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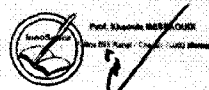
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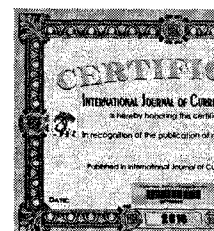


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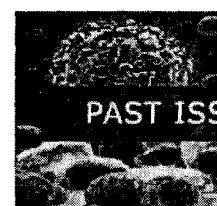
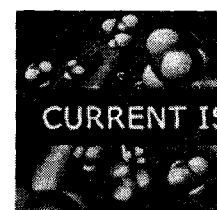
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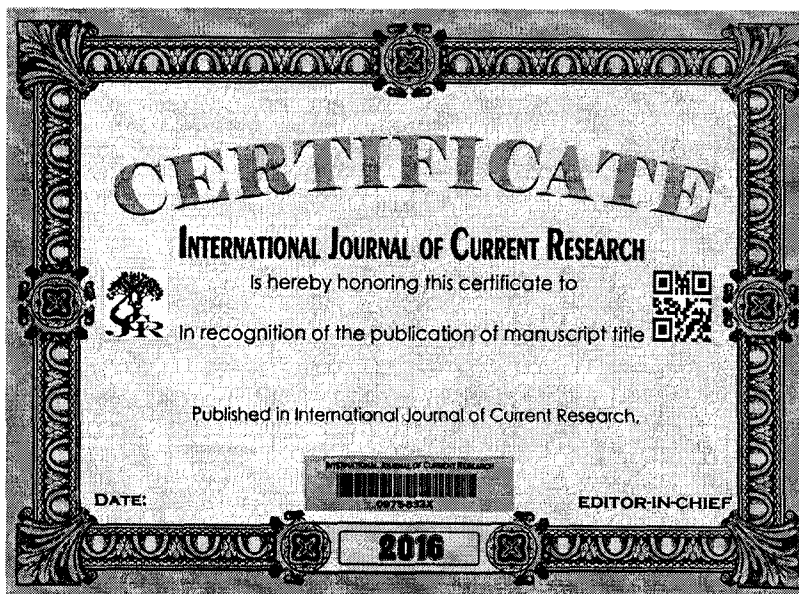
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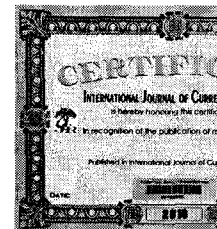
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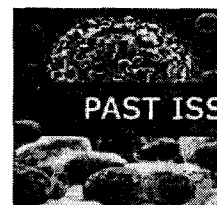
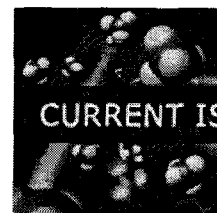
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RESEARCH ARTICLE

ORALMANS OF KAZAKHSTAN: MIGRATION AND ADAPTATION (ALMATY REGION)

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ABSTRACT

Migration and adaptation of *oralmans* (Kazakh resettles from abroad) in Almaty region is the focus of the present paper. Since 1991 the number of Kazakh repatriates has steadily grown and now reached 1,000,000 people. Almaty region was and continue to be the main site of the *oralmans* over two decades. The authors highlight motives for resettling along with several stages in the process of *oralmans* migration to Kazakhstan. Migration raised a number of difficult questions including motives, which led people to leave their countries for independent Kazakhstan republic. The research of the repatriation became ground for authors' assumption that first declared goals were realized in a way far from government's plans. Main reasons affected processes of migration were: social structure of *oralmans* society, geographical factor, country of origin, cultural and economic factors. This is the main reason to select differentiate repatriates from 'far abroad' and "near abroad" countries. Hardships of the adaptation were caused by social-economic situation in Kazakhstan and states to emigrate from. During first decade most part of *oralmans* arrived at Kazakhstan from Mongolia, Iran, Afghanistan and Turkey to follow ten years later by migrants from Central Asia, i.e. Karakalpakstan, Uzbekistan. This group of migrants is characterized by "euphoria", yearning for native land, while the first one's preferences were to solve their economic troubles had experienced in home country. Sociological and ethnographic research was used to show peculiarities of adaptation processes.

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INTRODUCTION

One of the most important trends of state politics since Kazakhstan got independence in 1991 had become migration of *oralmans* - repatriates from abroad and their adaptation into modern Kazakhstani society. Political leadership made migration stimulation as integrated part of the nation-state building strategy. Kazakhstan used global community experience while promoted comprehensive support to Kazakhs wished to settle in their native country. President Nazarbayev in number of speeches stressed that population of republic should be increased by 20,000,000 in 2015. This demand is clear in context of certain needs – to strengthen country's security, to increase the number of qualified labor force to make republic's economic sector more effective. Here we need to distinguish two ways to enlarge population – to improve natality issue and to foster migration from abroad.

Kazakh diaspora is dispersed in more than 40 countries of the world due to numerous domestic and external reasons though it is an integrated part of the Kazakh nation. Thus Consequently all Kazakhs have common house – Republic of Kazakhstan (RK). Kazakhs' emigration was caused by historical tragedies such as Jungar invasions in XVIII century led to genocide, later Russian colonial and settlement policies forced part of Kazakh people to find an asylum in neighboring China and Iran. H. Schwarz, researcher of ethnic minorities in Northern China, pointed out main reasons that led to enormous migration of defeated Kazakh tribes to neighboring regions. Kazakh, Kyrgyz and Bukhara warlords' inconsistency during military campaigns ended by the catastrophe while Jungar leadership precipitate and decisive strategy finished by occupation of some settled Syr-Darya regions (Schwarz 1984). Insurrection of 1916, famine in 1932-33, collectivization 1926-28 added over 1,500,000 Kazakhs to those forced to leave their native lands. Isabelle Ohayon in her book noted that famine in early 1930s produced the most significant migration of Kazakhs to neighboring China and other countries counted as 350,000 people (Ohayon, 2006).

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benefits, loans, assistance in finding employment and etc. If it possible it is better to settle immigrants in one region, which will help them to adapt more quickly. Returnees that have preserved the traditions and customs of its people can bring a significant contribution to the consolidation of the Kazakh ethnic group, as well as to enrich the national culture. Return of the Kazakh diaspora will affect not only the demographic situation in the country but also will contribute to the revival of traditional culture.

The results of the study

On the way of analyzing data of the sociological and ethnographic research towards migrants, it is important take into account the regional peculiarities as main part of appearing difficulties of adaptation of migrants. In the Southern region it is necessary to focus on addressing the language barrier, the high cost of living, the complexity of migrants' relations with the local population. In the Western region, it necessary to solve economic problems: the high cost of living, lack of funds, lack of housing and employment. For migrants the Central region it is necessary to solve the issues with housing. The high cost of living, lack of funds, employment is the main problems related to all regions that have to solved at the state level. Along with the Western region the difficulties in adaptation is also presented in the Eastern region. Half of the respondents of this region are concerned about the problems of high cost of living, facing a shortage of funds every day. A 18.05% of migrants have filled up the number of unemployed. These three problems are interrelated. First of all it is necessary to solve the problem of migrant employment in this region. The results of the study point to the warning signs in many areas of adaptation. This applies to both objective indicators and subjective perception of immigrants towards adaptation process.

All problematic side of the situation is presented in following way:

Objective factors

1. The problem of linguistic, cultural integration,
2. Housing, a sense of social alienation,
3. Employment before obtaining the citizenship, the problem of obtaining citizenship (especially formixed marriages, refugees and others)
4. Financial insecurity, large families, the problem of education, mainly higher education
5. The absence of a unified information base

Subjective factors

1. Adoption of the norms and values of the existing environment (understanding of interdependence of educational strategies for children with the resource potential of the parents)
2. Awareness and solidarity with the community, understanding the changes that are taking place
3. Language competence (knowledge of the Kazakh language and Russian as a language of communication)

4. Unformed knowledge and skills that cannot meet the requirements of the environment and opportunities for the profession.
5. The limiting factor in access to education as one of the resources of adaptation and integration processes of oral man includes:
6. The educational level of parents (low adaptability, language and cultural barriers)
7. Socio-material family problems (lack of a student working area, parents' employment and utilization of the child in housekeeping)
8. No support in learning outside of school (home)
9. Lack of differentiation of education and training programs and evaluation of educational achievements;
10. Poor organization of supportive education, payment for additional classes;
11. The lack of literature in the Kazakh language;
12. Lack of nearby cultural, recreational, educational centers and NGOs.
13. Overcrowding and congesting of schools, lack of qualified specialists, materials and technical base of schools, lack of social and psychological services.

Conclusions and Recommendations

In this table the results shows that the most difficult for migrants to adapt in the economic sphere (31.0%). Respondents also highlighted political (19.0%), household and religious (16.0%) and legal (15.0%) areas as difficult for adaptation. These difficulties often arise from the lack of knowledge at the appropriate level of political foundations and legislation of Kazakhstan, and due to their commitment to the traditional basics of everyday and religious life. Work with migrants in the country of origin for information about the country of entry, and adaptation of special measures by the host country on migrants' political and legal awareness would remove many of the problems and difficulties on the migrants' adaptation process

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