

EURASIAN NATIONAL UNIVERSITY NAMED AFTER L.N. GUMILEV  
GERMAN CHARITY ORGANISATION AWO HEIMATGARTEN  
EMBASSY OF UKRAINE IN THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN  
PROJECT “BRIDGES OF GOOD NEIGHBOURHOOD”  
MATERIALS OF INTERNATIONAL ROUND TABLE “PRINCIPAL TENDENCIES OF  
MIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION OF POPULATION IN COUNTRIES OF EUROPE AND  
CENTRAL ASIA : PROBLEMS AND WAYS OF THEIR SOLVING”

April 5, 2010  
ASTANA

KABULDINOV Z.E.,  
doctor of historical sciences, professor of Eurasian National University  
named after L.N.Gumilev

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“MIGRATION OF ETHNIC KAZAKHS TO HISTORICAL NATIVE LAND ”

The number of Kazakh diaspora and irredenta in more than 40 countries of the world is 6600000 people. In China - the largest part of Kazakhs living abroad, there the process of merger Kazakh and Chinese schools is going on, and it is anticipated that in 2012 all subjects except native language will be taught in Chinese language.

In Uzbekistan Kazakhs occupy 4-th place as to the population, that is about 4% of the whole population ,in Russia – about 1mln 310 thousand Kazakhs, and about more than 20 Kazakh national societies are functioning, in Mongolia - 102 983 Kazakh people, and it takes the second place after aboriginal population, in Turkmenistan - 4% of the country’s population are Kazakhs. Cultural an educational assistance is required for Kazakhs living abroad, most of all it concerns Pakistan , Iran , Afghanistan .

KOZHIROVA S.B.,

professor of chair of international relations under Eurasian National University  
named after L.N. Gumilev, Republic of Kazakhstan .

KAZAKHSTAN VECTOR OF CHINESE MIGRATION

Chinese migration is one of the most significant factors of impact upon social-economic and demographic development of Kazakhstan , and Peking purposefully realizes the strategy of expansion, intending to settle its population around –the- borders territories; spreading of Chinese migrants goes in parallel with movement of commodity mass from China, which stipulates binding of migration flows to transport communications, especially automobile and railway ones; Chinese presence more and more distinctly is marked not only in traditionally “Chinese” areas (trade, consumer services, public catering, hotel business), but also in a new areas of activity - food production, gambling industry, construction, brick production, they organize their own enterprises, show interest in tenancy houses and premises to open hotels, dry-cleaner’s, etc.

Social-professional composition of Chinese migrants arriving in Kazakhstan, is sufficiently varied, but in it persons who had their own business, who worked on the constant basis, prevail, and this disproves established opinion that the main reason of Chinese migration is unemployment; apparently, in the future the volumes of labor migration from China will be increased: expansion of commercial-purchase activity takes place, restaurant business develops, number firms which are engaged in rendering medical and educational services increases, that is, internal situation in China disposes that the state is obliged to find objects for application of forces by Chinese economy which has achieved strength.

Tables : Character of duration of stay  
Character of employment of migrants in Kazakhstan  
Character of employment in China  
Plans of migrants

Drawings: Valuation of income of Chinese citizens  
Plans of migrants  
Cities of migrants' departure  
Provinces of migrants' departure

ISKAKOVA K.,

professor of chair of history of Kazakhstan under Eurasian National University  
named after L.N. Gumilev, candidate of philosophic sciences.

## MIGRATION PROCESSES IN THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN IN 1990

Jump of migration flows took place in 1990 when during 6 years (1991-1996) about 2mln people left the republic and migration processes not only absorbed natural growth of population, but also exceeded it by 1,4 and 2,8 times correspondingly; principle migration processes took place among China and former Soviet republics (Russia, Ukraine, countries of Central Asia, mainly Germans migrating to Germany - 94,6 % which brought reduction of the number of Kazakhs by 1mln 246 thousand or by 7,7%, the first place among main motives of potential migration to Kazakhstan occupying social-economic reasons (28,4%); inter-nationalities discrepancies of the years of independence did not grow into ethnic conflicts thanks to suspended policy of the state in the sphere of inter-ethnic relations.

In Kazakhstan they realized a new formula of stability of poly-ethnic state - stability as a result of agreed interests of all ethnoses, thanks to constitutionally secured status of Kazakh and Russian languages: according to Constitution Kazakh language being a state language, and Russian-official language; Assembly of Peoples of Kazakhstan (March, 1995) contributes to development of national culture, being a unique instrument of national interests co-ordination, although it is evident, that it is impossible to solve ethnic contradictions once and for all, they arise in the society and will take place in future, therefore it is necessary to use all key factors encouraging consolidation of various ethnic groups.