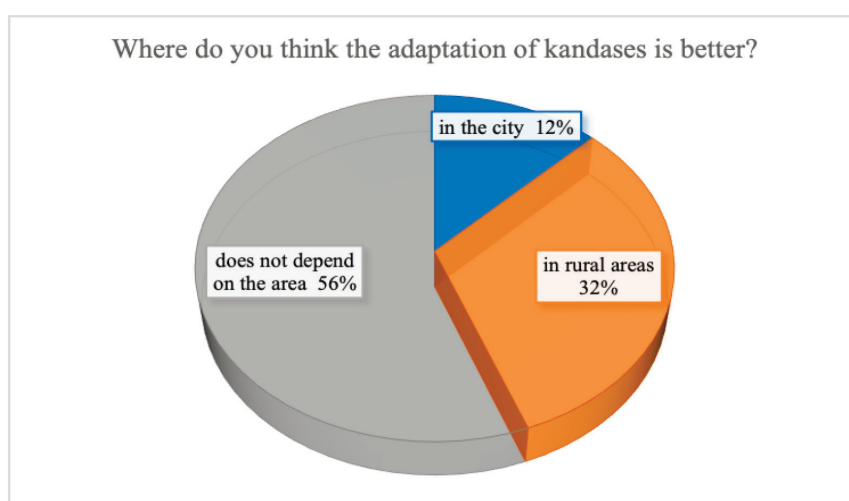


Figure 7 – Answers to the question "Where do you think the adaptation of kandases is better?"

A minority of respondents (12%) believe that the adaptation of kandases is going better in the city. Among the positive aspects of living in the city, one can single out the infrastructure, the level of education, the presence of a greater number of cultural objects, the level of the Internet, urban communications of water supply systems, heating, the proximity of schools and medical institutions, and a greater supply of industrial goods on the market.

32% of respondents believe that the adaptation of kandases is better in rural areas. Among the positive aspects of the countryside, one can single out a more favorable environmental situation, clean air, good quality natural food, the presence of a personal plot for growing their own vegetables and fruits, and keeping pets.

Most of the 56% of respondents believe that the adaptation of kandases does not depend on the area. This result can be interpreted as the fact that the ad-

aptation of kandases no longer depends on the place, but on the society.

To the question "Do you think that all conditions are created in your region for favorable integration of the kandas into society?" respondents answered:

- yes, completely – 18%
- partially – 36%
- find it difficult to answer – 36%
- no – 10%

The smallest number of 10% of respondents believes that in their region all conditions are not created for the favorable integration of kandases in society. That is, this number of respondents is not satisfied with the conditions for the integration of kandases into society.

According to 18% of respondents, all conditions have been created in their regions for the favorable integration of kandases into society.

36% of respondents believe that they find it difficult to answer about the conditions created for the integration of kandases into society. This demonstrates that more than a third of the respondents do not have information on the socio-economic support of the state and society, or cannot determine whether this support is the conditions created for integration.

The same number of 36% of respondents answered that in their regions a favorable climate was partially created for the integration of kandases into society. That is, in their opinion, the conditions for the integration of repatriates have been created, but not good enough. This result demonstrates that more than a third of the respondents are aware of the created regional conditions for the integration of kandases, while they accept the measures taken by the state to help, but expect further improvements in the situation of repatriates.

Conclusion

A survey conducted in various regions and in various ways showed that the new term "kandas", introduced in 2021, is more suitable for Kazakhs who returned to their historical homeland than the term "oralman". Thus, the study confirms the success of the introduction of the new term by the Ministry of Labor and Social Protection of the Population and indeed causes a more positive attitude towards repatriates.

This survey confirmed the hypothesis that Kazakhstani society does not experience any difference when communicating with people of different ages. This conclusion determines that there is no reason on the part of society to introduce any age restrictions when ethnic Kazakhs return to their homeland. The age of the kandases depends only on the age at which they decided to move to Kazakhstan for the purpose of permanent residence.

This work also confirmed the hypothesis that Kazakh society does not experience any difference when communicating with male or female kandases. Thus, the gender of repatriates as a factor of social adaptation in Kazakhstan is not decisive. Kazakh society equally perceives both sexes and does not feel discomfort from communicating with both Ka-

zakhs and Kazakhs who have returned to their historical homeland.

This study showed that most of the respondents identified Northern Kazakhstan as a more favorable territory for the settlement of the kandases. Perhaps the determining factor in the answers to this question was the lower population density, which is also a factor in the region's lower economic activity. Also, these answers could reflect the desire of some respondents to change the ethnic composition of the northern region of the country as a reaction to the increasing number of threats to territorial integrity from the media and the Internet.

The work done also shows that the majority of Kazakh society believes that the adaptation of culture does not depend on the area in which it takes place, whether in rural or urban areas. Each locality has its own advantages, and adaptation depends on the expectations and experiences of the migrants themselves. Of the smaller proportion of respondents who believe that there is still a difference, a slightly larger number preferred rural areas. The reasons may have a possible relationship with the previously named economic reasons of "personnel shortage", which requires further research in agrarian sociology as a field of science.

The survey of Kazakhstanis also gave us an answer to the extent to which the efforts of the Ministry of Labor and Social Protection to integrate kandases into society are known in the information space. More than a third of the respondents found it difficult to answer, 18% of respondents believe that the integration is going on in a completely favorable way, and 46% believe that the conditions created are not enough.

The results of the study demonstrate the peculiarity of the Kazakh society as a multicultural one, capable of adapting foreigners and stateless persons of the Kazakh ethnic group, some successes of state bodies in terms of introducing more successful terminology, as well as measures for the integration of kandases. At the same time, the conclusions lead to the desire of the society to continue improving the conditions for the integration of kandases and creating conditions for their resettlement in the north of Kazakhstan.

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