

ANNOTATION
of the dissertation for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) in
the specialty 6D020300 - "History"
"Ethnic repatriates in East Kazakhstan: the
history of everyday life"
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Since the proclamation of state independence, the Republic of Kazakhstan has been paying special attention to the repatriation of Kazakhs from abroad to their historical homeland. The policy in the field of return migration pursues large-scale tasks of ensuring national security and sovereignty. Mass repatriation, which began in the early 1990s and is still being implemented, has contributed to an increase in the number of the titular ethnic group and its share in the population structure. The regulation of the migration flow and its gradual shift in favor of the northeast makes it possible to optimize the ethnic structure of the population of this part of the country and stop the trend of its decline.

Repatriation is an important component not only of migration and demographic policy, but also of social policy, which actualizes the problem of maintaining balance in society through the analysis of problems of integration and adaptation of migrants. The relevance of the presented work is due to the need to study the process of repatriation in the focus of the history of everyday life.

The process of interaction between migrant and host societies, despite the ethno-cultural proximity and unity of the national mentality, is complicated by foreign cultural and political influence, the difference in national and civil identity.

The history of everyday life of compatriots in the difficult natural and climatic conditions of East Kazakhstan, the influence of the industrial and ethno-cultural factor of the region on their social adaptation, inclusion in the host society has not yet become the object of a deeper and more detailed analysis.

The purpose of the dissertation is to study the history of everyday life of ethnic repatriates of East Kazakhstan.

Research objectives. To achieve this goal, the following objectives are implemented:

- To conduct a retrospective analysis of the repatriation policy of Kazakhstan in the period of the XX - first two decades of the XXI century.

- To study the dynamics of the return migration of Kazakhs to their historical homeland;

- To give demographic characteristics and determine the structure of the resettlement of repatriates in East Kazakhstan;

- To identify everyday strategies of interaction and adaptation of the migrant and host society;

- To highlight the problems of structural integration of migrants into the system of positions and statuses of the host society;

- To analyze the specifics of the ethnic and cultural identity of immigrants and the processes of inculturation;

– To analyze the experience of implementing national and international programs in East Kazakhstan and show their impact on the formation of the daily living space of repatriates;

– To evaluate the interaction of the algorithm of cross-cultural adaptation of repatriates in the focus of the implementation of the youth policy of repatriates.

The methodological basis of the dissertation is the analysis of the scientific problem of the history of ethnic repatriation on the basis of interdisciplinary approaches. The methodological platform of dissertation was formed by the fundamental scientific works of representatives of the "New Historical Science", where a person is the main figure, where the research focus is focused on the history of people in the time dimension, from an external large-scale event to an internal human condition.

The everyday life of ethnic repatriates, their adaptive strategies are reflected in the complex anthropological dimension, analysis and evaluation of behavioral, cultural manifestations, i.e. in conscious and unconscious actions, in the preservation of identity in the practice of relationships while living in another cultural environment, ethno-cultural transformation in the socio-cultural space of the historical homeland.

Methodological concepts of the history of everyday life have become the key tools of the dissertation research, revealing the content of the social history of ethnic repatriates, their socio-cultural practical experience of adaptation. The author demonstrates everyday life of the repatriates, their integration into the structure of the socio-cultural space of the historical homeland through social and communicative activities, industrial and labor relations, participation in private or public events, including events of a special festive format, etc. Methodological concepts of the "New Historical Science" made it possible to show the transformation of the system of ethnic values of repatriates preserved in another country and adapted to the living conditions in the historical homeland.

General scientific and special historical methods were used to solve the tasks. When writing the dissertation, we relied on the principle of the scientific nature of the study of phenomena in the historical process and the objectivity of scientific analysis. The study of socio-cultural adaptation was carried out using methods of comparative, historical-genetic, historical-typological analysis. The basis of the dissertation was the principle of historicism and consistency.

At the same time, problem-chronological, systematic, perspective, statistical, comparative-historical approaches were used as an effective way of studying individual groups. In particular, the systematization of comparative data served as a basis for determining the results of adaptation to the local environment of compatriots settled in the region. In the course of the research work, questionnaires were used with the help of specially designed questions, interviewing, and autobiographical interviews.

Consideration of the history of everyday life of ethnic immigrants in the territory of East Kazakhstan allows applying a micro analytic approach to research, which, in turn, enhances the experience and effectiveness of scientific work in this direction.

The research is based on general scientific methods, including theoretical and empirical ones. Social analysis considers the well-being of a person and his further development as a person. The combination of these methods allows considering the problem of research as a holistic historical phenomenon.

The main provisions submitted for defense.

– Since the proclamation of the state independence of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the repatriation policy has taken a special place in addressing issues of national security and protection of sovereignty.

– The dynamics of return migration and the process of resettlement of repatriates, taking into account the concept of “three axes”, made it possible to optimize the ethnic structure of border territories.

– The resettlement of repatriates in East Kazakhstan caused certain adaptation difficulties associated with unusual climatic, industrial, and unfavorable environmental conditions for them.

– The resettlement and host society has developed its own algorithm of interaction based on historical connections and events preserved in the ancestral memory.

– Ethno-cultural proximity demonstrated the peculiarities of the material culture of the migrant and host society, the existence of the problem of structural integration of migrants into the system of positions and statuses of the host society.

– The socio-cultural interaction of migrants and the host society created points of contact of ethno-cultural identity, facilitated the process of inculturation.

– The experience of implementing national and international programs in East Kazakhstan contributed to the formation of the daily living space of repatriates, a new cultural identity.

– The content and implementation of youth policy has become the basis for cross-cultural adaptation of young people in the conditions of their historical homeland.

Description of the main results of the study:

– A systematic analysis of the phased implementation of state programs of the repatriation policy of the Republic of Kazakhstan has been carried out;

– The dynamics of the return of repatriates to their historical homeland and their settlement on the scale of the republic with quantitative and qualitative indicators has been studied.

– The resettlement of compatriots taking into account the peculiarities of East Kazakhstan, in which representatives of other nationalities or Russian-speaking Kazakhs predominate, has been shown.

– The integration processes and communicative strategies of ethnic repatriates in the host society in everyday situations has been highlighted based on the analysis of the results of a sociological survey in the region aimed at determining the degree of psychological adaptation, socio-economic conditions in the daily life of compatriots who moved to the country;

– The information about compatriots who arrived in the country has been studied and the conditions of integration of repatriates, their contribution to the socio-economic development of the region has been analyzed;

– The socio-cultural daily life of ethnic repatriates has been investigated, their similarities and differences have been determined. Through surveys and interviews, the conditions of socio-cultural adaptation and integration of repatriates into society have been determined.

– A comparative analysis of socio-economic support services, legal advice in districts and cities of East Kazakhstan region with a high concentration of returnees, assistance in their adaptation and integration into the public environment based on the study of the results of the work of the Center for Adaptation and Integration of Returnees within the framework of the UN Development Program in East Kazakhstan.

– As a result of the analysis of the implementation of the state youth policy on the issues of socio-cultural adaptation of youth, current problems and issues of their solution has been identified. A special interview with compatriots showed their motivation and adaptation strategy to improve their current social status.

Substantiation of the novelty and importance of the obtained results of the dissertation. The dissertation work is a comprehensive study based on methodological concepts of the history of everyday life, revealing the activities carried out on the territory of a particular region for the adaptation and integration of ethnic immigrants into society.

1. A retrospective analysis of the repatriation policy of Kazakhstan in the period of the XX - the first two decades of the XXI century has been carried out. The stages of the repatriation policy have been defined. The dynamics of the return migration of Kazakhs to their historical homeland has been identified and introduced into scientific circulation;

2. The demographic structure and geography of settlement, the number of returnees in the territory of the East Kazakhstan region have been determined.

3. The daily strategies of interaction and adaptation of the migrant and host society have been structured;

4. The features of the material culture of immigrants have been highlighted;

5. The problems of structural integration of migrants into the system of positions and statuses of the host society have been outlined. Field research by the “face to face” method among the Kazakh population in the Mongolian Bayan–Ulgey, as well as among the Kazakh repatriates of East Kazakhstan in order to identify the migration sentiments of Kazakhs in Mongolia and their views on Kazakhstan, have been conducted.

6. The specifics of the ethnic and cultural identity of the settlers and the processes of inculturation have been revealed.

7. For the first time, the results of the work and practical activities of national and international centers for the adaptation and integration of oralmen within the framework of the United Nations Development Program have been introduced into scientific circulation and extensively analyzed.

8. The analysis of the youth policy implemented among returnees and its impact on the cross-cultural adaptation of returnees is given. **Compliance of the dissertation topic with priority directions of science development and/or state programs that are implemented in the Republic of Kazakhstan.**

The content of the dissertation work is based on normative legal acts and decrees of the President and the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan "On Population Migration", Messages of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan, legislative acts, corresponds to the directions "Scientific foundations of Mangilik El" (education of the XXI century, fundamental and applied research in the field of humanities)". The range of research is expanded by the Decrees of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan, legislative acts of the Government and governing bodies, the Concept of Migration Policy of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated September 5, 2000, the Sectoral Program of Migration Policy of the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2001-2010, the Nurly Kosh Program for 2009-2011 and data from the adaptation centers of Kandas under the auspices of the UNDP of the Republic of Kazakhstan. The dissertation research corresponds to the directions of the main state programs for the adaptation and integration of repatriates into society.

Doctoral student's contribution to the preparation of each publication.

The main principles, conclusions and results of the dissertation research are reflected in 10 articles published in domestic and foreign scientific publications. Of these, 4 articles have been published in publications recommended by the Committee for Quality Assurance in Education and Science of the Ministry of Education and Science of the Republic of Kazakhstan, 1 article in the journal included in the Scopus international database, 4 articles and abstracts in the materials of international conferences and 1 article in the materials of a foreign conference. During the preparation of each publication, the doctoral student carried out the following works: conceptualization of the problem, definition of methodology of the research, independent data collection, curation, processing and analysis, writing and preparation of the initial project, further editing, collection and verification of the necessary literature and information, etc.