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Abstract

The article is devoted to Kazakhstan's repatriates and their migration to their historical homeland, and also addresses the problem of adaptation to their native land, especially in the Almaty oblast (region). Authors of article using static data and materials of the Department of Migration Committee analyzes the number and features of the location of repatriates in the oblast. In a study of the oblast were identified the main reasons for returning of the Kazakh Diaspora in Central Asia, Iran, Avganistana and Turkey to their historic homeland. And discusses some problems of adaptation to the historic homeland.

Repatriates in the Kazakhstan: the problems of migration and adaptation to the historic homeland*

Since independence President of Kazakhstan N.A. Nazarbayev with the headline "Bright suggestions to brothers far away" called to a single common homeland Kazakhstan all blood brothers who have been scattered all over the world because of the historical difficulties at the time [10]. As the result of that from 1990-es the Kazakh Diaspora all over the world, moved to another countries on historical reasons, have been coming back to their homeland. Today the number of compatriots wishing to return from abroad is becoming more and more.

By the head of state politics to the 20th anniversary of the independence from the near and far abroad returned about one million compatriots to the homeland - the Republic of Kazakhstan. According to the expert report of the Commission on Human Rights under the President of Kazakhstan on repatriates, refugees and stateless persons in Kazakhstan in June 2012: "From 1991 to October 1, 2011 have returned to their historic homeland 221.3 thousand families or 860.4 thousand ethnic Kazakhs. There are 127.7 thousand families were resettled on migration quotas, and 94.2 thousands independently without quotas" [2, p. 40]. But we think that is not exactly information. Because, when we went to the South Kazakhstan with scientific research work on 1147 "Kazakh Diaspora and repatriation: study of ethnocultural heritage and adaptation to the historic homeland", Kazakhs were migrated from Shyrshyk city, Angren, Akhangaran and Kybrai regions, "Turkistan" settlement, Tashkent oblast, Uzbekistan were about 300-400 families [1].

Today the returned compatriots represent 10 percent of the population of Kazakhstan. This figure, of course, has a positive effect to the difficult

demographic situation of the State. And because of living in another country with another culture, they will be able to inculcate it here. But living abroad the historic homeland during ten, hundred years and passing from generation to generation as an inheritance their national culture, they complete and renew some traditions and arts which were forgotten by our compatriots. That's why it is necessary to study the preservation and changes of national inheritance of our compatriots distributing traditional culture, the problems of adaptation to local environment in the process of migration to historic homeland, their role in the political, social, cultural development. Thus, by studying national identity and cultural heritage of the Kazakh diaspora living in other nations, we can form a national idea and to ensure the integrity of the Kazakh people.

It is known that our compatriots who moved to foreign countries at the time because of the historical difficulties and returned home today, are assisted by the government in solving problems related to migration, resettlement, adaptation to the terrain. But in spite of the assistance and other activities provided, there are still many unsolved problems of adaptation to the terrain among the repatriates. Therefore, studying the characteristics of migration settlement, the demand in the socio-cultural and spiritual life of our compatriots who have returned home, we have the power to strengthen national unity. Also, it would help to determine the contribution of compatriots in the socio-cultural, intellectual development of the country.

Even if it was not sufficiently studied the spiritual needs of returnees, the problem of adaptation to the terrain, for 20 years since independence, these problems have been raised in the periodical media, in some scientific papers and dissertations.

One of them is the work published by a group of authors in 2005 under the name of "Kazakhskaya diaspora: nastoyasheye i budusheye" ("Kazakh Diaspora: Present and Future"), which describes the reasons for migration of Mongolian Kazakhs in Kazakhstan: "Labour migration from Mongolia began the process of mass displacement, return to the homeland" [6, p. 78.].

The main factor of repatriation of Kazakhs in Mongolia is preserving national identity and traditional culture, the future of the younger generation, that is, education and development in the native land, etc. E.Yu. Sadovskaya in her work separately describes the resettlement of the Kazakh Diaspora from Mongolia since April 1991, "to show a concrete example of how difficult the process of repatriation and integration" [22, p. 105-109.]. Since the time of independence, the first repatriated Kazakhs from Mongolia. But among them were those who could not stand the difficulties in the first years after independence left back. These problems are not fully understood. Problems and difficulties related to the situation, resettlement, adaptation Kazakhs returned from Mongolia were studied and analyzed in the article of the famous scientist, historian, ethnographer Zardyhan Kinayatuly [9]. The author tells about repatriates who having arrived expected to go to heaven, but went back disappointed "... especially Mongolian Kazakhs are not able to use before the end of the 90s a historical chance to live and work in the land of their ancestors", and in order to make the migration

phenomenon in the reproduction of the nation is need not empty talk, but pragmatic steps based on the results of the historical and sociological, demographic, statistical scientific review [9].

Research works of G.M. Mendikulova has an importance in determining the theoretical and methodological aspects of Kazakh Diaspora, the reasons of migration Kazakhs to abroad, in writing their historical migration. “The sovereignty and ideological freedom in national life began the process of repatriation of Kazakhs to historic homeland spontaneous”, concludes G.M. Mendikulova [16, p.170.]. In another work the author emphasizes “the repatriation of ethnic Kazakhs divided into two stages: from 1992 to 1997, before taking the Migration Act in 1997, and from 1997 to the present, when repatriates can move to Kazakhstan on a quota, where they are created necessary conditions for living, working and studying”, concludes the author [18].

Also, in the next research she writes: “... repatriation of Kazakhs in Kazakhstan from around the world has its own characteristics, challenges perspectives that need to be deeply investigated. Each country, donor countries for the repatriation of Kazakhs, is unique in the development of its historical path, which imposes a famous mark on immigrants. In addition, the repatriation needs to define typologies of returnees, the reasons of return, adaptation and impact of return migration on the life of the Kazakh society, to which they return” [17].

The reasons of the returning of Kazakh Diaspora in China to their historic homeland are met in the articles of K.L. Syroyezhkin. In his opinion: “... ethnocentric gain element in policy with a number of new states of Central Asia ... will be accompanied by continuing to reduce the participation of representatives of ethnic communities in the economy and it is quite noticeable for Kazakh ethnic community living in China. In the future, this fact can not only lead to the emergence of ethnic conflict in Xinjiang, but also to the "push" of the Kazakh ethnic communities outside the region”, concludes the article author [23]. The social-economic, migration problems of the returning Kazakhs from Uzbekistan are considered in the work of Ye. Tukumov. The author studying this problem made a conclusion: “After the collapse of the Soviet Union were added to the environmental problems of socio-economic difficulties, ... The main causes of mass moving (except in Karakalpakstan, which is the main environmental) - Kazakh decline in social status, lack of career prospects, unequal in education, concerns for the future of their children, a violation of information and cultural ties with Kazakhstan” [26, p. 219.]. The doctoral dissertation and monograph of B.K. Kalshabaeva "Ortalyk Asia kazaktary (Tarikhi-etnografyalyk zertteu)" contains two paragraphs, which address the immigration of Kazakhs from Uzbekistan and fragmentary - from Turkmenistan, Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan, and the general problems of adaptation of immigrants in Kazakh society. The author emphasizes the causes of repatriation of Kazakhs from Uzbekistan were the difficult socio-economic situation of the country, a consequence of the administrative-territorial delimitation of Central Asia, the decline in the number of Kazakh schools and the introduction of the Latin alphabet, the high unemployment rate among the Kazakh

youth and women. The second paragraph is devoted to the problems in adaptation of repatriates at the historic homeland [12, p. 327-328].

Using previously unpublished documents from the domestic and foreign archives about the problems of Kazakh diaspora and repatriates, their migrations should be noted works of the following history researchers. For example, a description of the history of migration between Kazakhstan and China, a role in the formation of the national idea of returnees of B.Zh. Atantaeva [19], in studies of K.I. Koblandin and G.M. Mendikulova on the history and current development of the Kazakhs in Uzbekistan were the problems of returnees. In this treatise, based on the first collected, systematized and selected archival documents and statistics in Kazakhstan's History study comprehensively examined the history of the Kazakhs living in the Republic of Uzbekistan and the problems of their present condition [13].

Scientific studies of M.H. Asylbekova and V.V. Kozin considered direction and course of migration after the Independence of Kazakhstan, their features have been analyzed of demographic situation in the country. In their joint publication "Population of Kazakhstan in terms of sovereignty" is given a new point of view that the changes in the demographics of the people of Independent Kazakhstan there is some merit migration returnees [4].

Also K.K. Suleimenova in the section "Influence of returnees on the dynamics ethnodemographic processes" of the second chapter of her scientific work entitled "Agglomeration of Almaty: characteristics and dynamics of ethno-demographic and migration development (1991-2007)" provides an analysis of the number of repatriates who have returned from abroad in Almaty oblast, the issue their settlement [24]. And K.K. Nurymbetova in the candidate dissertation "Problems and future of repatriation in Independent Kazakhstan: Historical Analysis (1991-2008)" says that the course and characteristics of the process of repatriation in the 1990s in Independent Kazakhstan, and features of the repatriation process in 2000 in independent Kazakhstan is systematic work for the resettlement of returnees to regions of the country [21].

The problem of repatriates also often regarded as articles in periodicals of the country, such as: "Kazak eli", "Altyn besik", "Egemen Kazakstan", "Ana tili", "Turkistan", "Kazakstan Zaman", "Agaiyn" "Kazakhskaya civilizaciya", "Altyn Orda", "Zhas Turkistan", "Azamat", "Zhuragat", "Ak zhol".

Documents in the Central State Archive of the RK, the Archive of the President of Kazakhstan, State Archive of Almaty oblast, materials of statistical, migration agencies of the country, the first population census in 1989 and in independent Kazakhstan in 1999, and their results, the current statistical materials, data published in the press before account of the second national census in 2009, make it possible to assess the level of returnees socio-cultural development for today. And also, in Grants projects announced by the Ministry of Education and Science of the Republic of Kazakhstan in 2012-2014, Professor B.K. Kalshabaeva won a research project on the subject 1147, "Kazakh Diaspora and repatriation: a study of ethnic and cultural heritage and their problems in adaptation to the homeland", and today studies the problems of repatriates in south-eastern region of

Kazakhstan. For example, in 2012, members of the expedition, which was led by B.K. Kalshabaeva were organized interviews with immigrants living in the village of Kaskelen region of Almaty oblast which had resulted in collected materials about the history of their migration, problems of adaptation [1].

Although migration is one of the areas of study of history, among the problems is not the form of a special study on the process of immigration and adaptation to a particular region. Therefore, the problems of returnees in the Republic of Kazakhstan, in particular the current problems adapting immigrants in the particular region need to be studied.

In 1991-2012, there were a lot of quota allocated mainly on migration for repatriates wishing to return to their historical homeland, and particularly populous Almaty oblast. Almaty oblast has the second largest settlement of immigrants after South Kazakhstan oblast. The reason for settling repatriates in these areas of the geographical location of these regions, climate, close location to megalopolis, and this area is densely populated by Kazakhs. Therefore they try to settle closer to the Kazakhs.

Most immigrants of Almaty oblast are our compatriots have been returned from China, Mongolia, Turkey, Afghanistan and Iran. For example, most of the returnees from Afghanistan and Iran settled in Kaskelen, Karasai region of Almaty oblast. They are Kazakhs lived in Afghanistan, then in 1980, when Soviet troops entered the land of Afghanistan, they first moved to Turkey and Iran, and later in the years of independence have returned home. After returning were first inhabited by native lands of Kyzylorda oblast (Junior Zhuz (Horde) moved from Kyzylorda in 1926-1933), but did not get used to the places and moved closer to Almaty. Because most of them have lived in the major cities of Iran, Afghanistan, Turkey, and have been adapted to the business.

Previously, it was suggested that in the years of obtaining Independence first began relocation Kazakhs from Mongolia. For example, when it comes to settling on areas of our compatriots have moved to Almaty oblast in 1991, settled permanently in Zhambyl region 5116 families 18,035 people, 7,358 families, Enbekshikazakh region 21,052 people, Karasay region 9,727 families, 29,388 people, Ili region 4538 families, 12,168 people, Talgar region 3,076 families, 9714 people, Eskeldi region 2937 families, 11,245 people, Koksuy region 1,565 families, 5375 people, in Taldykorgan town 1396 families, 3715 people [5].

In general, with independence, according to official figures of Migration Police Committee on the repatriation of Kazakhs (September 2011) to our country moved 210,225 returnee families, or 824,170 people. [5].

Among the settlers to their historical homeland in numbers rank first Kazakhs from Uzbekistan (60.1%), in second place - the Kazakhs of Mongolia (13.3%), the third - the Kazakhs from China (10.3%), the fourth - Kazakhs from Turkmenistan (7.8%) and in the fifth - the Kazakhs from Russia (4.3%). [5].

In the years 1991-2011 in Almaty oblast moved 42,433 families, that is 133,826 people. If share by year, in 1991-2007, in Almaty oblast moved from abroad, 87,260 people, or 24,596 families, of which 3581 families from Mongolia, or 14,625 people, from Turkey 393 families or 1,430 people. Kazakhs residing in

Turkey served as a reason for the return business trip to Istanbul of the First President of the country Nursultan Nazarbayev, September 28, 1991, and during the visit of the head of state in 1992 of Iran meeting with Iranian Kazakhs and talks with the President of Islamic Republic of Iran laid the foundation for the return of Iranian Kazakhs to their historical homeland. The result of this agreement of the Head of State was the relocation of Iranian Kazakhs to their homeland in the autumn of 1995. Total returnees from Iran are 65 families or 345 people from Afghanistan 59 families or 226 people, China's 7475 families or 26,103 people. [24]. The majority of our compatriots who returned from China, Mongolia moved by the quota for the migration program. The main reason for moving to returnees is: first, to preserve their traditional culture and national existence, and secondly, not performance in the residing country's socio-cultural needs, and unemployment.

In general, in the city of Almaty and Almaty oblast in 1991-2001 moved 1 family or 3 people from Denmark, 4 families or 18 people from the Arab States, 3 families, 14 people from Pakistan, 1 family, 4 people from Georgia, 376 families, 882 people from the Russian Federation, 4 families or 5 people from the Ukraine, 11,722 families or 40,621 people from Uzbekistan, 52 families or 186 people from Tajikistan, 488 families or 1,746 people from Turkmenistan, 367 families or 1,047 people from the Kyrgyz Republic, 1 family 1 person from Azerbaijan, from Belarus, Moldova, Latvia, Yugoslavia for one family and one man, and many of them settled in Almaty oblast. [3].

Also, according to the Office of Labor and Social Security of the population of Akim of Almaty oblast of Kazakhstan in the first half of 1997 in Almaty oblast moved 139 families numbering 384 persons. Of these, 224 employable, 72 employees. Returnees 24 families as a one-time assistance from the National Fund for decent and productive work has been allocated 632 thousand tenge. In April, it was bought 14 houses. Our compatriots were mostly settled in their native lands, Talgar, Kaskelen, Enbekshikazakh regions, their housing status and problems were informed [21].

In 2006, in Almaty oblast moved 3410 families from 15,470 people, in 2007, 14,890 repatriates, in 2008, 4598 families of 12,191 people. If we note the interstate share of resettled in 2006-2008, returned from Mongolia 670 families of 2839 people, from China 6369 family of 20,632 people, from Uzbekistan 5,712 families of 17,517 people, from Turkmenistan 142 families of 411 people, from Kyrgyzstan 257 families of 512 people, from Russia 193 families of 292 people, from Turkey 99 families of 315 people, from other countries 8 families of 13 people. [21]

In 2007, the number of repatriates who came to the region amounted to 14,890 people, in 2008, the number of arrived reached 12,191 people. And in 2007, in comparison with other countries from China were 2768 families of 8251 people [24].

According to the conclusion _ of the Migration Department of Almaty oblast in 2008, in Almaty oblast from the near and far abroad in 1991-2008, moved 31,904 returnee families of 107,003 people. Of these, from Mongolia 3983 families, 16,193 people, from China 10,794 families 35,326 people, from

Uzbekistan 14,973 families, 48,829 people, from Turkmenistan 550 families, 1930 people, from Kyrgyzstan 469 families, 1244 people, from Russia 481 families, 1,047 people, from Turkey 444 families, 1602 people, from Iran 65 families, 345 people, from Afghanistan 70 families, 260 people, from other countries 75 families, 227 people [24].

If we note the figures of returnees from foreign countries in 2011, 3695 families or 11098 people moved to Almaty oblast. There are 1437 families or 5699 people moved on migration quota financed of the Republic budget. Exactly 1937 families 5854 people moved from Uzbekistan, 1572 families 4199 people from Chinese People's Republic, from Mongolian Republic 121 families 438 people, 186 families from Kyrgyzstan, Turkmenistan, Russia, Tajikistan.

And since the beginning of 2012 1037 families 2361 people have moved to Almaty oblast and ordered to the status of repatriates, so all of them (2361 people) The study shows that ethnic Kazakhs want to move to Almaty region. However, one must admit that there are problems in the resettlement process of adaptation to their historic homeland.

The new law "On Migration" was approved on 22 July 2011 and entered into force on 16 August. This law basically made a huge change in this important social services. In particular, Article 5 of the Act spell out the rights and obligations of migrants. It is clearly described for immigrants arrived which documents should be collected how to settle in new environment how soon you can get citizenship of Kazakhstan how to legally get financial help from the government at various levels.

Currently, the World Association of the Kazakhs and the public reception office of "Nur Otan", other public organizations together discussed issues of repatriates to be addressed, proposed higher authorities, achieved positive results. As a result, several returnee families in 2011 were included in the immigration quota, and received confirmation of the Committee of the migration police, also were resolved on citizenship and credentials. But there are still enough problems on acquiring citizenship of Kazakhstan, on a favorable resettlement of returnees in the future, on employment. Problems of social security of returnees who came out of the migration quotas have been resolved in accordance with the Law "On Migration" and "On state social assistance," and pay the pensions, disability benefits and survivors. Many women and children among the returning immigrants is a contribution to the multiplication of the population.

Today Almaty Oblast is one of the first to support the program "Nurly Kosh" and approved the plan neighborhood. In this plan in Enbekshikazakh and Uighur regions, in Taldykorgan town is expected building villages with complete infrastructure equipment to stay more than 300 families [5].

All this work is done not only in order to accommodate returning compatriots but also for adapting repatriates returned to the terrain, to simplify the process for the implementation of ethnic homeland.

The next issue requiring attention is the problem of adaptation of returning repatriates. In general, "Adaptation" - addictive (Latin adapt), the adoption of social environment truthful of individual. Hence, our compatriots living in foreign

countries as well, come to their homeland and have to adapt to the public social life, and this issue should be given sufficient attention [21].

Despite the low social status of returning compatriots, adapting high-level Kazakh nation will find its place in the community in a new place. The peculiarity of the Kazakh Diaspora in that with the nomadic Kazakhs civilization will be able to adapt to any terrain. Because the older and middle generation of Kazakh Diaspora are well aware of what zhuz and ru they belong wherever they are. Therefore, maintaining the concept of belonging to a certain group of posterity, Kazakhs remain subculture. Such as the Kazakhs came from Iran while not give daughters in marriage, but the girls take a wife of the local population of Kazakhs. Seeing a lot of difficulties in life, they get used to the economic situation of any country where they would not have lived. Many of them are engaged in business (collect skin, metal), and recovered their position. Therefore, the local Kazakhs despite differences in traditions not against the Kazakhs woo visitors from Iran, they have a good position and they follow religion, do not drink and do not addicted to smoking [I].

The second question in the adaptation is the language. As we know the language is the foundation of the relationship, so given the importance of language integration. Knowledge of the language of the country stay compatriots is the key indicator of integration into the labor, social, and cultural life. All States shall pay particular attention to immigrants in their adaptation. But each country has its own way to determine the amount of aid the study of language.

The first cause of migration Kazakhs in Kazakhstan is preservation of the Kazakh language, culture, traditions of historical homeland, securing the future of children. After returning repatriates face challenges of the Russian language alongside Kazakh in everyday life. Russian language being the main language of communication, creates difficulties in the integration of repatriates in the labor market, social and cultural life of Kazakhstan. It is impossible not to pay attention to the fact that the lack of language affects the integration of immigrants in Kazakh society. It should be noted that currently there are three Kazakh alphabet in Kazakhstan, Russia and other CIS countries, Cyrillic, in Turkey and Western Europe, Latin, in China, Iran and Pakistan, the ancient Kazakh alphabet (derived from the Arabic alphabet). As a result, repatriates returning from China, Iran, Pakistan, Afghanistan and Turkey can not fully master the Kazakh language, so the face immediately after the arrival of the difficulties due to language. Sometimes the most necessary things, such as filling out documents for immigrant status becomes difficult. These difficulties are not prepared. Although there are no state programs, some schools and colleges themselves to organize courses on the Kazakh and Russian [II].

Many repatriates have kept various aspects of the Kazakh culture and customs as one of the Kazakh Diaspora. This situation has a good side to cultural adaptation, and also prevents. In this regard it may be noted two situations where you came from and where to settle. It may be noted in South Kazakhstan, Zhambyl, Kyzylorda, Mangistau oblasts, in these areas are well kept Kazakh culture and customs. [11].

Socio-cultural adaptation of repatriates in these areas causes problems during integration in the northern and central regions. Another reason affecting the repatriates cultural adaptation of returnees is their lifestyle, features of view of the religion. The main problem in the adaptation of repatriates who came to Kazakhstan - it is a problem with language skills, this is especially true of Kazakhs from China, Iran, Afghanistan, Turkey. Because, firstly, they are not familiar with the Cyrillic alphabet, and secondly, do not speak Russian, and this causes difficulties in obtaining documents and other. But there are also problems with settling their occupational facilities. Therefore, by solving these problems, we could speed up the process of adaptation to the ancestral homeland. To do this, open language courses for immigrants, each settle on areas similar to previously lived in places, to adapt to the profession, to expedite passports and help in obtaining citizenship, etc.

Finally, in the years 1991-2011 in Almaty oblast moved 42,433 families, that is, 133,826 Kazakhs immigrants. [8]

In today's time returning of Kazakh repatriates to their historic homeland affect the numerical growth of the population and improve the demographic situation of the country. Back in the independent state, become a citizen, to set foot on their ancestral lands, to contribute to the country - the main dreams of returnees. Immigration of ethnic Kazakhs from abroad will affect population growth in general, and to increase the proportion of old people in particular. And in no matter where migrating the same ethnic group comes into close relationships with other nationalities, communicates with the material and spiritual values, and takes some of the features of another ethnic culture. So, no need to look with suspicion on the unique cultural characteristics of compatriots returning to their historical homeland, should be treated with understanding of cultural change. But in some situations, there are also public figures, poets and composers, entrepreneurs to help revive the forgotten good qualities of cohesion of the Kazakh people, and call for the study of ancient values. That is why, it is necessary to meet the returning countrymen as brothers, to help them feel at home soil family, find a place, to adapt to the environment.

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