



ISSN: 0975-833X

Available online at <http://www.journalcra.com>

International Journal of Current Research
Vol. 8, Issue, 08, pp.37381-37387, August, 2016

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL
OF CURRENT RESEARCH

RESEARCH ARTICLE

ORALMANS OF KAZAKHSTAN: MIGRATION AND ADAPTATION (ALMATY REGION)

*¹Kalshabayeva, B., ¹Sadyrova, M., ²Eskekbaev, D. and ³Sarmurzina, N.

¹Al-Farabi Kazakh National University, Kazakhstan

²Almaty Academy of Business, Kazakhstan

³Atyrau State University, Kazakhstan

ARTICLE INFO

Article History:

Received 09th May, 2016
Received in revised form
05th June, 2016
Accepted 07th July, 2016
Published online 31st August, 2016

Key words:

Oralman – repatriates,
Historical motherland,
Adaptation,
Compatriots,
Mongolia,
Karakalpakstan,
Uzbekistan.

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.

Copyright©2016, Kalshabayeva et al. This is an open access article distributed under the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

Citation: Kalshabayeva, B., Sadyrova, M., Eskekbaev, D. and Sarmurzina, N. 2016. "Oralmans of Kazakhstan: Migration and adaptation (Almaty region)", *International Journal of Current Research*, 8, (08), 37381-37387.

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).

*Corresponding author: Kalshabayeva, B.
Al-Farabi Kazakh National University, Kazakhstan.

Research issues: A bunch of scientific works are devoted to studies of Kazakh diaspora formation due to certain historical reasons along with driving forces that pushed Kazakhs to migrate back to their native lands. Significant part of scholarship focused on problems of social, economic, political and cultural adaptation of *oralmans* to new, unfamiliar environment. Main theoretical approaches to study these problems were suggested in works of A.N. Nysanbayev, Z. Kinayatuly, N. Muhamedkhanuly, G.M. Mendikulova, B.K. Kalshabayeva and others (Kinayatuly 2007; Muhamedkhanuly 2000; Mendikulova 2006; Kalshabayeva 2011). Kazakhstani scholars focused on socio-cultural peculiarities of Kazakh Diasporas abroad, for instance to what extent they were touched by alien environment, why Kazakh people migrated to new lands and how all these factors finally affected Kazakh migrants' mentality. Significant part of the scholarship was concentrated on problems of adaptation and integration of new migrants in new realities and what differences still exist between citizens of the country and newcomers. Well known Kazakh scientist Mendikulova highlighted such factors as sovereignty and ideological freedom that drove Kazakh people to repatriate to their native lands. She also divided the whole process of repatriation into two stages: 1992-97 until the Law on Migration was adopted in 1997 and second from 1997 up to present. During second term *oralmas* could use advantages of new *quota* policy when the state agencies created all necessary conditions to live, educate children and work in Kazakhstan (Mendikulova 2007).

Works of B.Kalshabayeva, A.Kalysh, E. Sadovskaya, A. Zabirowa, T. Klimova is a substantial part of the research on migration problems, social aspects of *oralmans'* adaptation to Kazakhstani reality while such scholars as S. Utesheva, M. Tatimova and others in greater extend analyzed social and demographic processes in of republic society (Kalshabayeva 2015; Kalysh 2014; Sadovskaya 2001). Scientists from abroad are also interested to research raised problems of new migrants in context of relations inside Diasporas and their communication with new residence country and country of origin. Most of the foreign academia placed migrants' issues in context of current politics of independent Kazakhstan while native scientists prefer to embed these problems into wider global migration processes (Schatz 2004). Bhava Dave could not overlook migrants' studies in her remarkable book. She focused on social and economic factors affecting *oralmans* situation, emphasizing close connections between migration and political situation in country (Dave 2010).

Migration issues along with the problems of social adaptation in quickly changing environment were researched by number of Russian and Soviet scientists. Such scholars as Ye. Avramova, G. Bezulova, S. Bondyreva, T. Zaslavskaya, L. Ionin, L. Korel and others suggested different various theoretical approaches based on local field materials (Sadyrova, Amitov 2014). It is worth to mention that these fundamental works have significant practical and theoretical meaning for understanding and analysis of social adaptation of migrants along with reasons of migration. Russian scientists Yudina assumed that typology of migrants can be researched through prism of motivation theory to explain behavior of all categories of migrants.

Methodology of paper

This research is based on using history's principles along with system, comparative and experimental analysis. Methodology of the research also contains anthropology methods, interdisciplinary methods used for analysis of population growth and its settlement in Almaty region. For instance, historical-comparative analysis was used for studies of Kazakh population growth dynamics along with research of social-economic and political factors that affected changes of population number. Method of correlation analysis played significant role for defining specific factors such as political, economic, etc. contributed to settlement of Kazakh migrants on the territory of republic. This publication cannot be completed also without usage of published archival materials. Comparative analysis of monographs and articles of such scholars as Sadovskaya, Amitov, Kalysh, Yudina supported some worth results of the project. Field studies in south-eastern Kazakhstan organized in 2012-14 also contributed to collect important information on migrants' problems. For conducting present research project (were- delete) was used complex of such methods as scientific-applied, field studies, anthropological as well as historical-comparative to define essential social and cultural problems of *oralmans* adaptation in Kazakhstan. Also, the article is based on the results of the authors' sociological and ethnographic field research in the regions of Kazakhstan from 2008 to 2014. The study has covered Oralman from South Kazakhstan, West Kazakhstan, East Kazakhstan regions.

The sample of 1,000 respondents had tested oralman through questionnaire and interviews. When 95% of confidence interval, statistical error does not exceed $\pm 3,1\%$. Information obtained during the study was treated with special computer application SPSS 17.0. Also, the authors conducted a desk study (a traditional analysis of documents). Within frames of this methodology the analysis of documents was precede from the secondary sources. Used documents can be divided into two groups:

1. The statistical compilations and other materials of a statistical nature, published by the Statistical Agency of the Republic of Kazakhstan and the Committee of the Republic of Kazakhstan on Migration from the official website <http://www.stat.kz>.
2. The results of researches carried out by Russian and Kazakh sociological services. Currently, there are four methodological approaches that are defining the social adaptation of migrants:
 - Engineering approach, which is based on statistics, estimation of frequencies, probabilistic safety analysis, the designing of the "risks tree";
 - Modeling approach, which is based on the designing of models of the impact of harmful factors on the individual, social, professional groups, and so on. Etc .;
 - Expert approach, when the probability of the event is defined on questioning of experienced specialists in the sector, ie experts..;
 - Sociological approach, based on a population survey.

MAIN PART

1. Issues related with return of Kazakh Diaspora to the historic homeland

The return of compatriots to the historic homeland is one way of solving demographic problems that is used by a number of states due to various reasons. In addition to demographic issues this repatriation is trying to solve the problem of restoration of historical justice. There is no doubt that immigration and repatriation have a huge impact on the functioning of all spheres of society. From the first days of the declaration of independence, Republic of Kazakhstan announced its migration policy priority as a right of every Kazakh located outside the historical homeland, to return and settle in the independent Kazakhstan. When the concept of "oralman" had appeared and taken root, the concept was implying to foreigners or apatriots (stateless persons) of Kazakh ethnicity, who were permanently residing abroad at the time of acquisition of the sovereignty of the republic and arrived to Kazakhstan for permanent residence.

In 1992, after independence, the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan Nazarbayev appealed to all foreign Kazakhs with a call to return to their historical homeland - Kazakhstan. In this regard, the Government has established special institutions, such as the "Committee on Migration" under the Ministry of Labor and Social Security, whose main task is the implementation of state policy in relation to migration. This government agency is the main body, which is responsible for immigration and the integration of the Kazakh Diaspora till 2004 (from 2004 it was replaced by the Migration Police Committee of the Ministry of Internal Affairs) (Diener, 2005). To return of compatriots to their historical homeland, with special quotas and even without them, contribute special support of the state and the complexity of the internal politico-social and economic situation in the countries of residence. These reasons include the lack of social protection mechanisms, violation of political rights of the Kazakhs, the belittling of the social status, deterioration of the financial situation, the closure of schools with Kazakh language, etc. For instance, in Uzbekistan, the number of Kazakh schools has decreased in connection with the transition to the Latin alphabet. In one year (1999) 10 Kazakh schools were closed and more than 20 thousand Kazakh children were transferred to the Uzbek schools. (Kalshabaeva and Seysenbaeva, 2014) From 1991 till 2011 221.3 thousand families, or 860.4 thousand Kazakhs of the CIS and foreign countries returned to their historic homeland (Abzhanov, 2011, P.40.). A significant part of oralmans had settled in the Zhetisusky region. First, Zhetisusky region is attractive by its climatic conditions; second, the socio-economic development of the region creates favorable conditions for the adaptation of oralmans to the local environment. Due to the reasons mentioned above Zhetisusky region ranks second in resettlement of oralmans. In Almaty region from 1991 till 2007, 87260 people and 24596 families from abroad were successfully resettled, including 3581 families or 14 625 people from Mongolia, 393 families or 1,430 people from Turkey, 7475 families or 26 103 people from China, 65 families, or 345 people from China, 59 families or 226 people from Afghanistan, 1 family or 3 people from

Denmark, 4 families or 18 people from the Arab countries, 3 families or 14 people from Pakistan, 1 family of 4 people from Georgia, 376 families or 882 people the Russian Federation, 11,722 families or 40,621 people from the Republic of Uzbekistan, 52 families, or 186 people from Tajikistan, 488 families or 1746 people from Turkmenistan, 367 families or 1047 people from Kyrgyzstan, 1 family or 1 person from Azerbaijan, 1 person from each following states: Belarus, Moldova, Latvia, Yugoslavia (Kaldibekov, 2009; Diener, 2005). As a result from 1991-2014 176,141 oralmans had been resettled in this region (Coordination of employment and social programs department of Almaty region, according to data from the Department of Migration, 2014). Dominating part of compatriots is mainly from China, Karakalpakstan, Mongolia, Turkey, etc. According to statistics, Statistical data shows southern region of Kazakhstan as most attractive site for repatriates from Uzbekistan, China and Mongolia. In 2008, according to the Committee on Migration Policy of Almaty region the number of migrants from the CIS and foreign countries reached up to 31904 families, covering 107 003 people (Kaldibekov and Kazakh Eli 2009, 10 b.). If we compare these data with the data presented above, average of coming per year is about 6,500 families, 20,000 people. Countries from where migrants are coming are shown in Table (Coordination of employment and social programs department of Almaty region, according to data from the Department of Migration, 2014).

Table 1. The number of repatriates in Almaty region for 1991 – 2008

No.	Country coming from	Number of oralmans	
		Family	Quantity
1.	Mongolia	3983	16193
2.	China	10794	35326
3.	Uzbekistan	14973	48829
4.	Turkmenistan	550	1930
5.	Kyrgyzstan	469	1244
6.	Russia	481	1047
7.	Turkey	444	1602
8.	Iran	65	345
9.	Afghanistan	70	260
10.	Other countries	75	227
Total		31904	107003

As data shows dominating part of repatriates are from Republic of Uzbekistan, China, and Mongolia. From 1991-2013 49,427 households numbering 173,631 people came to the Almaty region. Number of those arrived on a quota is 78 598 people that means, that only 40% of offered quota (Coordination of employment and social programs department of Almaty region, according to data from the Department of Migration, 2014). In 2011 according to the Migration Police Department of Internal Affairs of Almaty region 11098 of compatriots were settled in 19 districts of the region. Most of oralmans were settled in Karasai, Enbekshikazakh, Zhambyl regions. (Migration of the Department of Internal Affairs of Almaty region - Almaty, 2011) 3695 of arrived for permanent residence are families, 10660 people got the "oralman status." 1937 families, 5854 people from Uzbekistan, 121 families, 1572 families, 4199 people from China, 438 people, 438 people from Mongolia, 34 families, 72 people from Kyrgyzstan, 13 families, 45 people from Turkmenistan, 5

families 13 people from Turkey, 5 families, 11 people from Russia, 2 families, 2 people from Tajikistan, 6 families, 26 people from other countries received the right to obtain permanent residence (Economic activity at the bottom of the largest city in the pendulum effect of migration processes (for example, in the Ili district of Almaty region) 2006). In 2011 431 households, 455 people were placed in the center of temporary accommodation and adaptation. In order to accelerate the adaptation of oralmans, they were informed about the applicable laws in the Republic of Kazakhstan, and got consultations and clarifications on various issues. In 2011 7 families, 26 people that came from Afghanistan recognized the refugee status (Kapquizi, 2014:5).

In 2012, in Almaty region according to the employment center 9634 people were successfully resettled. 890 families (2053 people) of these oralmans are located in Enbekshikazakh district, 862 families (1686 people) Zhambulsky district, 631 families (1,300 people) Karasai district, 7 families (15 people) in other areas. According to data from Almaty region migration department, the region was inhabited by 50,838 families (176141 people) (Coordination of employment and social programs department of Almaty region, according to data from the Department of Migration, 2014).

So, Almaty region gives out more quotas and it is also one of the overcrowded regions by oralmans. Almaty region is on the second place after South Kazakhstan region by the number of oralmans. As it was mentioned above, repatriates from Uzbekistan, China, and Mongolia dominate in this region. Oralmans' settlements are concentrated around the Almaty, Talgar, Issyk and Taldykorgan. Oralmans are attracted by convenient facilities, climatic conditions, employment opportunities and etc.

2. Features of adaptation of repatriates in Kazakhstan society

Kazakhstani state conducts ideological and political work for successful adaptation of immigrants, who came from different countries, ethnic and cultural environment, with various life experiences and mentality. RK's concept on repatriation of ethnic Kazakhs to their historical homeland ensures: provision of the rapid integration of returnees in Kazakh society, organization of the returnees adaptation courses, which covers studies of state Kazakh language and Russian which is the language of international communication in the Republic of Kazakhstan, as well as the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan. At the moment the situation is designed in the way, where a lot of people, who are returning to their historic homeland, are filling marginalized levels of modern Kazakhstan society. Such scenario can be explained by factors that are rooted in socio-economic and socio-cultural spheres of life of Kazakh society. Respectively, due to such event appears special need on revision of all stages of the return of the ethnic immigrants to their historic homeland: the step of forming motives, process of adaptation of the returnees on the new place and the process of self-identification in Kazakhstan society. Focus on the process of adaptation of ethnic immigrants allows revealing motives on returning decision. Accounting of the motivational structure of the return of ethnic

Kazakhs to the historical homeland increases the number of potential immigrants to immigrate to Kazakhstan. According to sociological survey conducted in regions of Kazakhstan by Sadyrova in 2008-2009 under auspices of the project "The role of migration of various nationalities in the formation of the demographic situation of Kazakhstan" migrants stress most difficulties in adaptation to the economic, civil, religious, official and legal spheres (The role of migration of various nationalities in the formation of the demographic situation Kazakhstan.- Almaty, 2008). Among the problems mentioned by respondents the most pressing and important are the following: lack of housing (18.0%), high cost of living (15.0%), lack of funds (15.0%) and the employment (12.0%). The language barrier (17.0%), high cost of living and lack of funds (15.0%) and complicated relationship with the local authorities (8.0%) are the main difficulties of adaptation for migrants in the southern region. The most difficult place for adaptation period for migrants is western region. Following reasons are the main obstacles in adaptation process in this region: high cost of living (64.2%); lack of funds (46.3%); lack of housing (40.7%). In comparison with other regions of Kazakhstan in this region indicated reasons have the highest rates. The high cost of living and lack of resources are an important factor for migrants' adaptation in eastern region as well. Also among the issues mentioned above these people also indicate difficulties with the placement of children (24.2%) employment (18.0%), language barrier (13.9%) and mentality strangeness (12.8%). In the central region in the ranking of adaptation difficulties the first place went to lack of housing (28.0%) and high cost of living (16.0%). Important role in adaptation process of migrants of this region is played by the lack of funds (14.0%), employment (11.0%) and the language barrier (6.0%). One of the indicators of successful adaptation of migrants is the relationship with the local population.

If we make a qualitative analysis of the data on migration from the media, it is possible to identify the following highest priority areas:

- Oralmans: legal status, problems of economic and social integration (15%);
- Problems of illegal labor migration on the territory of Kazakhstan from Central Asia (Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan) (15%);
- Issues on protection of migrants' rights: human trafficking, living and working conditions of gasterbeiter, child labor in tobacco and cotton plantations. (13.8%);
- Legal issues in the field of migration (9.8%);
- Analytical materials on migration (9.5%);
- Publication in informational pattern dedicated to the nature of international conferences, agreements with the states of the nearest geopolitical environment and others (7.4%).

Based on analysis of the research results it is possible to state that the difficulties of adaptation of migrants have regional characteristics that should be taken into account in development of regional migration policy. High cost of living as the main problem is drawn by the respondents from the following regions: Western Kazakhstan (64.2%). East

Kazakhstan (59.2%). Respondents from South Kazakhstan concern over difficult relations with the local population (9.0%) as well as lack of funds acutely felt by migrants of the West (46.3%) and East Kazakhstan (49.4%). Lack of housing as a major problem is referred to the respondents from the Southern region (40.7%). For migrants of Eastern region most concerning issue is strangeness of mentality (12.8%). Issue on difficult relations with local authorities most concern migrants from the Southern region (8.0%). Respondents from the West (27.3%) and Eastern (18.0%) believe that the main problem is the problem with the employment. Getting an education and placement of children in the first place disturb young migrants. Especially these figures are important for respondents from West Region (8.9%) while migrants in the South acutely feel lack of access to medical care (5.0%) and the West (4.4%) regions. This indicator is very important in the process of adaptation of migrants, as timely treatment and prevention enhances their self-esteem and a sense of full-fledged citizen of Kazakhstani society. Access to medical care also increases the safety towards conservation of Kazakhstan's population health. Checking the health and tests on identification of infectious diseases must become the norm at registration of migrants. Many migrants, especially from the far abroad, face the language barrier. According to the results of the study language barriers are more common to migrants of Southern region. For migrants from the CIS language barrier is not a major factor that prevents a successful adaptation. Old men and middle-aged people are more sensitive in overcoming difficulties with language barrier. Young people, due to age-related potential, more easily learn languages, which are considered to be functional in Kazakhstan.

Although at first sight the problems are mainly socio-economic in nature, it is impossible to ignore the importance of social and cultural factors in the way of successful socialization in the conditions of Kazakhstan's realities. It is necessary to note the significance of the problems of socio-cultural nature that might be a cause of successful adaptation of migrants. To ensure the rapid adaptation of repatriates in Kazakhstan society there are some of the constraints outlined above, but mainly the education system is becoming one of the main resources of adaptation and integration of oralmans in Kazakh society. The education system and efficient access to it, which is organized taking into account the specific characteristics of the repatriation process, is one of the main resources of repatriates adaptation, as it ensures the assimilation of new values and norms within the education system and contributes to the development of interpersonal skills, career development and self-realization in the new conditions of life. At the same time, in all groups that were surveyed it is possible to observe a high level of responsibility to the Kazakh society. This responsibility can be reflected in a very low percentage of returnees, who are weighing the possibility to leave the country and the very high percentage of those who are not disappointed in their decision to repatriate to their historical homeland. People of Kazakh nationality, who are arriving from the CIS countries, are considered as the most adapted category of immigrants as in economical and cultural perspectives. Moreover, within the framework of the CIS countries there are number of signed documents related to various social problems (pensions, organization of education, employment, etc.). This

is reflected in the rates of entry into the labor market, serious attitudes towards studying, the desire to purchase housing in the early stages of stay in the country. Oralmans are trying to "live in two worlds." On the one hand, they have a sense of duty to the Republic of Kazakhstan; feeling themselves as part of it, on the other hand, they feel a deep connection with the language and culture of their country of origin. But we cannot ignore the fact that some of the returnees are deprived of a sense of duty to the country. These are young people, who do not express a strong desire to repatriate. They have pessimistic views regarding the perspectives towards life in Kazakhstan, do not identify themselves with the Kazakh society and also they are very sensitive to locals' indifference towards their problems.

It should be noted that under the adaptation modern scholars distinguish climate, psychological, social, cultural, and economic and other types of conditions. Features of these types of adaptation can be found in numerous monographs foreign scientists (Kuznetsov, 1991; S.69-85). According to S. Keller only after 10 years of staying in the country an immigrant or a refugee feels himself more or less stable (Keller, 1975: 36-38). Talking about the problems of immigrants' adaptation to the local environment, it should be noted that, despite the reduction in the social status of the Kazakh ethnic group, a high level of adaptability helps to find their place in society and in the new environment. The peculiarity of the representatives of the Kazakh diaspora is that Kazakhs are able to successfully adapt to any environment. Some foreign researchers believe that the main feature of the Kazakh people, which helps them to retain traditional values, is a pronounced desire to emphasize their affiliation with a certain hereditary groups. Svanberg, while speaking and describing the Kazakh Diaspora in Turkey, noticed: "Conscious and strong Kazakh group identity continues to exist even in conditions of changes of: the daily rituals in the new environment, usage of another technology, usage of another methods of household, the new pace of work, in the entire image life, as well as food culture" (Svanberg Kazakhs of China 2005; S.222-237).

One of the problems that cause difficulties in adaptation of our compatriots, who have moved from near and far abroad countries is Kazakh alphabet. Currently, there is no difference in the spoken language of Kazakhs all over world, but letter writing of Kazakhs living in various countries is different. For example, Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan switched to the Latin alphabet, the Kazakhs living in Kazakhstan, Mongolia, Russia write in Cyrillic, and the Kazakhs from Europe study the letter writing in the Latin alphabet. This difference makes it difficult for our confreres, who have returned to their historical homeland, especially in obtaining secondary and higher education. Therefore, there are special conditions for students entering educational institutions. For example, in Almaty, the Kazakh Women's Pedagogical University had opened special preparatory departments, which also provide students with free meals and dormitory. It is necessary to pay special attention to the resettlement of returnees evenly across the regions and areas of the country. Usually they decide to stay in the southern regions, due to favorable climatic conditions. It is necessary to establish an effective mechanisms that will help to resettle immigrants to the northern regions, for instance: tax

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

REFERENCES

- Abzhanov HM. Returnees and the national idea // Kazakhs in Kazakhstan and abroad. Dedicated to the 20th anniversary of the founding of the World Association of Kazakhs: the international scientific-practical conference. Almaty: World Association of Kazakhs, 2012. 40 p.
- Bhavna Dave. Politics of Modern Central Asia: The changing geopolitical context. USA, Routledge, Feb 1, 2010 - 400 pages; 2. Dave Bhavna. Kazakhstan - Ethnicity, Language and Power. - USA, Routledge, 2007 - 242 pages
- Coordination of employment and social programs department of Almaty region, according to data from the Department of Migration. - Warsaw, 2014
- Diener, Alexander. "Kazakhstan's Kin State Diaspora: Settlement Planning and the Oralman Dilemma", in Europe-Asia Studies, Vol. 57, No 2, 2005, 327-348).
- Economic activity at the bottom of the largest city in the pendulum effect of migration processes (for example, in the Ili district of Almaty region) // Oct. IRS Bulletin, 2006, No. 2. -B.125-128

- Edward Schatz. Modern Clan Politics: The Power Of "Blood" In Kazakhstan and Beyond. University of Washington Press, 2004 - Social Science - 250 pages)..
- EsengulKapquizi. Migration // www.qazaq-alemi.kz. 2014.
- KaldibekovNursaule // Kazakh Eli. - 24 March. - №5-6.10 p.
- Kalshabaeva BK Seysenbaeva AS. On the issue of repatriation of Kazakhs and adaptation of repatriates-Central Asia // Kazakhs in Eurasia: history, culture, and socio-cultural processes Proceedings of the International scientific and practical conference dedicated to the 25th anniversary of the regional public organization of the Siberian center of Kazakh culture "Meldir" Omsk, 14-15 May 2014.- S.158-163.
- Kalshabayeva B. Some problems of immigration and adaptation of representatives of the Kazakh Diaspora in Central Asia in the historic homeland // Middle East Journal of Scientific Research 15 (1): 20-26; Kalysh AB, Kasymova D. Field and meanings of social and cultural integration of ethnic immigrants. - Almaty: Kazakh University, 2014. - 240 p .; Sadovskaya EY Migration in Kazakhstan at the turn of the XXI century: the main trends and prospects. - Almaty, 2001.-260 with.
- Keller Stephen Uprooting and Social Change.The Role of Refugees in Development. New Delhi, L .. 1975.- pp 36-38
- Kinayatovich Z. Kazakhs of Mongolia. Almaty: Zhurt, 2007. - 255 p .; Muxametxanuli N. History of the public in China (1860-1920). - Almaty, 2000. 54 p .; GM Mendikwlova Kazakh Diaspora: History and Modernity. Almaty: Reis, 2006. - 343 p .; BK Qalşabaeva Kazakhs of Central Asia. Almaty: Kazakh University, 2011. - 406 p.
- Kuznetsov PS. Adaptation as a function of lichnosti.- Saratov, 1991. -121 p .; LL Shpak The socio-cultural adaptation: the nature, direction, mechanisms: Abstract. ... Docto of Social Sciences. - Kemerovo 1992.
- Mendikulova GM Development of Diasporology in sovereign Kazakhstan // World History and Kazakhstan in the XXI century .: Materials Rep. scientific-theoretical.Conf. Almaty, 2007. - 304 p; (Mendikulova Gulnara Some problems of Adaptation of the Kazakh Repatriates (Oralmans) in Contemporary Kazakhstan // OtanTarihi -. 2004. - №2, - 3-10
- Migration of the Department of Internal Affairs of Almaty region - Almaty, 2011.(According to the management of the migration police department vnut Affairs of Almaty region.)
- Ohayon, Isabelle La sédentarisation des Kazakhs dansl'URSS de Staline, collectivisationetchangement social (1928-1945), Maisonneuve et Larose, Paris, 2006.)
- Sadyrova MS, Amit S. Migration processes in Kazakhstan and social adaptation of repatriates: sociological analysis. Palmarium. Academic publishing. 2014.
- Schwarz, Henry. G The Minorities of Northern China a survey. Bellingham.WA, 1984. p.19
- Svanberg I. Kazakhs of China.Kazakh refugees in Turkey. - Almaty: Sanat 2005.
- The role of migration of various nationalities in the formation of the demographic situation Kazakhstan.- Almaty, 2008. 133 p.
