

HISTORY OF KAZAKH DIASPORA RETURN TO KAZAKHSTAN FROM MONGOLIA (1991-2011)

Gulnara BAIZHUMA¹, Zadash O. DUKENBAYEVA¹,
Kanat A. YENSENOV², Khadisha A. AUBAKIROVA³,
Bekmurat R. NAIMANBAYEV⁴

¹Department of History of Kazakhstan, L.N. Gumilyov Eurasian
National University, Nur-Sultan, Republic of Kazakhstan

²Department of Source Studies, Historiography and Kazakhstan History,
Institute of State History, Science Committee of the Ministry of
Education and Science of the Republic, Nur-Sultan, Republic of
Kazakhstan

³Department of History of Kazakhstan, S. Seifullin Kazakh
Agrotechnical University, Nur-Sultan, Republic of Kazakhstan

⁴Department of Kazakhstan History and Geography, SILKWAY
International University, Shymkent, Republic of Kazakhstan

Abstract: *The research article considers the demographic development of the Kazakhs of Mongolia after the collapse of the Soviet Union and their migration and repatriation to the Republic of Kazakhstan from 1991 to 2011. The study investigates the stages of repatriation of the Kazakh diaspora from Mongolia to Kazakhstan, the international and interstate agreements, laws and the data from the archives of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan and the National Archives of the Republic of Kazakhstan and the Pavlodar regional state archives were considered. The valuable materials were valuable materials are involved in scientific circulation. Then the scientific works of domestic and foreign scientists on this topic were considered from historical point of view and analyzed. Migration and repatriation is a unique phenomenon in the life of the nation. The interstate migration between Mongolia and Kazakhstan itself is associated with global migration processes and is considered as part of it from the point of view of civilization. The study shows that migration processes meet international requirements. The process was overseen by UN representatives in Kazakhstan. Migration processes are of global and national importance. Due to mechanical migration, the main titular nationality of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Kazakh population, has increased. The Republic of Kazakhstan, which ranks 9th on the world map, has a population of 18 million. There are more than 140 ethnic groups in the country. Since independence, 1 million repatriates have come to the country including the Kazakhs from Mongolia – 80 thousand people. We believe that such historical and demographic research is of strategic and national importance.*

Keywords: Bayan-Ulgei, demography, migration, irrident, repatriate.

In the current era of globalization, the development of demographic issues is of interest to many scholars. Scientists studying demographic trends are often studying only the economic side of it. Demography today is a great science. It covers all aspects of society. In particular, it relies heavily on statistics. Without statistics, it is impossible to study the ethnic composition, social and other levels of the population. Then there is the most important information in the archive data. Research in the field of historical and

demography, population forecasting is also very important for employment and labor use, management of socio-economic processes in the country as a whole. The national factor in the historical and demographic, first of all, is related to the development of the Kazakh nation. The number of Kazakhs in the world is 15 million, 5 million of them live in 45 countries. The level of ethnocultural and socio-economic development of the Kazakhs, who lost their homeland in the course of history, is different. It is important to study the historical development of Kazakhs abroad and their past, present, socio-economic, political and cultural life, in particular, ethnoculture, ethno-demographic dynamics, aspects of ethnopsychological formation and national consciousness and their features in the new geopolitical space in the era of globalization and democracy.

The issue of Kazakhs abroad is one of the most pressing issues in the history of the country, especially in the field of its historical demography. It is obvious that its relevance is directly related to the state, national, political and social situation of the independent Republic of Kazakhstan. It is because the security of the Republic of Kazakhstan depends on the prosperity of the Kazakh nation, and the most valuable asset of the state is the people, its social and demographic development is the core of the state, nation, ethnic group. Representatives of the Kazakh ethnos living in several countries around the world moved to the Republic of Kazakhstan in the late XX century during the period of global political and economic changes and sought to continue their future in the national environment. This process continues at its own pace, and there is a need to organize effective events in accordance with the ethnocultural features of Kazakh ethnic groups and diasporas abroad in order to learn more about their history and way of life. Therefore, the historical analysis of the demographic process of the Kazakhs living in Mongolia, which is one of the largest Kazakhs abroad and is characterized by its own historical formation, was born out of such a demand. Kazakh migration, which plays an important role in the global migration movement at the turn of the century, is a clear expression of the desire of the Kazakh people in each country to unite with their historical homeland in order to establish their place in the world community and strengthen their independence.

Even before the declaration of Kazakhstan's independence, the Kazakhs in Mongolia began a great migration to their historical homeland and were eager to fulfill their duty to the nation. The migration of this first stream of Kazakhs leads to a comprehensive recognition of the Kazakh diaspora and irritants. Their past and present situation can be considered on the basis of the scientific analysis of the separation of Kazakhs abroad from the homeland, the desire to preserve the national ethnocultural identity, the reasons for aspiring to the historical homeland, and its consequences. On March 11, 1992, the issue of establishing a migration committee under the Ministry of Labor of the Republic of Kazakhstan was considered, and a draft law "On Immigration"

was developed, which provides all the basic provisions for the reception, placement and employment of indigenous citizens returned from other republics of the Commonwealth. The Ministry of Labor participated in the preparation of this bill and its recommendations were taken into account. This is due to the sharp increase in the intensity, volume and direction of migration processes, both inside and outside the country. In 1991 alone, 3.214 indigenous families came to Kazakhstan from other countries and abroad, of which 2.480 were from the Republic from Mongolia.

The increase in the number of migrants creates new problems related to financial and material resources. Virtually all issues related to migration, as practice shows, require prompt and authoritative solutions at the Government level. In addition, this issue was closely related to the solution of a number of issues that go to the various departments with the appropriate structural units, such work experience and the necessary personnel: the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the Customs Committee, the Ministry of Agriculture and others. The issue of establishing an independent General Directorate for Migration under the Cabinet of Ministers was considered and supported by the Committee on International Relations and Interparliamentary Relations of the Verkhovna Rada¹.

Materials and methods

New data from the archives of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan (AP RK), the National Archive of the Republic of Kazakhstan (NA RK) and State Archive of Pavlodar Region (SAPR) were put into scientific circulation for the writing of the research article. Moreover, the analysis of foreign and domestic research papers on demography, repatriation and migration was carried out and references were made to them. Statistical reports and references in this area were collected and used to prepare a scientific article.

The application of the principles of scientific cognition and systematic, critical-analytical methods, such as problem, historical, objectivity in the research methodology were taken as the main conditions for achieving objectivity in the study of the problem. Using the historical method, it is possible to gain a deeper understanding of the problem and get more reasonable recommendations on the object. Looking at the development of the migration process from a historical perspective, we have the opportunity to compare the general situation and the main current issues, past and present. The historical method allows to organize the scientific sequence, showing the

¹ (AP RK). Fund-5-H, Series -1, File-45, p.89.

peculiarities of the formation of the stages and political bases of migration². In general, one of the most important issues is to determine the total number of Kazakh diasporas living in Mongolia, their voluntary return to the Republic of Kazakhstan as repatriates. Therefore, it is known that this topic should be considered in comparison with the experience of developed countries. For example, in order to consider it from the theoretical and methodological point of view of historical research, it is important to study the problem of repatriates using archival data, scientific literature and statistical information.

Kazakhstan demographer M.B. Tatimov's work wrote in his work "The President and the Country" studies the current issues of domestic historical demography, analyzes the population, migration issues and the location of repatriates, provides accurate data and forecasts on the stages of growth and development of our people. The author addresses the issue of repatriates in this study: "Although all our compatriots living abroad are diasporas in the language of science, 90% of them are "irridents" who have been living in their homeland for a long time, but separated from their national state Kazakhstan. If they are coming back, why not say "repatriates"? At one time, we introduced this concept into the scientific community"³.

The First President of the Republic of Kazakhstan N.A. Nazarbayev wrote in his book "Era of Independence": "While many people left the country, Kazakhs living abroad, on the contrary, began to return to their historical homeland. Thousands of members of the Kazakh diaspora abroad began to flock to independent Kazakhstan, despite the economic crisis and declining living standards in the country. The Immigration Law of June 26, 1992, granted repatriate status to returnees. The authorities, by their decision, allocated the appropriate areas for their location and provided material and financial assistance"⁴. An employee of the Assembly of the People of Kazakhstan, demographer Zh. Toybayeva concluded that "As for the term "repatriate" which is currently used by the people of the world. Repatriate (lat. Repatriate – return) means return to the country of permanent residence or origin, citizenship of persons who have remained in the territory of another country due to various circumstances. The return of repatriates is based on international agreements. This issue was first addressed in the 1949 Geneva Convention. Repatriates legal situation is regulated by international agreements"⁵.

² A.S. Zhanbossinova, M.S. Karibaev, B.Z. Atantayeva, A.A. Kulshanova, M.D. Shaimerdenova. "Socio-cultural adaptation of repatriates of East Kazakhstan and migration attitudes of the Kazakhs of Mongolia", in *Space and Culture*, 2019, vol. 7, no. 1, p. 154-169.

³ M.B. Tatimov, *President and number of countries*, Arys, Almaty, 2009.

⁴ N.A. Nazarbayev, *Era of independence*, Foundation of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan, Astana, 2017.

⁵ L.-H. Wei, S. Yan, Y. Lu, , S.-Q. Wen, Y.-Z. Huang, L.-X. Wang, S.-L. Li, Y.-J. Yang, X.-F. Wang, C. Zhang, S.-H. Xu, D.-L. Yao, L. Jin, H. Li, "Whole-sequence analysis indicates that the

Kazakhstan historian-scientist G.M. Mendikulova's "Historical Destinies of the Kazakh Diaspora. Origin and Development" was published. The author writes in her research work: "There are terms "irrident and diaspora". It is clear that Kazakh irridents are a term used to refer to people who have crossed the border into other countries due to certain agreements when they lived in their homeland during territorial divisions along the border with Mongolia, Uzbekistan, China and Russia. After gaining independence and becoming a member of the world community, the Republic of Kazakhstan is considering the issue of irridation and diaspora abroad. In general, the field of diaspora studies investigates historical, demographic, ethnopsychological, socio-political, cultural and social development"⁶. Alexander C. Diener, a professor at the University of Kansas in the United States, wrote "One Homeland or Two? – The Nationalization and Transnationalization of Mongolia's Kazakhs". In this work, the author considers many issues, such as the Kazakh diaspora in Mongolia and their return to their historical homeland in Kazakhstan, repatriation and migration⁷.

The Republic of Kazakhstan has its own peculiarities in solving this problem. It depended on the countries of the Kazakh diaspora, the number of Kazakhs, their social composition, and so on. The first normative act regulating the legal status of immigrants was the Law "On Immigration", adopted on June 26, 1992. Then, on December 13, 1997, the Parliament of the Republic of Kazakhstan adopted the Law "On Migration". First of all, the law reveals the constitutional and legal status of migration subjects. The distinction between refugees and repatriates and the legal status of repatriates in relation to Kazakhs seeking to return to their historical homeland has been resolved and the procedure for obtaining citizenship has been determined⁸. That is, Kazakh repatriates who want to return to Kazakhstan are given as much access as possible. It is obvious that this regulation will be a factual basis for the study of the law.

Kazakhstan historian-demographer K.A. Yensenov wrote in his article "Historical Demography: Theory and Methodology of Research" that "The direction of historical demography is the history of demographic development of the population. And the subject purpose is characterized by periodic limits in historical science. Historical demography considers demographic processes historically based on its own principles. This study, together with the natural

y chromosome C2*-Star Cluster traces back to ordinary Mongols, rather than Genghis Khan /631/208/457 /631/208/514 article", in *European Journal of Human Genetics*, 2018, vol. 26, no. 2, p. 230-237.

⁶ G.M. Mendikulova, *Historical destinies of the Kazakh diaspora*, Origin and development, Nauka, Almaty, 1997.

⁷ A.C. Diener, *One Homeland or Two? – The Nationalization and Transnationalization of Mongolia's Kazakhs*, Stanford University Press, California, 2009.

⁸ (NA RK). F-53, Series -1, File-6, p.84.

and social sciences, conducts a wide range of research in various aspects of ethnography”⁹.

The study of historical and demographic issues of Kazakhstan has its own peculiarities. For example, our article began with an analysis of scientific research and works published about the Kazakhs of Mongolia. During the writing of the article, books, magazines, scientific works on the history, social, economic and cultural issues of the Kazakhs of Mongolia were considered on the basis of traditional methodology.

Results and discussion

We decided to focus our attention to the emergence and development of the Kazakh diaspora in Mongolia. Kazakh tribes from the end of the XVII century to the beginning of the XX century the southern part of the Altai flag was inhabited entirely by the Kazakh tribe Abak-Kerey. Some of them settled on the slopes of the Altai Mountains in the early 18th century. In the 19th century, when the border between the Qin and Russian empires was closed and the Kazakhs were divided, the Kazakhs of this region remained at the center of the Qin Empire. They belonged to the Kobda region, which is administratively directly under Beijing. Later, in 1940, the Bayan-Ulgii Kazakh region was established in the western part of Mongolia. Most Kazakhs lived in this region and in other regions¹⁰.

During the collapse of the Soviet Union, new migration movements emerged in the world. Kazakhs living in Mongolia were not left out of these phenomena. Due to the demographic changes that took place in Mongolia in the late 1980s, when the former communist ideology was liberated from the false internationalist policies, the problems of the nation came to light and movements began to revive national traditions and historical culture. The main direction of such national revival was the return to the historical homeland¹¹. Since the early 1990s of XX century, the basis for multifaceted cooperation between the Republic of Kazakhstan and Mongolia has been laid, and its scope has been expanding year by year. Both countries were interested in establishing a new era of ties between the historically rooted Kazakh and Mongol peoples.

⁹ K.A. Yensenov, “Historical demography: theory and methodology of research. Bulletin of KazNPU named after Abay”, in *Series “Historical and socio-political sciences”*, 2019, vol. 1, no. 60, p 377-381.

¹⁰ H. Yan, C. Lai, K. Akshalov, Y. Qin, Y. Hu, L. Zhen, “Social institution changes and their ecological impacts in Kazakhstan over the past hundred years”, in *Environmental Development*, 2020, vol. 34, article number 100531.

¹¹ L. Segurel, P. Guarino-Vignon, N. Marchi, S. Lafosse, R. Laurent, C. Bon, A. Fabre, T. Hegay, E. Heyer, “Why and when was lactase persistence selected for? Insights from central Asian herders and ancient DNA”, in *PLoS Biology*, 2020, vol. 18, no. 6, article number e3000742.

“Kazakhstan-Mongolia relations are mainly differentiated by their active works. About 30 agreements and treaties have been signed between the two sides. More than half of it is economic direction”¹².

One of the Kazakhs who returned to the Republic of Kazakhstan from Mongolia in the early 1990s a public figure, Doctor of Historical Sciences, Professor Zardykhan Kinayatovich published a research paper entitled “Kazakhs in Mongolia”. In this work, the author describes the emergence of the Kazakh diaspora on the territory of Mongolia, their history at different stages. He also mentioned that these were the Kazakhs of Mongolia who started migrating to their homeland in 1991 when the Soviet Union collapsed and Kazakhstan gained independence. Zardykhan Kinayatuly on the migration of Mongolian Kazakhs to Kazakhstan told that “When a group of Kazakhs in Mongolia began to migrate to the historical homeland in 1991, the total number of Kazakhs was 120.500. 82.750 Kazakhs lived in the Bayan-Ulgii region, and the remaining 37.750 Kazakhs lived in other regions and settlements of Mongolia. For example, 12.812 Kazakhs lived in Kobda, the second largest Kazakh community, and 9.863 in Ulan Bator, the capital of Mongolia. These Kazakhs migrated from Mongolia to Kazakhstan in 1991-1994, 10.461 families and 54.201 people. They were distributed with their families in each region of the Republic of Kazakhstan: East Kazakhstan, Semey, Pavlodar, Kokshetau, Zhezkazgan, Aktobe, West Kazakhstan regions”¹³.

German scientist Finke Peter wrote in his scientific article “Kazakhs of the Mongol Altai: economic and social transformations in the XXI century” that “In 1989, there were 130.000 Kazakhs in Mongolia and they made up 6% of the Mongolian population. There was a separate autonomous region of Kazakhs in Mongolia. A number of Kazakhs held positions. There were schools related to the preservation of the national Kazakh language. There was a TV and radio channel. Migration between Mongolia and Kazakhstan also depended on the socio-economic situation. Between 1991 and 1994, 40% of Kazakhs who migrated from Mongolia to Kazakhstan, the historical homeland, migrated in quantitative terms”¹⁴.

The organized resettlement of Kazakhs from Mongolia, near and far abroad began in April 1991. Kazakh-Mongolian agreements on the establishment of diplomatic relations and the return of Kazakhs to their homeland in 1991 took place in September. In November of the same year, the Council of Ministers of the Kazakh SSR adopted a resolution on the procedure and rules for the voluntary resettlement of “compatriots from other republics

¹² AP RK. Fund-75-H., Series -1, File - 3265, p.15.

¹³ Z. Kinayatuly, *Kazakhs in Mongolia*, Atazhurt, Almaty, 2001.

¹⁴ P. Finke, “The Kazakhs of Mongolian Altai: economic and social transformation in the 21 st century”, in *World of the Great Altai*, 2015, vol. 1 no. 4, p. 377.

and far abroad”. In December, 1991 the Law on Citizenship was adopted. This allowed ethnic Kazakhs to be liberated with ease. Decree No. 711 of the Presidium of the Supreme Council of the Republic of Kazakhstan was issued on November 18, 1991 in Kazakhstan “On the procedure and conditions of resettlement of the Kazakh diaspora from other republics and abroad wishing to work in rural areas of Kazakhstan”. The decree provides for the following assistance to the Kazakh diaspora who emigrated from Kazakhstan: housing, employment, social assistance, placement of school-age children, and the allocation of funds from the government in this regard.

Shortly afterwards, the First President of the Republic of Kazakhstan N.A. Nazarbayev's letter “The warmest wishes to distant brothers” has been published. The letter states that “the way is open for those who want to come to the homeland”. The Kazakhs of Mongolia were very pleased with the Kazakh side, which invited them to come at that time. The migration of former Mongolian Kazakhs to their historical homeland began on March 17, 1991 at the Ulan-Batyr railway station. This long-awaited message was heard by all Kazakhs¹⁵. After the declaration of independence of the Kazakh people, the beginning of the caravan to the homeland, the fate of the leader was published. It is worth noting Baimolda's work “Kazakh migration”. In this work, the author writes that “Some Kazakhs in Mongolia had already started a caravan to their homeland before Kazakhstan declared its independence. The number of Kazakhs who emigrated from Mongolia to Kazakhstan has exceeded 80.000. There are about 120.000 Kazakhs still living in Mongolia”¹⁶. The author of this work is D. Baimolda stated that most Kazakhs who immigrated from Mongolia crossed into Kazakhstan through Russia's Tashanta border checkpoint.

On September 29, 1992, the first Kurultai of the World Kazakhs began its work at the Abai Academic Opera and Ballet Theater in Almaty. The Congress was attended by more than 800 people from 33 countries, including Turkey, Germany, France, Sweden, Norway, Mongolia, Russia, Kyrgyzstan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan and the regions of Kazakhstan. The Congress was organized under the leadership of the main organizers, the First President of the Republic of Kazakhstan N.A. Nazarbayev and K. Naimanbayev, Deputy Chairman of the World Association of Kazakhs¹⁷. Organizational reception of repatriates from Mongolia began in 1991. The first repatriates began to move to the Irtysh and Pavlodar regions in 1991. Most of them were from Mongolia. Until August 1992, a total of 923 families or 5011 people from Mongolia came

¹⁵ Z. Kinayatuly, *Chronicle of the weeping years (historical fiction)*, Merey, Almaty, 1995.

¹⁶ G. Buchenrieder, T. Dufhues, J. Möllers, D. Runschke, G. Sagyndykova, “Return to the countryside: The return intentions of highly educated young people in the Akmola province of northern Kazakhstan”, in *Population, Space and Place*, 2020, vol. 26, no. 2, article number e2273.

¹⁷ N. Baigabatova, A. Tolamisso, D. Ashimova, G. Zhoraeva, “Architecture of the kazakh diaspora (18th – early 20th centuries)”, in *Journal of Advanced Research in Dynamical and Control Systems*, 2020, vol. 12, no. 3, p. 1200-1205.

to the region. 85-90% of repatriates living in the region are repatriates from Mongolia, the rest are migrants from neighboring countries. The largest number of them was adopted in 1991-1993 (1349 families, 6697 people). One-time state benefits were paid to families who came after 1993, housing was provided, and employment issues were resolved if possible. According to the agreements, they were located in rural areas, mainly in the branches of state farms, collective farms and remote areas of the region, where they were provided with housing and employment. Housing was provided without the transfer of ownership. District administrations and farm management provided migrants with livestock, food, items, and fuel free of charge, without paying for utilities and electricity. According to the Department of Agriculture, 1.5 thousand head of cattle, 460 horses, about 10 thousand sheep, 1213 units of household appliances were provided free of charge to compatriots from Mongolia. Private farms provided one-time financial assistance. In total, 814 thousand tenge was provided in the region.

In 1994-1995, there was no organized reception of compatriots from Mongolia. 25 independent families were accepted (97 people). In 1996-1997, 52 families were accepted (213 people). Currently, the region is home to more than 1,800 families (about 9 thousand people) who migrated from Mongolia, 1426 families of them (7025 people) live directly in the region. The remaining 400-450 families relocated from other regions of Kazakhstan. In addition, the region received 603 families (1607 people) from the CIS countries, mainly from Russia¹⁸.

In September 1992, the Embassy of Mongolia was opened in Kazakhstan. The government delegation headed by Prime Minister S.A. Tereshchenko was in Mongolia. In October 1993, the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan visited Mongolia. An agreement on cooperation in the field of labor, employment and social protection was signed on September 21, 1991 between the Ministries of Labor of Kazakhstan and the People's Republic of Mongolia, which resolved the conditions for the arrival of Kazakhs from Mongolia in Kazakhstan. On June 30, 1992, an agreement was signed between the Governments of the two countries on the regulation of labor and migration, and on December 2, 1994, on the employment of Mongolian citizens under employment contracts. As a result, in 1991-1992, 7.000 families or 40.000 people moved from Mongolia to Kazakhstan. Immigrant families were provided with free livestock, food and basic equipment. In 1991-1996, a total of 12.5 thousand families (62.126 people) moved. They were settled in Karaganda, Taldykorgan, Pavlodar, Kokshetau, Semey and East Kazakhstan regions. 1922 families were sent to Karaganda region, 1676 families to

¹⁸ SAPR. Fund-1701, Series - 1., File - 6, pp.1-2.

Taldykorgan, 1343 families to Pavlodar, 1174 families to Kokshetau, 1151 families to Semey¹⁹.

On July 7, 1995, the Migration Department of the Ministry of Labor of the Republic of Kazakhstan held a meeting with representatives of the Civil Department, Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Internal Affairs with the participation of the Chargé d'Affaires of Mongolia in the Republic of Kazakhstan Zardykhan Kinayatuly. In order to renounce Mongolian citizenship, they must apply to the President of Mongolia through the Embassy of Mongolia in Kazakhstan for renunciation of citizenship, including the relevant documents in the Mongolian language (application, application form, copies of certificates: marriage, birth certificates, photos). As a rule, applications of the President of Mongolia for renunciation of Mongolian citizenship are considered within six months. At that time, there were 60.700 Mongolian citizens living in the Republic of Kazakhstan. In order to become citizens of the Republic of Kazakhstan, they must first renounce Mongolian citizenship, as it is stated that dual citizenship is not allowed under the current laws of Mongolia²⁰.

Along with the regulation of economic and trade relations, as well as integration in other areas, it has become important for our country to establish various relations with the large number of Kazakhs living in Mongolia these days, resettled in different periods of history. Among the issues on the agenda was the joint decision on the resettlement of those wishing to return to their historical homeland in Kazakhstan. It is known that from the first years of independence, Kazakhstan took many concrete measures and many Kazakh families living in Mongolia began to return to their historical homeland. New legal provisions and programs have been adopted to fulfill the wishes of Kazakhs living in all countries eager to return to their historical homeland and to determine the international legal status of this case. For example, on December 31, 1996, the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan N.A. Nazarbayev's Decree No. 3308 approved the "Program to Support Compatriots Living Abroad". It states: "The level of cultural, social and economic development of the diasporas in these countries is completely different. Comprehensive research and solution of the Kazakh diaspora, the unity and interconnectedness of scientific research and practical activities are not given much attention. Comprehensive improvement of work with compatriots abroad will be possible only with regular and targeted state support. It is necessary to create a system of thoughtful measures to ensure maximum satisfaction of socio-economic, cultural, educational needs of the

¹⁹ C.A. Werner, C. Emmelhainz, H. Barcus, "Privileged Exclusion in Post-Soviet Kazakhstan: Ethnic Return Migration, Citizenship, and the Politics of (Not) Belonging", in *Europe – Asia Studies*, 2017, vol. 69, no. 10, p. 1557-1583.

²⁰ AP RK. Fund-5-H, Series -1, File-5514, pp.7-8.

Kazakh diaspora, to allow those who want to return to their historical homeland”²¹.

With the adoption of the State Program, targeted work has begun on its implementation. Among such works, due to the large number of people wishing to relocate to Kazakhstan on a regular basis, a new impetus was given to the settlement of migration with the Republic of Mongolia. An official government report states: “A draft Simplified Agreement on renunciation of Mongolian citizenship has been drafted between the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Ministry of Employment and Social Protection of the Republic of Kazakhstan and other relevant agencies”. The draft agreement on tax-free migration of migrants from Mongolia to Kazakhstan through the territory of Russia to the Russian side was developed and presented²². Effective ways to address the existing problems in the regulation of migration between the two countries were considered. As a result, during this period, the volume of comprehensive contacts with historical compatriots in Mongolia has increased. There are many types of legal and material conditions for those who want to relocate. There are plans to place them in different regions of Kazakhstan. The number of placement quotas was increased and began to be determined by efficiency.

With the adoption of the State Program, the work began on its implementation. For example, the following official government report states: “The Ministry of Employment and Social Protection of the Ministry of Population, together with other relevant agencies, has drafted a Simplified Agreement between the Republic of Kazakhstan and Mongolia on granting Mongolian citizenship. According to the quota, in 1997, 75 people from Karakalpakstan, 15 people from Mongolia, 134 people from far abroad and 7 people were admitted to graduate schools”²³. It determines the scope and importance of measures taken to ensure the requirements of the program.

In accordance with the Decree of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan “On the migration quota for 1998”, on July 31 and August 1, the region received 31 families of migrants from Mongolia, including 30 not provided for in the quota. They were delivered to Pavlodar by 3 passenger and 3 cargo planes. Following the national customs and traditions, a solemn meeting was organized at the airport and widely covered in the media. For 4 days, the new migrants stayed in the dormitory of vocational school, where they were provided with free meals, one-time state benefits, registration and distribution to their place of residence. On August 3, the families were taken to their homes.

²¹ AP RK. Fund-5-H., Series -6, File-1108, pp.1-2.

²² AP RK. Fund-5-H., Series -6, File-1108, pp.20-21.

²³ AP RK. Fund-5-H., Series -6, File-1108, pp.20-21,27-28,29-30.

It should be noted that during the selection and dispatch of repatriates from Mongolia, the staff of the Agency for Migration and Demography of the Republic of Kazakhstan ignored the decision of the akim of the region on their permanent accommodation in their territory. As a result, only 8 out of 15 families planned to be resettled in Uspenka district went there. Only 10 out of 15 families living in Aksu rural area agreed. 9 families remained in Aksu, 2 in Pavlodar, two more went to Ekibastuz, where the placement of repatriates is not provided. Such changes in the resettlement of migrants, as well as an increase in their number by 18 people, caused certain difficulties in their placement, as reported by the Agency for Migration and Demography of the Republic of Kazakhstan. At the same time, it was suggested that the representatives of the regions should be included in the staff involved in the selection and dispatch of immigrants from abroad. At this time, the issues related to the reception and accommodation of repatriates in Pavlodar region were largely resolved. According to the decision of the akim of the region, 18 houses were purchased for the families, some of the people were employed, children were placed in secondary schools, medical examinations were carried out, the identified patients were treated²⁴.

On March 14, 2000, working groups were formed in the Central Department of Internal Affairs – the regional Department of Internal Affairs, administrative and migration police officers of Astana and Almaty, and representatives of regional migration and demography departments, who updated the list of visitors from Mongolia. people who surrendered from Mongolian citizenship, as well as those who have documents which are expired. Information on the work done by the working groups of the regional directorates of internal affairs is submitted to the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Kazakhstan on a monthly basis. As of June 25 of this year, 10.214 people were surrendered of Mongolian citizenship by the Decrees of the President of Mongolia, 7.109 were granted citizenship of the Republic of Kazakhstan by the Decree of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan. 3105 applications for citizenship of the Republic of Kazakhstan were considered by the Ministry of Internal Affairs. Since January 2000, the Department of Migration Police of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Kazakhstan has considered 1.387 materials on 3.800 former citizens of Mongolia, 3.367 were granted citizenship of the Republic of Kazakhstan. In addition, the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Kazakhstan is working on 1368 applications for admission, materials for 431 people were sent to the Administration of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan. It is stated that this work will be constantly monitored²⁵.

²⁴ SAPR. Fund-1701, Series -1, File-6, pp.58-59.

²⁵ AP RK. Fund-5-H, Series-6-2, File-2084, p.68.

As of January 1, 2003, the number of repatriates living in the territory of the Karaganda region in the Republic of Kazakhstan was 3736 families (17561 people). 2.879 families (14.065 people) of them came from Mongolia, 822 families (3.385 people) from Uzbekistan, 9 families (38 people) from China and 26 families (83 people) from other CIS countries. In 2004, according to the quota for Karaganda region, 682 repatriate families settled, most of them from Uzbekistan, 532 families, 90 families from Mongolia, 50 families from China, 5 families from Russia and Kyrgyzstan. Repatriates from the Bayan-Ulgii and Kobda regions of Mongolia are mainly located in remote Aksu-Ayuly, Akoi, Batyk, Nurataldy and other rural areas. People from the interior of Mongolia are rare²⁶.

According to the data on the Kazakhs of Mongolia in 1990-2000, there were different conditions in the economic and social development of the Kazakh diaspora abroad. For example, official archival documents state: “Currently, there are about 100 thousand of our compatriots living in Mongolia, most of them in the Bayan-Ulgii region. There are about 10 thousand Kazakhs in Ulan-Batyr and its environments, as well as in Erdenet, Darkhan, Berkh and Sharyngol. Except for Bayan-Ulgii, there are no Kazakh schools where the children of our brothers and sisters do not know how to read and write in Kazakh. Everyone speaks Mongolian. It is said that the national tradition was sold only among adults²⁷. Thus, the real situation of the Kazakh diaspora abroad was described. In his introductory speech on behalf of the International Organization for Migration in 2006, the UN Representative in the Republic of Kazakhstan Yuriko Shodzhi said: “In the XXI century, the problems of migration have become especially important around the world. At the heart of global migration processes are trends, ethnic and cultural ties. On the one hand, it preserves national identity and history, on the other hand, taking into account social, economic and cultural factors, the diaspora policy of independent Kazakhstan is aimed at the return of ethnic Kazakhs to the territory of Kazakhstan. This is considered as a key factor in the stability of the state, aimed at preserving national identity”²⁸.

On December 2, 2008, the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan adopted Decree No.1126 to implement the state program “Nurly Kosh” planned for 2009-2011 in the Republic of Kazakhstan. 197 billion tenge has been allocated from the budget for the program for the next 3 years. Repatriates from abroad began to be placed in different areas on the instructions of civil servants. Their housing, work experience, social assistance

²⁶ M. Zhabagin, Z. Sabitov, P. Tarlykov, I. Tazhigulova, Z. Junissova, D. Yerezhepov, R. Akilzhanov, E. Zholdybayeva, L. Wei, A. Akilzhanova, O. Balanovsky, E. Balanovska, “The medieval Mongolian roots of Y-chromosomal lineages from South Kazakhstan”, in *BMC Genetics*, 2020, vol. 21, article number 87.

²⁷ AP RK, Fund-210, Series-1, File-23, pp.1-2, 3,5,6,29.

²⁸ NA RK. Fund-53, Series-1, File-331, p.61.

and other issues were taken into account. More than 60 thousand families immigrated to the Republic of Kazakhstan from abroad under this state program for 2009-2011. Among them – 1317 Kazakh families or 6271 people immigrated from Mongolia. This state program covered the information: to regulate the processes of ethnic, internal and external migration and subordinate it to the interests of socio-economic development of the regions; A significant increase in the quality of life of ethnic immigrants and internal migrants will be achieved; It will encourage the return of citizens of different nationalities who left Kazakhstan; It prevents the social risks that migrants may face due to difficulties in adaptation and integration, unemployment and dispersed migration; It provides further development of national consolidation processes, strengthening social stability and harmony, improving the demographic situation²⁹.

Conclusions

Since the independence of the Republic of Kazakhstan in 1991-2011, the migration of the Kazakh diaspora from Mongolia to the Republic of Kazakhstan has become a natural phenomenon. This is because at the time of the collapse of the Soviet Union, Kazakhstan became a separate independent Republic of Kazakhstan. Strengthening its territory and borders, the Kazakh diaspora, scattered in 45 countries around the world, was invited to the historical homeland of Kazakhstan. It was of strategic importance. At that time, the Republic of Kazakhstan defined its borders with five neighboring countries. They were Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, Russia, Turkmenistan and China. Its main asset for development as an independent state was the people. Therefore, the main ethnic group of the state carried out the work of inviting Kazakhs from around the world in accordance with international agreements. Among the countries of the world, a group of returnees to Kazakhstan was the Kazakh diaspora in Mongolia. The Government of Kazakhstan provided them with a special quota for allocation and resettlement, it carried out work on housing, employment, social assistance.

During this time, the Republic of Kazakhstan provided significant assistance to repatriates, despite the difficult situation in which it gained new independence and began to move to market relations. As a result, the Kazakh diaspora from around the world and Mongolia settled in Kazakhstan. In this way, the Kazakhs, who in previous historical times inevitably migrated from Kazakhstan to their historical homeland under various circumstances and once remained behind the border, began to return. It is of great importance for the Kazakh nation: it contributes to the development of the state, preserves the

²⁹ N.A. Nazarbayev, 2009. “*Nurly Kosh*” – *Nurly Zhol*. Available at: http://adilet.zan.kz/rus/docs/P080001126_

Kazakh language and raises its descendants in the historical homeland, and preserves the differences on a national basis.

Currently, the Kazakh diaspora still lives in Mongolia. It is necessary to think of optimal mechanisms for their import to the Republic of Kazakhstan in the future. To solve such complex problems, it is necessary to clarify and improve interstate agreements and treaties. It is also necessary to develop a policy in the diaspora in connection with the regulation of the social situation of repatriates returning to their historical homeland Kazakhstan. In order to present and propagate the history of the migration and repatriation movement between Mongolia and Kazakhstan to the people of the world, it is necessary to make a documentary film consisting of several parts. Then it is necessary to review the data on the history of migration from the archives of Mongolia and Kazakhstan and develop an international grant project for the publication of several volumes. We believe that it can be done with the support of states or sponsored by well-known companies.