

ISSN 2616-6887

ВЕСТНИК
ЕВРАЗИЙСКОГО
НАЦИОНАЛЬНОГО
УНИВЕРСИТЕТА
ИМ. Л.Н. ГУМИЛЕВА

BULLETIN
of the
L.N. GUMILYOV
EURASIAN NATIONAL
UNIVERSITY

Л.Н. ГУМИЛЕВ АТЫНДАҒЫ
ЕУАЗИЯ ҰЛТТЫҚ
УНИВЕРСИТЕТІНІҢ
ХАБАРШЫСЫ

САЯСИ ҒЫЛЫМДАР. АЙМАҚТАНУ. ШЫҒЫСТАНУ. ТҮРКІТАНУ сериясы

POLITICAL SCIENCE. REGIONAL STUDIES. ORIENTAL STUDIES.
TURKOLOGY Series

Серия **ПОЛИТИЧЕСКИЕ НАУКИ. РЕГИОНОВЕДЕНИЕ. ВОСТОКОВЕДЕНИЕ.**
ТЮРКОЛОГИЯ

№ 3 (124)/2018

1995 жылдан бастап шығады

Founded in 1995

Издается с 1995 года

Жылына 4 рет шығады

Published 4 times a year

Выходит 4 раза в год

Астана, 2018

Astana, 2018

Бас редакторы
Ногаева А. М.
PhD д-ры, проф. (Қазақстан)

Бас редактордың орынбасары
Бас редактордың орынбасары

Нечаева Е.Л., с.ғ.к., проф. (Қазақстан)
Әбішева М.М., т.ғ.к., доцент (Қазақстан)

Редакция алқасы

Абдуали Б.	ф.ғ.д., проф. (Қазақстан)
Абжаппарова Б.Ж.	т.ғ.д. (Қазақстан)
Азмуханова А.М.	т.ғ.к. (Қазақстан)
Анар Сомунгуоглу	доцент (Түркия)
Әлібекұлы А.	ф.ғ.к., доцент (Қазақстан)
Әлиева С.К.	т.ғ.к., проф. (Қазақстан)
Бирюков С.В.	с.ғ.д., проф. (Ресей)
Габдулина Б.А.	т.ғ.к., доцент (Қазақстан)
Грегори Глиссон	PhD д-ры, проф. (Германия)
Дәркенов К.Г.	т.ғ.к. (Қазақстан)
Дронзина Т.	с.ғ.д., проф. (Болгария)
Дүйсембекова М.К.	с.ғ.к., доцент (Қазақстан)
Жолдыбалина А.С.	PhD д-ры, доцент (Қазақстан)
Жолдасбекова А.Н.	с.ғ.к., проф. (Қазақстан)
Звонарева Л.У.	т.ғ.д., проф. (Ресей)
Зимони Иштван	проф. (Венгрия)
Ибраев Ш.	ф.ғ.д., проф. (Қазақстан)
Ирфан Шахзад	PhD д-ры (Пакистан)
Каиржанов А.К.	ф.ғ.д., проф. (Қазақстан)
Кайыркен Т.З.	т.ғ.д., проф. (Қазақстан)
Кожирова С.Б.	с.ғ.д., проф. (Қазақстан)
Конкобаев К.	ф.ғ.к., проф. (Қырғыз Республикасы)
Копежанова Д.Е.	PhD д-ры, доцент (Қазақстан)
Ласлу Марац	PhD д-ры, проф. (Нидерланды)
Мандана Тишехьяр	PhD д-ры (Иран)
Невская И.А.	PhD д-ры (Германия)
Нұрбаев Ж.Е.	т.ғ.к. (Қазақстан)
Нуртазина Р.А.	с.ғ.д., проф. (Қазақстан)
Октай Таприсев	PhD д-ры, проф. (Түркия)
Оспанова А.Н.	PhD д-ры, доцент (Қазақстан)
Пунит Гаур	PhD д-ры, проф. (Индия)
Пауло Ботта	PhD д-ры, проф. (Аргентина)
Рыстина И.С.	PhD д-ры (Қазақстан)
Сейт Али Авджу	PhD д-ры (Түркия)
Сомжүрек Б.Ж.	т.ғ.к., доцент (Қазақстан)
Тәштемханова Р.М.	т.ғ.д., проф. (Қазақстан)
Хасрет Чомак	PhD д-ры, проф. (Түркия)
Шаймердинова Н.Г.	ф.ғ.д., проф. (Қазақстан)

Редакцияның мекенжайы: 010008, Қазақстан, Астана қ., Сәтпаев к-сі, 2, 408 б.
Тел.: (7172) 709-500 (ішкі 31434)
E-mail: vest_polit@enu.kz

Жауапты хатшы, компьютерде беттеген: Е.А. Изтелеуова

Л.Н. Гумилев атындағы Еуразия ұлттық университетінің хабаршысы.

САЯСИ ҒЫЛЫМДАР, АЙМАҚТАНУ, ШЫҒЫСТАНУ, ТҮРКІТАНУ сериясы

Меншіктенуші: ҚР БЖҒМ «Л.Н. Гумилев атындағы Еуразия ұлттық университеті» ШЖҚ РМК

Қазақстан Республикасының Ақпарат және коммуникациялар министрлігімен тіркелген. 25.05.18 ж. № 17125-Ж -тіркеу куәлігі

Мерзімділігі: жылына 4 рет.

Тиражы: 25 дана

Типографияның мекенжайы: 010008, Қазақстан, Астана қ., Қажымұқан к-сі, 12/1, тел.: (7172) 709-500 (ішкі 31434)

© Л.Н. Гумилев атындағы Еуразия ұлттық университеті

Editor-in-Chief
Ainur Nogayeva
PhD, Prof. (Kazakhstan)

Deputy Editor-in-Chief
Deputy Editor-in-Chief

Yelena Nechayeva, Can. of Political Sciences, Prof. (Kazakhstan)
Madina Abisheva, Can. of Historical Sciences, Assoc.Prof. (Kazakhstan)

Editorial board

Bekzhan Abduali	Doctor of Philology, Prof. (Kazakhstan)
Bibikhadisha Abzhapparova	Doctor of Historical Sciences (Kazakhstan)
Aiman Azmukhanova	Can. of Historical Sciences (Kazakhstan)
Akzhigit Alibekuly	Can. of Philology, Assoc.Prof. (Kazakhstan)
Saule Aliyeva	Can. of Historical Sciences, Prof (Kazakhstan)
Anar Somuncuoglu	Assoc.Prof. (Turkey)
Sergey Biryukov	Doctor of Political Sciences, Prof.(Russia)
Kurmangali Darkenov	Candidate of Historical Sciences (Kazakhstan)
Tatyana Dronzina	Doctor of Political Sciences, Prof.(Bulgaria)
Maira Dyussebekova	Can. of Political Sciences, Assoc.Prof.(Kazakhstan)
Bagysh Gabdulina	Can. of Historical Sciences, Assoc.Prof. (Kazakhstan)
Gregory Glisson	PhD, Prof. (Germany)
Hasret Çomak	PhD, Prof. (Turkey)
Shakir Ibrayev	Doctor of Philology, Prof. (Kazakhstan)
Irfan Shahzad	PhD (Pakistan)
Abai Kairzhanov	Doctor of Philology, Prof. (Kazakhstan)
Tursynkhan Kaiyrken	Doctor of Historical Sciences, Prof. (Kazakhstan)
Kadyraly Konkobayev	Can. of Philology, Prof. (Kyrgyzstan)
Svetlana Kozhirova	Doctor of Political Sciences, Prof. (Kazakhstan)
Danagul Kopezhanova	PhD, Assoc.Prof. (Kazakhstan)
László Marác	PhD, Prof. (Netherlands)
Mandana Tishehyar	PhD in International Studies (Iran)
Irina Nevskaya	PhD (Germany)
Zhaslan Nurbayev	Candidate of Historical Sciences (Kazakhstan),
Roza Nurtazina	Doctor of Political Sciences, Prof. (Kazakhstan)
Aigerim Ospanova	PhD, Assoc.Prof. (Kazakhstan)
Oktay Tanrıseven	PhD, Prof. (Turkey)
Punit Gaur	PhD, Prof. (India)
Paulo Botta	PhD, Prof. (Argentina)
Indira Rystina	PhD (Kazakhstan)
Seyit Ali Avcu	PhD (Turkey)
Baubek Somzhurek	Can. of Historical Sciences, Assoc.Prof.(Kazakhstan)
Raihan Tashtemkhanova	Doctor of Historical Sciences, Prof. (Kazakhstan)
Nurila Shaymerdinova	Doctor of Philology, Prof. (Kazakhstan)
Akbota Zholdasbekova	Can. of Political Sciences, Prof. (Kazakhstan)
Alua Zholdybalina	PhD, Assoc.Prof. (Kazakhstan)
Lola Zvonareva	Doctor of Historical Sciences, Prof. (Russia)
Zimonyi István	Prof. (Hungary)

Editorial address: 2, Satpayev str., of.408, Astana, Kazakhstan, 010008
Tel.: (7172) 709-500 (ext. 31434)
E-mail: vest_polit@enu.kz

Responsible secretary, computer layout: Yelena Izteleuova

Bulletin of the L.N.Gumilyov Eurasian National University POLITICAL SCIENCE. REGIONAL STUDIES. ORIENTAL STUDIES. TURKOLOGY Series

Owner: Republican State Enterprise in the capacity of economic conduct «L.N.Gumilyov Eurasian National University» Ministry of Education and Science of the Republic of Kazakhstan

Registered by Ministry of information and communication of Republic of Kazakhstan.

Registration certificate No. 17125-Ж from 25.05.2018

Periodicity: 4 times a year

Circulation: 25 copies

Address of printing house: 12/1 Kazhimukan str., Astana, Kazakhstan 010008; tel.: (7172) 709-500 (ext.31434)

© L.N.Gumilyov Eurasian National University

Главный редактор
Ногаева А.М.
д-р PhD, проф. (Казахстан)

Зам. главного редактора
Зам. главного редактора

Нечаева Е.Л., к.полит.н., проф. (Казахстан)
Абишева М.М., к.ист.н., доцент (Казахстан)

Редакционная коллегия

Абдуали Б.	д.ф.н., проф. (Казахстан)
Абжаппарова Б.Ж.	д.ист.н. (Казахстан)
Азмуханова А.М.	к.ист.н. (Казахстан)
Алибекулы А.	к.ф.н., доцент(Казахстан)
Алиева С.К.	к.ист.н., проф. (Казахстан)
Анар Сомунгуоглу	доцент (Турция)
Бирюков С.В.	д.полит.н., проф. (Россия)
Габдулина Б.А.	к.ист.н., доцент (Казахстан)
Грегори Глиссон	д-р PhD, проф. (Германия)
Даркенов К.Г.	к.и.н. (Казахстан)
Дронзина Т.	д.полит.н., проф. (Болгария)
Дюсембекова М.К.	к.полит.н., доцент (Казахстан)
Жолдыбалина А.С.	д-р PhD, доцент (Казахстан)
Жолдасбекова А.Н.	к.полит.н., проф. (Казахстан)
Звонарева Л.У.	д.ист.н., проф. (Россия)
Зимони Иштван	проф. (Венгрия)
Ибраев Ш.	д.ф.н., проф. (Казахстан)
Ирфан Шахзад	д-р PhD (Пакистан)
Каиржанов А.К.	д.ф.н., проф. (Казахстан)
Кайыркен Т.З.	д.ист.н., проф. (Казахстан)
Кожирова С.Б.	д.полит.н., проф. (Казахстан)
Конкобаев К.	к.ф.н., проф. (Кыргызстан)
Копежанова Д.Е.	д-р PhD, доцент (Казахстан)
Ласлу Марац	д-р PhD, проф. (Нидерланды)
Мандана Тишехьяр	д-р PhD (Иран)
Невская И.А.	д-р PhD (Германия)
Нурбаев Ж.Е.	к.и.н. (Казахстан)
Нургазина Р.А.	д.полит.н., проф. (Казахстан)
Октай Танрисев	д-р PhD, проф. (Турция)
Оспанова А.Н.	д-р PhD, доцент (Казахстан)
Пунит Гаур	д-р PhD, проф. (Индия)
Пауло Ботта	д-р PhD, проф. (Аргентина)
Рыстина И.С.	д-р PhD (Казахстан)
Сент Али Авджу	д-р PhD (Турция)
Сомжурек Б.Ж.	к.ист.н., доцент (Казахстан)
Таштемханова Р.М.	д.ист.н., проф. (Казахстан)
Хасрет Чомак	д-р PhD, проф. (Турция)
Шаймердинова Н.Г.	д.ф.н., проф. (Казахстан)

Адрес редакции: 010008, Казахстан, г. Астана, ул. Сатпаева, 2, каб. 408
Тел.: (7172) 709-500 (вн. 31434)
E-mail: vest_polit@enu.kz

Ответственный секретарь, компьютерная верстка: Е.А. Изтелеуова

Вестник Евразийского национального университета имени Л.Н.Гумилева.
Серия: ПОЛИТИЧЕСКИЕ НАУКИ. РЕГИОНОВЕДЕНИЕ. ВОСТОКОВЕДЕНИЕ. ТЮРКОЛОГИЯ
Собственник: РГП на ПХВ «Евразийский национальный университет имени Л.Н. Гумилева» МОН РК
Зарегистрирован Министерством информации и коммуникаций Республики Казахстан.
Регистрационное свидетельство № 17125-Ж от 25.05.18 г.
Периодичность: 4 раза в год
Тираж: 25 экземпляров
Адрес типографии: 010008, Казахстан, г. Астана, ул. Кажымукана, 12/1, тел.: (7172)709-500 (вн.31434)

МАЗМҰНЫ

САЯСИ ҒЫЛЫМДАР

<i>Айтмагамбетов Д.Р., Азмуханова А.М.</i> Қазіргі кезеңдегі Қазақстан мен Пәкістанның қарым-қатынасы.....	8
<i>Асхат Г., Жабина Ж.Р.</i> Диаспораның халықаралық қатынастарға ықпалы.....	18
<i>Кәрібек Д.Ж.</i> ТМД елдерінің транспорттық саясаты.....	24
<i>Кенчинбаева Д.Р., Елмурзаева Р.С.</i> Азиядағы өзара ықпалдастық және сенім шаралары жөніндегі кеңес – Еуропадағы қауіпсіздік және ынтымақтастық ұйымы: қауіпсіздікті қамтамасыз ету сұрақтарында халықаралық қатынастарды құқықтық реттеуде дүниежүзілік тәжірибенің имплементациясы.....	33
<i>Кусаинова А.М., Касымова А.М.</i> Жаһанданудың Үндістанның экономикалық саясатының өзгеруіне әсері.....	41
<i>Ногаева А.М., Айжанова А.Ф.</i> Қазақстан Республикасының дипломатиялық дамуындағы гендерлік аспект: өткені мен келешегі.....	47
<i>Онучко М.Ю., Габдулина Б.А.</i> Мемлекет пен конфессия қатынастары аясындағы ар-ождан бостандығы.....	53

АЙМАҚТАНУ

<i>Мовкебаева Г.А., Бимагамбетова Ж.Т., Оңдаш А.О., Сайлыбаев А.М.</i> Энергетикалық саладағы ЕАЭО елдерінің мүдделері: (жанасу нүктелері) тікелей араласуы және мәселелері.....	60
<i>Рамакруша Прадан</i> Үндістанның Орталық Азия саясатындағы Қытай факторы.....	67
<i>Янгмин Чу, Кожирова С.Б.</i> Корея мен Қазақстанның әлеуметтік интеграциялану мәселесі: шетелдік этностарға (диаспораларға) қатысты саясатқа фокус.....	81

ШЫҒЫСТАНУ

<i>Абжаппарова Б.Ж., Тлеубаева А.А.</i> Жапонияның Солтүстік Кореяға ұстанған саясаты.....	90
--	----

ТҮРКІТАНУ

<i>Алашбаева Ж.Н.</i> Жүсіп Баласағұнның «Құтадғу біліг» шығармасындағы мақал-мәтелдердің әлеуметтік-мәдени сипаттамасы	99
<i>Жалмырза А.А.</i> Түркістан әдебиеті және оның өкілдері.....	106
<i>Шаймердинова Н.Г., Балабекова Н.Р., Адамбаева Г.М.</i> Ұғымдық категорияның зерттелуі мен функциялары.....	115

CONTENTS

POLITICAL SCIENCE

<i>Aitmagambetov D.R., Azmukhanova A.M.</i> Kazakh-Pakistani relations at the present stage.....	8
<i>Askhat G., Zhabina Zh.R.</i> The influence of diasporas on international relations.....	18
<i>Karibek D.</i> Transport policy of the CIS countries.....	24
<i>Kenchinbayeva D.R., Elmurzaeva R.S.</i> CICA-OSCE: implementation of international experience in the legal regulation of international relations in security matters.....	33
<i>Kussainova A.M., Kassymova A.M.</i> Impact of Globalization on Indian Economic Policy Changes.....	41
<i>Nogayeva A., Aizhanova A.</i> Gender aspect in the development of the diplomatic service of the Republic of Kazakhstan: retrospective and perspectives.....	47
<i>Onuchko M.Yu., Gabdulina B.A.</i> Liberty of conscience in the context of the state religious relations.....	53

REGIONAL STUDIES

<i>Movkebayeva G.A., Bimagambetova Z.T., Ongdash A.O., Sailybayev A.M.</i> Interests of the EAEU countries in the energy sphere: points of contact and problems.....	60
<i>Ramakrushna Pradhan</i> China factor in India's Central Asia Policy.....	67
<i>Youngmin Chu, Kozhirova C.B.</i> The Issue on Social Integration of Korea and Kazakhstan: Focus on overseas ethnic(diaspora) policy.....	81

ORIENTAL STUDIES

<i>Abzhapparova B.Zh., Tleubayeva A.A.</i> Japan's policy towards North Korea.....	90
--	----

TURKOLOGY

<i>Alashbayeva J.N.</i> The social and cultural characteristics of proverbs in the works of Zhusup Balasagun «Kutadgu Bilig»	99
<i>Zhalmyrza A.A.</i> Turkestan literature and its representatives.....	106
<i>Shaymerdinova N.G., Balabekova N.R., Adambayeva G.M.</i> Research and conceptual category function	115

СОДЕРЖАНИЕ

ПОЛИТИЧЕСКИЕ НАУКИ

<i>Айтмагамбетов Д.Р., Азмуханова А.М.</i> Казахстанско-пакистанские отношения на современном этапе.....	8
<i>Асхат Г., Жабина Ж.Р.</i> Влияние диаспоры на международные отношения.....	18
<i>Кәрібек Д.Ж.</i> Транспортная политика стран СНГ.....	24
<i>Кенчинбаева Д.Р., Елмурзаева Р.С.</i> СВМДА-ОБСЕ: имплементация мирового опыта правового регулирования международных отношений в вопросах обеспечения безопасности.....	33
<i>Кусаинова А.М., Касымова А.М.</i> Влияние глобализации на изменения в экономической политике Индии.....	41
<i>Ногаева А.М., Айжанова А.Ф.</i> Гендерный аспект в развитии дипломатии Республики Казахстан: ретроспектива и перспективы.....	47
<i>Онучко М.Ю., Габдулина Б.А.</i> Свобода совести в контексте государственно-конфессиональных отношений.....	53

РЕГИОНОВЕДЕНИЕ

<i>Мовкебаева Г.А., Бимагамбетова Ж.Т., Оңдаш А.О., Сайлыбаев А.М.</i> Интересы стран ЕАЭС в энергетической сфере: точки соприкосновения и проблемы.....	60
<i>Рамакруша Прадан</i> Китайский фактор в центрально-азиатской политике Индии.....	67
<i>Янгмин Чу, Кожирова С.Б.</i> Проблема социальной интеграции Кореи и Казахстана: фокус на политику в отношении зарубежных этносов (диаспор).....	81

ВОСТОКОВЕДЕНИЕ

<i>Абжаппарова Б.Ж., Тлеубаева А.А.</i> Политика Японии по отношению Северной Кореи.....	90
--	----

ТЮРКОЛОГИЯ

<i>Алашбаева Ж.Н.</i> Социально культурный характер пословиц и поговорок в произведениях Ж.Баласагуна.....	99
<i>Жалмырза А.А.</i> Туркестанская литература и представители.....	106
<i>Шаймердинова Н.Г., Балабекова Н.Р., Адамбаева Г.М.</i> Исследование и функции понятийной категории.....	115

Л.Н. Гумилев атындағы Еуразия ұлттық университетінің Хабаршысы -
Bulletin of the L.N. Gumilyov Eurasian National University, № 3 (124)/2018, 81-89pp.
<http://bulpolit.enu.kz/>; E-mail: vest_polit@enu.kz

IRSTI 11.07

Youngmin Chu¹ C.B. Kozhirova²

¹*L.N. Gumilyov Eurasian National University, Astana, Kazakhstan*

²*Institute of Diplomacy in Academy of Public Administration under the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan*

(E-mail: youngminchu@gmail.com¹, sbako@yandex.ru²)

The Issue on Social Integration of Korea and Kazakhstan: Focus on overseas ethnic(diaspora) policy

Abstract. Nowadays, diaspora groups are considered not as same ethnic people who live in different countries, but as competitive actors in globalized world. Also, if they return to their homeland, it is directly related to social integration issue. Korea and Kazakhstan have overseas ethnic groups (diaspora groups). In this regard, the governments of both countries have implemented policies for their diasporas. As a result of this research, we can see that the policy of Korea and Kazakhstan have common and different features. The common features are 1. the historical background of diaspora groups 2. the attitude how they look diaspora groups 3. the period of implementing overseas ethnic policies. Also, they have two different features that 1. the intention of the policies at starting point 2. the diversity of countries where overseas ethnic groups came from.

Key words: social integration, repatriates, diaspora, overseas Koreans, overseas Kazakhs, ethnic policy.

DOI: 10.32523/2616-6887-2018-124-3-81-89

Introduction. Nowadays, we live in the environment that too much information and technologies moves across the countries amid globalization. International human network is considered as a significant property in keen global competition. In addition, this new global environment gave new roles to overseas ethnic groups (diaspora groups). They have been recognized simply as overseas ethnic groups who live in foreign countries, not their ethnic homeland. However, at present time, they emerged as competitive ethnic groups who can connect their ethnic homeland with the country they live in, based on deep understandings and strong networks.

In practice, some researches from international organizations such as Asian Development Bank(ADB), UNESCO, UNDP revealed the result that transfer of advanced knowledge from overseas ethnic groups, who live in foreign developed countries, to their home country is a very useful and effective way to lead the development of their homeland country. [1, p.11] Actually, Korea can be one of the examples of it. After Korean War in 1950s, many Korean elites left Korea and went to developed countries such as U.S.A to study, and they came back to homeland with new advance knowledge in 1970s in the middle of Korea's modernization process. In fact, they were evaluated that they did leading role in modernization process and made great contribution on Korea's economic development. So, it is possible that their existence and knowledge can give opportunities to achieve development for home countries.

When it comes to the situation of foreign ethnic groups of Korea and Kazakhstan, 14% of Korean population is living in foreign countries, 41.6%²¹ of Kazakh ethnic population is residing in foreign places. In other words, both Korea and Kazakhstan have considerable overseas ethnic groups all over the world. If we consider Korea, overseas Koreans can be a great role in economic fields such as activating international trade, exchanging information on investment, and attracting foreign investment and labor force. In addition to this, they emerged as a favorable Buffer (or Mid-

²¹ These percentages are based on following numbers; the population of overseas Koreans and overseas Kazakhs are about 7 million and 5 million respectively. The total population of Koreans in Korea is about 50 million and those of Kazakhs in Kazakhstan is 12 million (2017) See, the source at Ministry of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan Committee on Statistics and Statistics of Immigration of Ethnic Korean to South Korea, Korea Immigration Service (<http://stat.gov.kz/> and <http://www.immigration.go.kr>)

dle) Zone for exchanging between South and North Korea. For Kazakhstan, overseas Kazakhs can fill the population vacuum, which occurred by other ethnic groups- Russian, German- who were born in Kazakhstan. Moreover, this group was considered importantly in terms of formation and preservation of national identity of independent Kazakhstan, because most ethnic Kazakhs have lost their ethnic identity during Soviet periods. Furthermore, they can be a middleman for establishing economic and political relationships with other countries such as China, Mongolia and Uzbekistan where they are from.

According to this trend, both governments of Korea and Kazakhstan have implemented government policies that call overseas ethnic groups into their homeland. In this process, of course, they are considered as important international actors as I mentioned before, but at the same time, the issue of their adaptation into home countries' society and achievement of national integration became a difficult issue for each government. In fact, it is not difficult to find frictions and conflicts between ethnic repatriates and local citizens by various reasons such as social maladaptation and language problem. This kind of situation hinders social integrity with making behavior of distrust each other and discrimination. Furthermore, it will be a great setback for countries' future development. In this regard, the return of overseas ethnic groups and their adaptation became a crucial factor for social integration of Korea and Kazakhstan.

Thus, this article will study the condition of overseas ethnic groups of Korea and Kazakhstan. And then these countries' policies related to the ethnic groups will be examined. Based on this information, the article will find out common and different features of their situation and government policies. This study can provide useful implications to the government of Korea and Kazakhstan for further policy making process regarding overseas ethnic groups.

1. The Situation of Overseas Koreans and its Government Policy

1.1 The Situation of Overseas Koreans

According to the statistics of Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Republic of Korea, 7.43 million ethnic Koreans live in 194 foreign countries in 2017. The country can be divided into Northeast Asia region, including China and Japan, South Asia and Pacific, North America, including U.S.A and Canada, Central and South America, Europe, Africa, and Middle East. In other words, overseas Koreans live in extensive area all over the world. Among them, 45.31% of Koreans live in Northeast Asia where the closest region from their homeland. Next region many Koreans live is North America, it constitutes 36.78%. In European countries, 8.49% of Koreans reside there [2], this figure includes ethnic Koreans from Russia-CIS region, such as Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan and Russia. We can check more detailed information by countries they live in.

Table 1 - Main Countries of Overseas Ethnic Koreans Live in 2017

Ranking	Country	2017	Percentage (%)
1	China	2,548,030	34.3
2	U.S.A	2,492,252	33.5
3	Japan	818,626	11.0
4	Canada	240,942	3.2
5	Uzbekistan	181,077	2.4
6	Australia	180,044	2.4
7	Russia	169,680	2.3
8	Vietnam	124,458	1.7
9	Kazakhstan	109,132	1.5
10	Philippine	93,093	1.3
	Other countries	473,330	6.4
Total		7,430,664	100

(Source: Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Republic of Korea)

The official statistics of Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Republic of Korea in 2017 shows that 34.3% of overseas Koreans live in China, 33.5% live in U.S.A. Japan is a next country many overseas Koreans reside- 11%, 3.2% live in Canada. When it comes to Central Asia, about 180 thousand Koreans live in Uzbekistan, and 110 thousand live in Kazakhstan. [2]

Table 2 - Korean Repatriates in South Korea by Country in 2016

Country	2017 (%)
China	83.6
USA	5.4
Uzbekistan	3.7
Canada	1.9
Russia	2.5
Kazakhstan	1.1
Australia	0.5
New Zealand	0.3
Other countries	1.0
Total	100

(Source: Ministry of Justice, Republic of Korea)

The population of Korean repatriates in 2013 was 602,226 and 841,308 repatriates flow into South Korea in 2017. This figure presents that 239,082 repatriates, 39.7% of repatriates are increased in 2017. When it comes to regions they came from, 83.6% repatriates are from China, who consists of the biggest portion of entire Korean repatriates. 5.4% are from U.S.A, 3.7% are from Uzbekistan, 2.5% are from Russia, 1.9% are from Canada, 1.1% are from Kazakhstan. [3] In the past, Koreans from China were a main population influx for South Korea, while Koreans from Central Asia, such as Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan and Russia, are rapidly increasing lately. This is because Korean government expanded countries for special visa application for overseas Koreans. As a result of expansion, the population of Korean repatriates from Russia-CIS countries exceeds 60 thousand in 2017.

Table 3 - Overseas Koreans from Russia-CIS Countries in South Korea by Year

Country	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Uzbekistan	14,385	17,637	20,653	26,385	31,081
Russia	5,051	5,524	8,590	15,555	21,264
Kazakhstan	1,494	1,869	2,504	5,236	9,223
Kyrgyzstan	511	751	1,153	1,857	2,407
Total	21,441	25,781	32,900	49,033	63,975

(Source: Korea Immigration Service, <http://www.immigration.go.kr>)

According to the statistics of Korea Immigration Service, Koreans from Russia and Central Asia region were 21,441 in 2013. However, the figure presents gradual increase up to 63,975 in 2017. Especially, the Koreans increased in 2016 drastically. The population of Koreans from Uzbekistan is constantly increasing and the influx of Koreans from Kazakhstan and Russia are also sharply mounting recently. [4]

1-2. Overseas Koreans Policy of Republic of Korea

The History of overseas Koreans policy is closely interlinked with international political changes around the Korean peninsula. Korea got an independence from the Japanese empire in

1945. However, the joy of it did not last long. Korea suffered from Korean War in 1950 and confronted unexpected situation – national division. Therefore, Korean government could not afford to deal with the problem of returning overseas Koreans as a main issue during that time. Korean government started to feel the necessity of overseas Koreans policy in 1980 due to the beginning of migration movement of overseas Koreans into South Korea. However, the regularized concrete institutionalization began in 1990s; for example, the Committee of Overseas Koreans under Prime Minister's office was established in 1996, Overseas Koreans Foundation under the Ministry of Foreign Affairs was ready to work in 1997. The main reasons the Korean government made these two government institutions are new aspects of social problems appeared in Korean society, such as illegal immigrants, smuggling of Koreans from China and returning issue of Koreans in Sakhalin region, who were drafted into the military by force during the Japanese occupation. In other words, with the reflection of the reality and the necessity of a legal framework, institutionalization process on overseas Koreans policy started to be set in the late 1990s. In this time, the basic direction of the policy was making regulations on residence permit for Korean repatriates, providing different regulations depending on regions of their origin. In the 2000s, Korean government revised the Overseas Koreans Policy to give special visa (F4 visa) for highly educated Koreans, professionals and overseas Koreans whose age is more than 60s. In addition, the government gave them a chance to extend the visa every 3 years. With this revision provided overseas Koreans an opportunity to stay longer and ensured their free entry and departure into South Korea, and economic activities. After this period of time, more overseas Koreans have returned back to South Korea from various countries. [5, pp. 76-82]

Nowadays, there is an agreement between the ruling party and the opposition party of South Korea about the necessity to foster the next generation of overseas Koreans and forming global network among the Koreans in order to achieve further economic development. [6] Moon Jaein, a president of Republic of Korea is showing more supportive movements on Overseas Koreans policy than former one. His government prepares various services for the problem of illegal Korean repatriates to get legal status and to support stable adaptation in the 18th meeting of committee of Overseas Koreans Policy in 2017. Furthermore, the government is ready to introduce new legislative requirements and services to protect other overseas Koreans in foreign countries and to use new types of electronic passport which is strengthened on security issues.

There are 740,000 Korean repatriates are living in South Korea in 2017, the number of repatriates who have special visa for overseas ethnic Koreans (F-4) reach 370,000 people. This figure increased from 84,912 in 2010 to 372,533 in 2016. [5, p.79]

Along with repatriates' legal status, there are various kinds of other supports in social part. Overseas Koreans Foundation has implemented social-cultural works for them. Their main works will be divided into seven parts; first is overseas Koreans education projects, second is overseas Koreans exchange and support projects, third is overseas Koreans survey and research projects, fourth, overseas Koreans future generation projects, fifth is Hansang network projects for making international Koreans' network, sixth is public relations and cultural projects, and the last one is overseas Koreans integrated network projects. [7] Throughout the implementing of these programs, a number of overseas Koreans have had chance to visit South Korea, to learn Korean language and culture, and to establish close relationship with ethnic Koreans from diverse countries by regular meetings with the foundation's support. Moreover, systematic supports for scientific researches related to overseas Koreans' history and culture are also under way. It is helpful and useful to update and revise the government policy in reality.

2. The Situation of Overseas Ethnic Kazakhs and its Government Policy

2.1. The Situation of Overseas Kazakhs

There exist more than 5 million overseas Kazakhs and they live in about 50 countries; 1.5 million in China, 1.5 million in Uzbekistan, 1 million in Russia, 130,000 in Mongolia, 70,000 in Turkmenistan, 45,000 in Kyrgyzstan, 30,000 in Afganistan, 25,000 in Turkey and etc. According

to announcement of the Ministry of Healthcare and Social Development of Kazakhstan, 287,000 families or over 1 million overseas ethnic Kazakhs immigrated in Kazakhstan from 1991 to Aril 2017. This figure constitutes almost 10 percent of the ethnic Kazakh population in Kazakhstan. The share of working age of them made up 56%, Children till 18 years constitute 39% and pensioners are 4.7% of the repatriates. If we see more recent periods, Tamara Duissenova, a former minister of Labor and Social Protection said that for the past five years nearly 300,000 foreigners have arrived in Kazakhstan for the purpose of work and 204,000 people are ethnic Kazakhs repatriates who want to return to their homeland in 2017.[8] 2,545 families, 4,416 ethnic Kazakhs received the status of a republic repatriate in April, 2018. [9]

Table 4 - Overseas Kazakhs settled in Kazakhstan by Country in 2017 and 2018

Country	2017 (%)	2018 (%)
China	33.4	43.7
Uzbekistan	54.5	43.2
Mongolia	2.1	5.7
Turkmenistan	4.6	3.4
Russia	2.0	0.6
Other countries	3.4	3.4
Total	100	100

(Source: Ministry of Labor and Social Protection of Population, Republic of Kazakhstan)

The main countries overseas Kazakhs came from are Uzbekistan, China, Mongolia and Turkmenistan. The majority of them in 1st quarter of 2018; 43.2% came from the Republic of Uzbekistan, 43.7% are from China, 5.7% came from Mongolia, 3.4% are from Turkmenistan, 0.6% are from Russian Federation and 3.4% came from other countries. [9] The main countries they came from shows little difference in figures between 2017 and 2018, but the main countries did not drastically changed.

2-2. Overseas Kazakhs Policy of Republic of Kazakhstan

After independence, Kazakhstan government started nation-building process to build a new country, and it means that new independent Kazakhstan should dissociate from Russia and Soviet image. In this process, Kazakhstan policy makers focused on titular ethnicity- Kazakh- for making a new image of their statehood. However, their demographical situation was not favorable for titular nation, because the Kazakh population consisted to only about 40 percent of entire population when they got independence. In this situation the government started to call beck overseas ethnic Kazakhs in the name of a ‘restoration of historical justice’ and the ‘Law on Immigration’ was adopted by Supreme Council in 1992. Based on this law, the government started to set quotas and financial allowance for Kazakh repatriates, which can help their adaptation and resettlement in Kazakhstan territory as well as society. Also, the State Migration Fund was created to support activities related to the group. The Fund was raised from local budgets, foreign and domestic organizations related to migration and private individuals. These activities can be called the initial movements for Kazakh repatriates by the government.

Meanwhile, there was a slight change on Kazakhstan’s nation-building concept in the middle of 1990s. Kazakhstan government started to emphasize not on the ethnic image but on a civic image by consideration of their multiethnic situation. Due to this change, the position and importance of Kazakh repatriates was decreased. In 2000s, the government program ‘Nurly Kosh’ was newly introduced, which aims for regional and rural development and industrialization of Kazakhstan during 2009-2011. Under this program, many Kazakh repatriates migrated to the northern, eastern and western part of the country, where labor scarce industrial region. They were provided special housing from the government in these regions and increasingly separated from native Kazakhstan

citizens. [10, p.3] It means that they may have just little opportunities to access to the main social sphere of Kazakhstan, because they are isolated and excluded from mainstream society and people by providing special resident areas, which are located in the periphery of the country. They became more and more isolated and have little chance to communicate with native Kazakhstani people to understand each other and to be integrated together. In addition to this, the serious protest was occurred by oil workers in the city of Zhanaozen located in western part of Kazakhstan in the late 2011, most of participants were known as Kazakh repatriates from Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan by mass media. After that period, the image of Kazakh repatriates in Kazakhstan society become negative. The government programs and quotas also became more passive than before.

In 2014, the Kazakhstan government adopted a new decree on resettlement of ethnic Kazakh repatriates in 7 oblasts, mainly in northern part of the territory. Few months later, the government expanded the oblasts to 14 regions, which means entire region of Kazakhstan, except two special cities- Astana and Almaty. [10, pp. 4-5] The law “On amendments and additions to some legislative acts of the Republic of Kazakhstan on migration and employment of population”, which is dated 24 November 2015, has implemented in order to encourage ethnic repatriation and establish the decision of problems of distribution of population across the country. In 2016, the Kazakhstan government presented seven regions- Kostanay, Atyrau, Akmola, Pavlodar, Northern Kazakhstan, East Kazakhstan, and West Kazakhstan for resettlement Kazakh repatriates. In addition, the government established newly planned regional quotas for them. [9] In the beginning of 2017, the Concept of the Migration Policy of the Republic of Kazakhstan on 2017-2021 was developed and the Committee of the Migration Service of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Kazakhstan was planned by instruction of Kazakhstan president. [11] These new plans might have close relationship with Kazakhstan’s modernization programs for industry, society and national identity, such as Ruhani Zhangyru, 5 Social Initiatives, Digital Kazakhstan program.

According to the survey implemented by Public Opinion Research Institute, 57.5% respondents, who are all Kazakh repatriates, answered that ensuring employment is a main problem that Kazakhstan government should solve. On the other hand, 75.8% of them responded that desire to return to own historical homeland is a reason to move to Kazakhstan. It shows that many overseas Kazakhs still have a big desire to migrate into Kazakhstan. However, there are several difficulties the repatriates confront, such as language, living, relationship with other Kazakhstani society members, etc. [12] In this situation, Kazakhstan government try to utilize effective ways to support them; for example, E.gov Public Services and Information online explains the status and rights of ethnic Kazakh repatriates to reduce these problems in Kazakh, Russian and English. It presents necessary information for Kazakh repatriates to be well adapted in the country and the way to acquire repatriate status from the government. Also there are 14 centers which help adaptation and integration of them.

Conclusion. In conclusion, this article tried to explore overseas ethnic Koreans and Kazakhs (diaspora group); in detail, the situation of overseas ethnic groups and its government policies. As a result of this research, I could check that there are several common and different features between two countries. When it comes to common features, first, both countries’ diaspora groups have similar reasons to leave their homeland. They should leave their country voluntarily or involuntarily by severe historical events. This article did not explain historical backgrounds, but there have been several events for Kazakhstan such as drawing borderline by an outside force, being absorbed into Soviet system. Korea also experienced Japanese colonial era and the division of Korean peninsula into north and south. These situations made the diaspora groups for both Korean and Kazakhstan. Second is each government recognizes overseas ethnic groups as a competitive international network in the trend of globalization. Third, the policies related overseas ethnic groups and repatriates has relatively short history less than 30 years in both countries. In Kazakhstan, they initially enacted the laws in 1992 right after the independence. In Korea, even though Korean society realized the necessity of the law in 1980s, the movement of institutionalization

was shown since 1990s. Therefore, both governments are in the process of experiencing mistakes and revising the regulations for it.

On the other hand, there are two different features. First is the intention of the policies at starting point. In case of Korea, overseas Koreans voluntarily migrated into South Korea due to establishment of diplomatic relations with neighboring countries such as China and Russia and rapid economic development. After that many problems came up to Korean society. As a reaction of these problems, Korean government started to establish basic policies to solve these problems. While, overseas Kazakhs policy was led by Kazakhstan government. Kazakhstan government started to establish the policy for the purpose of demographical dominants as a titular nation and Kazakh identity restoration in their nation-building process. Second, there is a difference in the diversity of the countries overseas ethnic groups came from. For instance, overseas Koreans' geographical, economic, social environments are varying from region to region. In other words, some Koreans are from so-called developed countries and others are from developing countries. Therefore, the economic and educational level of Korean repatriates is quite various. According to these differences, the perception of domestic Koreans about overseas Koreans is different and Korean government also applies regulations differently. While, most Kazakh repatriates are from neighboring countries such as China, Mongolia and Russia. They mostly migrated in Kazakhstan to find better economic and social lives. So, it is true that some domestic Kazakhstan citizens maintain that Kazakhs repatriates can be economic burden to Kazakhstan.

In sum, overseas ethnic policy is very complicated issue, which can affect each countries politics as well as society and economy. As I mentioned before, this policy can be influence not only on overseas ethnic groups but also domestic people. Furthermore, it is bound together with a national integration issue. Overseas ethnic groups are our family who shared same blood, and should be considered as competitive actors for our future development. Therefore, each government should constantly revise and implement the policies by examining practical limitations and situation. If they so, it is expected that Korea and Kazakhstan can build solid foundation for stable society and further development with these rich society members.

References

1. Wescott C., Jeniffer M. Brinkerhoff *Converting Migration Drains into Gains: Harnessing the Resources of Overseas Professionals*// Asian Development Bank.-2006.- P.1-148. - URL: <http://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/publication/27967/converting-migration.pdf>. (accessed 21.05.2018).
2. Report of Overseas Koreans in 2017, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Republic of Korea. -2017. -URL: <http://www.mofa.go.kr/> (accessed 01 .06. 2018).
3. Report of Korean Repatriates, Ministry of Justice of Republic of Korea. -2017.-URL: <http://www.moj.go.kr/> (accessed 01 .06. 2018).
4. Statistics of Immigration of Ethnic Korean to South Korea, Korea Immigration Service. -2017. -URL: <http://www.immigration.go.kr> (accessed 05 .06. 2018).
5. Official Report of Ministry of Justice 2017. Research on Long-term Strategy and Comprehensive Policy Making for Overseas Koreans // Korea Employment Welfare Pension Institute. -2017.
6. Moon Jea In era What will be the new policy for overseas Koreans.-2018.- URL: www.her-aldk.com (accessed 01. 04. 2018).
7. Main Goals and Businesses of Overseas Koreans Foundation, Overseas Korean Foundation.- URL: <http://www.okf.or.kr/> (accessed 24.04.2018).
8. Kazakhstan to Change Migration Policy, Kazinform International News Agency. -URL:http://lenta.inform.kz/en/kazakhstan-to-change-migration-policy_a3066567 (accessed 20.04.2018).

9. Help Repatriates in Q1 2018 and 2017, Ministry of Labor and Social protection of the Republic of Kazakhstan. -URL: <http://www.enbek.gov.kz/en/node/349595> (accessed 20.04.2018).

10. Dukeyev B. Ethnic Return Migration in Kazakhstan: Shifting State Dynamics, Changing Media Discourses // Central Asia Program (Central Asia Fellowship Series). CAP Papers–2017.- No.183.- P.1-11.

11. Government of Kazakhstan Considers the Concept of Migration Policy for 2017-2021, Official Website of the Prime Minister of Kazakhstan.- URL:<https://primeminister.kz/en/news/all/15313> (accessed 01. 07. 2018).

12. Rakisheva B., Youngmin Chu Policy of the Republic of Kazakhstan in the Field of ethnic Repatriation: Issue of adaptation and integration of repatriates in a multi-ethnic Kazakhstan society) // The 8th International Seminar on the Current State and its Future Direction for the Social Policy of the Korea and Central Eurasian Countries., Korea Institute for Health and Social Affairs, Institute of Central Asian Studies, Korean Social Policy Institute, Seoul, 2018. – P.100-119.

Янгмин Чу¹, С. Б. Кожирова²

¹*Евразийский национальный университет им Л.Н. Гумилева, Астана, Казахстан*

²*Институт дипломатии, Академия Государственного Управления при Президенте Республики Казахстан, Астана, Казахстан*

Проблема социальной интеграции Кореи и Казахстана: фокус на политику в отношении зарубежных этносов (диаспор)

Аннотация. В настоящее время диаспоральные группы рассматриваются не как этнические группы, живущие в разных странах, а как конкурентоспособные акторы глобализованного мира. Кроме того, при их возвращении на родину возникает проблема социальной интеграции. В Корею и Казахстане существуют этнические группы (диаспоральные группы), живущие за рубежом. Поэтому, правительства обеих стран имеют политику, направленную на диаспоры. В результате этого исследования выявилось, что политика Кореи и Казахстана в отношении диаспор имеют как общие, так и отличительные черты. Общими чертами являются 1. исторический фон диаспоральных групп. 2. позиция государств в отношении диаспоральных групп. 3. период осуществления политики в отношении зарубежных этнических групп. Также, существуют две отличительные черты: 1. первоначальное намерение политики государств 2. разнообразие стран, из которых приезжают зарубежные этнические группы.

Ключевые слова: социальная интеграция, репатрианты, диаспора, корейская диаспора, казахская диаспора, этническая политика.

Янгмин Чу¹, С. Б. Кожирова²

¹*Л.Н. Гумилев атындағы Еуразия Ұлттық Университеті, Астана, Қазақстан*

²*Дипломатия институты, Қазақстан республикасы Президентінің жанындағы Мемлекеттік Басқару Академиясы, Қазақстан, Астана*

Корея мен Қазақстанның әлеуметтік интеграциялану мәселесі: шетелдік этностарға (диаспораларға) қатысты саясатқа фокус

Аннотация. Қазіргі таңда диаспоралық топтар әртүрлі елде тұрып жатқан этникалық топтар ретінде емес, жаһандастырылған әлемнің бәсекеге қабілетті кейіпкерлері ретінде қарастырылады. Сонымен қатар, олар отанға оралған соң әлеуметтік интеграциялану проблемасы туындайды. Корея мен Қазақстанда шетелде тұратын этникалық топтар (диаспоралық топтар) бар. Сондықтан екі ел үкіметінің диаспораларға бағытталған саясаты бар. Осы зерттеудің нәтижесінде Корея мен Қазақстанның диаспораларға қатысты саясаттарының жалпы да, ерекшеленетін де белгілері бар екені анық болды. Жалпы белгілерге мыналар жатады: 1. Диаспоралық топтардың тарихи фоны 2. Мемлекеттердің диаспоралық топтарға қатысты позициясы 3. Шетелдік этникалық топтарға қатысты саясатты жүзеге асыру кезеңі. Сондай-ақ, екі ерекше белгілері бар: 1. Мемлекеттер саясатының бастапқы ниеті. 2. Шетелдік этникалық топтар келіп жатқан елдердің алуан түрлілігі.

Түйін сөздер: әлеуметтік интеграция, репатрианттар, диаспора, кәріс диаспорасы, қазақ диаспорасы, этникалық саясат.

References

1. Wescott C., Jeniffer M. Brinkerhoff *Converting Migration Drains into Gains: harnessing the Resources of Overseas Professionals*, Asian Development Bank, Available at: <https://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/publication/27967/convert-migration.pdf>, pp.1-148 (2006) (accessed 21.05.2018).
2. Report of Overseas Koreans in 2017, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Republic of Korea. Available at: <http://www.mofa.go.kr/> (accessed 01.06.2018).
3. Report of Korean Repatriates, Ministry of Justice of Republic of Korea. Available at: <http://www.moj.go.kr/> (accessed 01.06.2018).
4. Statistics of Immigration of Ethnic Korean to South Korea, Korea Immigration Service 2017. Available at: <http://www.immigration.go.kr> (accessed 05.06.2018).
5. Official Report from Ministry of Justice. Research on long-term strategy and comprehensive policy making for overseas Koreans, Korea Employment Welfare Pension Institute, (Seoul, 2017)
6. Moon Jeain era- What will be the new policy for overseas Koreans? Korea Herald Business, Available at: www.heraldk.com (accessed 01.04.2018).
7. Main Goals and Business of Overseas Koreans Foundation, Overseas Koreans Foundation. Available at: <http://www.okf.or.kr/> (accessed 24.04.2018).
8. Kazakhstan to Change Migration Policy, Ministry of Healthcare and Social Development of Kazakhstan, Kazinform International News Agency. Available at: http://lenta.inform.kz/en/kazakhstan-to-change-migration-policy_a30665 (accessed 20.04.2018).
9. Help Repatriates in Q1 2018 and 2017, Ministry of Labor and Social protection of the Republic of Kazakhstan. Available at: <http://www.enbek.gov.kz/en/node/349595> (accessed 20.04.2018)
10. Dukeyev B. Ethnic Return Migration in Kazakhstan: Shifting State Dynamics, Changing Media Discourses, Central Asia Program, Central Asia Fellowship Series CP Papers, **183**, 1-11 (2017)
11. Government of Kazakhstan Considers the Concept of Migration Policy for 2017-2021, Official Website of the Prime Minister of Kazakhstan. Available at: <https://primeminister.kz/en/news/all/15313> (accessed 01.07.2018)
12. Rakisheva B., Youngmin Chu Policy of the Republic of Kazakhstan in the Field of ethnic Repatriation: Issue of adaptation and integration of repatriates in a multi-ethnic Kazakhstan society), The 8th International Seminar on the Current State and its Future Direction for the Social Policy of the Korea and Central Eurasian Countries, Korea Institute for Health and Social Affairs, Institute of Central Asian Studies, Korean Social Policy Institute, 2018, pp.100-119.

Author Information

Youngmin Chu (Seoul, Republic of Korea) - Ph.D candidate, Department of Regional Studies, L.N. Gumilyov Eurasian National University, Satpayev str., Astana, Republic of Kazakhstan // Research Fellow in POSCO TJ Park Foundation (Republic of Korea) .

Kozhirova С.В. (Astana, Republic of Kazakhstan) – Doctor of Policital Sciences, Professor of the Institute of Diplomacy in Academy of Public Administration under the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan. Кожирова С.Б. (Астана Қазақстан) – Доктор политических наук, Профессор Института дипломатии, Академия Государственного Управления при Президенте Республики Казахстан, Астана, Казахстан.

Янгмин Чу (Сеул, Корея) – Докторант кафедры регионоведения, Евразийский национальный университет имени Л.Н. Гумилева, ул. Сатпаева, 2, Астана, Казахстан.

**«Л.Н. Гумилев атындағы Еуразия ұлттық университетінің Хабаршысы.
Саяси ғылымдар. Аймақтану. Шығыстану. Түркітану сериясы»
журналында мақала жариялау ережесі**

1. Журнал мақсаты. Саяси ғылымдар, аймақтану, шығыстану, түркітану салалары бойынша мұқият тексеруден өткен ғылыми құндылығы бар мақалалар жариялау.

2. Журналда мақала жариялаушы автор мақаланың қол қойылған бір дана қағаз нұсқасын Ғылыми басылымдар бөліміне (редакцияға, мекенжайы: 010008, Қазақстан Республикасы, Астана қаласы, Қ. Сәтпаев көшесі, 2, Л.Н. Гумилев атындағы Еуразия ұлттық университеті, Бас ғимарат, 408 кабинет) және vest_polit@enu.kz электрондық поштасына Word форматындағы нұсқаларын жіберу қажет. Мақала мәтінінің қағаз нұсқасы мен электронды нұсқалары бірдей болулары қажет.

Мақалалар *қазақ, орыс, ағылшын, араб, түрік* тілдерінде қабылданады.

3. Автордың қолжазбаны редакцияға жіберуі мақаланың Л.Н. Гумилев атындағы Еуразия ұлттық университетінің хабаршысында басуға келісімін, шетел тіліне аударылып қайта басылуына келісімін білдіреді. Автор мақаланы редакцияға жіберу арқылы автор туралы мәліметтің дұрыстығына, мақала көшірілмегендігіне (плагиаттың жоқтығына) және басқа да заңсыз көшірмелердің жоқтығына кепілдеме береді. Сонымен қатар мақала мәтінін плагиат жүйесінде тексеруге келісімін білдіреді.

4. Мақаланың көлемі 18 беттен аспауға тиіс (6 беттен бастап).

Мақаланың құрылымы

5. XFTAP <http://grnti.ru/> - *бірінші жолдың сол жақтауында;*

Автор(лар)дың аты-жөні – жолдың ортасында;

Мекеменің толық атауы, қаласы, мемлекеті (егер авторлар әртүрлі мекемеде жұмыс жасайтын болса, онда әр автор мен оның жұмыс мекемесі қасында бірдей белгі қойылу керек) – жолдың ортасында;

Автор(лар)дың E-mail-ы – жақша ішінде, курсивпен, жолдың ортасында;

Мақала атауы – жолдың ортасында;

Аннотация (100-200 сөз; мақаланың атауын мейлінше қайталамауы қажет; әдебиеттерге сілтемелер болмауы қажет; мақаланың құрылысын (кіріспе, мақаланың мақсаты, міндеттері, қарастырылып отырған сұрақтың тарихы, зерттеу әдістері, нәтижелер/талқылау, қорытынды) сақтай отырып, мақаланың қысқаша мазмұны берілуі қажет).

Түйін сөздер (6-8 сөз не сөз тіркесі). Түйін сөздер мақала мазмұнын көрсетіп, мейлінше мақала атауы мен аннотациядағы сөздерді қайталамай, мақала мазмұнындағы сөздерді қолдану қажет. Сонымен қатар, ақпараттық-іздістіру жүйелерінде мақаланы жеңіл табуға мүмкіндік беретін ғылым салаларының терминдерін қолдану қажет.

Негізгі мәтін мақаланың мақсаты, міндеттері, қарастырылып отырған сұрақтың тарихы, зерттеу әдістері, нәтижелер/талқылау, қорытынды бөлімдерін қамтуы қажет – *жоларалық интервал - 1, азат жол «қызыл жолдан» - 1,25см, беттеу жолағы – еніне сай жасалады.*

Таблица, суреттер – аталғаннан кейін орналастырылады. Әр таблица, сурет қасында оның аталуы болуы қажет. Сурет айқын, сканерден өтпеген болуы керек.

Жалпы қолданыста бар аббревиатуралар мен қысқартулардан басқалары міндетті түрде алғаш қолданғанда түсіндірілуі берілуі қажет.

Қаржылай көмек туралы ақпарат бірінші бетте көрсетіледі.

Әдебиеттер тізімі. Мәтінде әдебиеттерге сілтемелер тікжақшаға алынады. Мәтіндегі әдебиеттер тізіміне сілтемелердің номерленуі мәтінде қолданылуына қатысты жүргізіліде: мәтінде кездескен әдебиетке алғашқы сілтеме [1] арқылы, екінші сілтеме [2] арқылы т.с.с. жүргізіледі. Кітапқа жасалатын сілтемелерде қолданылған беттері де

көрсетілуі керек (мысалы, [1, 45 бет]). Жарияланбаған еңбектерге сілтемелер жасалмайды. Сонымен қатар, рецензиядан өтпейтін басылымдарға да сілтемелер жасалмайды (әдебиеттер тізімін, әдебиеттер тізімінің ағылшынша әзірлеу үлгілерін журнал bulpolit.edu.kz сайтындағы **мақаланы рәсімдеу үлгісінен қараңыз**).

6. Мақала соңындағы әдебиеттер тізімінен кейін библиографиялық мәліметтер орыс және ағылшын тілінде (егер мақала қазақ тілінде жазылса), қазақ және ағылшын тілінде (егер мақала орыс тілінде жазылса), орыс және қазақ тілінде (егер мақала ағылшын тілінде жазылған болса), орыс және ағылшын тілінде (егер мақала түрік немесе араб тілінде жазылса) беріледі.

Авторлар туралы мәлімет: автордың аты-жөні, ғылыми атағы, қызметі, жұмыс орны, жұмыс орнының мекен-жайы, телефон, e-mail – қазақ, орыс және ағылшын тілдерінде толтырылады.

7. Қолжазба мұқият тексерілген болуы қажет. Техникалық талаптарға сай келмеген қолжазбалар қайта өңдеуге қайтарылады. Қолжазбаның қайтарылуы оның журналда басылуына жіберілуін білдірмейді.

Редакцияға түскен мақала жабық (анонимді) тексеруге жіберіледі. Барлық рецензиялар авторларға жіберіледі. Автор (рецензент мақаланы түзетуге ұсыныс берген жағдайда) өңдеп қайта, қолжазбаның түзетілген нұсқасын редакцияға қайта жіберуі қажет. Рецензент жарамсыз деп таныған мақала қайтара қарастырылмайды. Мақаланың түзетілген нұсқасы мен автордың рецензентке жауабы редакцияға жіберіледі.

Пікірі мақұлданған мақалаларды редколлегия алқасына талқылап, басуға келіседі.

8. Төлемақы. Басылымға рұқсат етілген мақала авторларына төлем жасау туралы ескертіледі. Төлем көлемі 2018 жылы 4500 тенге – Л.Н. Гумилев атындағы ЕҰУ қызметкерлері үшін және 5500 тенге басқа ұйым қызметкерлеріне.

Рекзивизиттер:

Цеснабанк: КБЕ16

БИН 010140003594

РНН 031400075610

ИИК KZ 91998

ВТВ 0000003104

TSES KZ KA

IBAN KZ91998ВТВ0000003104

Provision on Articles submitted to the Journal
“Bulletin of L.N. Gumilyov Eurasian National University. Political Science. Regional studies. Oriental studies. Turkology Series”

1. Purpose of the journal. Publication of carefully selected original scientific works and book reviews in the fields of political science, regional studies, oriental studies, turkology.

2. An author who wishes to publish an article in a journal must submit the article in hard copy (printed version) in one copy, signed by the author to the scientific publication office (at the address: 010008, Republic of Kazakhstan, Astana, Satpayev St., 2. L.N. Gumilyov Eurasian National University, Main Building, room 408) and by e-mail vest_polit@enu.kz in Word format. At the same time, the correspondence between Word-version and the hard copy must be strictly maintained.

Language of publications: *Kazakh, Russian, English, Turkish, Arabic.*

3. Submission of articles to the scientific publication office means the authors' consent to the right of the Publisher, L.N. Gumilyov Eurasian National University, to publish articles in the journal and the re-publication of it in any foreign language. Submitting the text of the work for publication in the journal, the author guarantees the correctness of all information about himself, the lack of plagiarism and other forms of improper borrowing in the article, the proper formulation of all borrowings of text, tables, diagrams, illustrations and also he/she agrees to check the uniqueness of the article text.

4. The volume of the article should not exceed 18 pages (from 6 pages).

5. Structure of the article (page – A4 format, portrait orientation, page margins on all sides - 20 mm. Font: type - Times New Roman, font size - 14)

GRNTI <http://grnti.ru/> - *first line, left*

Initials and Surname of the author (s) - *center alignment, italics*

Full name of the organization, city, country (if the authors work in different organizations, you need to put the same icon next to the name of the author and the corresponding organization) - *center alignment, italics*

Author's e-mail (s)- *in brackets, italics*

Article title - *center alignment, bold*

Abstract (100-200 words, it should not contain a formula, the article title should not repeat in the content, it should not contain bibliographic references, it should reflect the summary of the article, preserving the structure of the article - introduction, problem statement, goals, history, research methods, results /discussion, conclusion).

Key words (6-8 words/word combination. Keywords should reflect the main content of the article, use terms from the article, as well as terms that define the subject area and include other important concepts that make it easier and more convenient to find the article using the information retrieval system).

The main text of the article should contain an introduction, problem statement, goals, history, research methods, results / discussion, conclusion - *line spacing - 1, indent of the “red line” -1.25 cm, alignment in width.*

Tables, figures should be placed after the mention. Each illustration should be followed by an inscription. Figures should be clear, clean, not scanned.

All **abbreviations**, with the exception of those known to be generally known, must be deciphered when first used in the text.

Information on **the financial support** of the article is indicated on the first page in the form of a footnote.

References

In the text references are indicated in square brackets. References should be numbered strictly in the order of the mention in the text. The first reference in the text to the literature should have the number [1], the second - [2], etc. The reference to the book in the main text of the article should be accompanied by an indication of the pages used (for example, [1, 45 p.]). References to unpublished works are not allowed. Unreasonable references to unreviewed publications (examples of the description of the list of literature, descriptions of the list of literature in English, see on the journal web-site bulpolit.enu.kz).

At the end of the article, after the list of references, it is necessary to indicate bibliographic data in Russian and English (if the article is in Kazakh), in Kazakh and English (if the article is in Russian) and in Russian and Kazakh languages (if the article is English language), in Russian and English (if the article is in Turkish or Arabic language).

Information about authors: surname, name, patronymic, scientific degree, position, place of work, full work address, telephone, e-mail - in Kazakh, Russian and English.

6. The article must be **carefully verified**. Articles that do not meet technical requirements will be returned for revision. Returning for revision does not mean that the article has been accepted for publication.

7. Work with electronic proofreading. Articles received by the Department of Scientific Publications (editorial office) are sent to anonymous review. All reviews of the article are sent to the author. The authors must send the proof of the article within three days. Articles that receive a negative review for a second review are not accepted. Corrected versions of articles and the author's response to the reviewer are sent to the editorial office. Articles that have positive reviews are submitted to the editorial boards of the journal for discussion and approval for publication.

Periodicity of the journal: 4 times a year.

8. Payment. Authors who have received a positive conclusion for publication should make payment on the following requisites (for ENU employees - 4,500 tenge, for outside organizations - 5,500 tenge):

Requisites:

Tsesnabank: КБЕ16

БИН 010140003594

РНН 031400075610

ИИК KZ 91998

ВТБ 0000003104

TSES KZ KA

IBAN KZ91998BTB0000003104

Положение о рукописях, представляемых в журнал «Вестник Евразийского национального университета имени Л.Н.Гумилева. Серия: Политические науки. Регионоведение. Востоковедение. Тюркология»

1. **Цель журнала.** Публикация тщательно отобранных оригинальных научных работ и обзоров книг по направлениям политические науки, международные отношения, востоковедение, регионоведение, тюркология.

2. Автору, желающему опубликовать статью в журнале необходимо представить рукопись в твердой копии (распечатанном варианте) в одном экземпляре, подписанном автором в Отдел научных изданий (по адресу: 010008, Казахстан, г. Астана, ул. Сатпаева, 2, Евразийский национальный университет им. Л.Н.Гумилева, Учебно-административный корпус, каб. 408) и по e-mail vest_polit@enu.kz. При этом должно быть строго выдержано соответствие между Word-файлом и твердой копией.

Язык публикаций: казахский, русский, английский, турецкий, арабский.

3. Отправление статей в редакцию означает согласие авторов на право Издателя, Евразийского национального университета имени Л.Н. Гумилева, издания статей в журнале и переиздания их на любом иностранном языке. Представляя текст работы для публикации в журнале, автор гарантирует правильность всех сведений о себе, отсутствие плагиата и других форм неправомерного заимствования в рукописи, надлежащее оформление всех заимствований текста, таблиц, схем, иллюстраций, а также дает согласие на проверку уникальности текста статьи.

4. Объем статьи не должен превышать 18 страниц (от 6 страниц).

5. **Схема построения статьи** (страница – А4, книжная ориентация, поля со всех сторон – 20 мм. Шрифт: тип – Times New Roman, размер (кегель) - 14):

МРНТИ <http://grnti.ru/> - первая строка, слева

Инициалы и Фамилию автора(ов)- выравнивание по центру, курсив

Полное наименование организации, город, страна (если авторы работают в разных организациях, необходимо поставить одинаковый значок около фамилии автора и соответствующей организации)

E-mail автора(ов) – в скобках курсив

Название статьи – выравнивание по центру полужирным шрифтом

Аннотация (100-200 слов; не должна содержать формулы, по содержанию повторять название статьи; не должна содержать библиографические ссылки; должна отражать краткое содержание статьи, сохраняя структуру статьи – введение, постановка задачи, цели, история, методы исследования, результаты/обсуждение, заключение/выводы).

Ключевые слова (6-8 слов/словосочетаний).

Ключевые слова должны отражать основное содержание статьи, использовать термины из текста статьи, а также термины, определяющие предметную область и включающие другие важные понятия, позволяющие облегчить и расширить возможности нахождения статьи средствами информационно-поисковой системы).

Основной текст статьи должен содержать введение, постановка задачи, цели, история, методы исследования, результаты/обсуждение, заключение/выводы – *межстрочный интервал – 1, отступ «красной строки» -1,25 см, выравнивание по ширине.*

Таблицы, рисунки необходимо располагать после упоминания. С каждой иллюстрацией должна следовать надпись. Рисунки должны быть четкими, чистыми, несканированными.

Все **аббревиатуры и сокращения**, за исключением заведомо общеизвестных, должны быть расшифрованы при первом употреблении в тексте.

Сведения о финансовой поддержке работы указываются на первой странице в виде сноски.

Список литературы. В тексте ссылки обозначаются в квадратных скобках. Ссылки должны быть пронумерованы строго по порядку упоминания в тексте. Первая ссылка в тексте на литературу должна иметь номер [1], вторая - [2] и т.д. Ссылка на книгу в основном тексте статьи должна сопровождаться указанием использованных страниц (например, [1, 45 стр.]). Ссылки на неопубликованные работы не допускаются. Нежелательны ссылки на нецензурируемые издания (примеры описания списка литературы, описания списка литературы на английском языке см. на сайте журнала bulpolit.enu.kz в образце оформления статьи).

В конце статьи, после списка литературы, необходимо указать библиографические данные на русском и английском языках (если статья оформлена на казахском языке), на казахском и английском языках (если статья оформлена на русском языке), на русском и казахском языках (если статья оформлена на английском языке), на русском и английском (если статья оформлена на турецком или арабском языках).

Сведения об авторах: фамилия, имя, отчество, научная степень, должность, место работы, полный служебный адрес, телефон, e-mail – на казахском, русском и английском языках.

6. Рукопись должна быть тщательно выверена. Рукописи, не соответствующие техническим требованиям, будут возвращены на доработку. Возвращение на доработку не означает, что рукопись принята к опубликованию.

7. Работа с электронной корректурой. Статьи, поступившие в Отдел научных изданий (редакция), отправляются на анонимное рецензирование. Все рецензии по статье отправляются автору. Статьи, получившие отрицательную рецензию к повторному рассмотрению не принимаются. Исправленные варианты статей и ответ автора рецензенту присылаются в редакцию. Статьи, имеющие положительные рецензии, представляются редколлегии журнала для обсуждения и утверждения для публикации.

Периодичность журнала: 4 раза в год.

8. Оплата. Авторам, получившим положительное заключение к опубликованию необходимо произвести оплату по следующим реквизитам (для сотрудников ЕНУ им. Л.Н. Гумилева – 4500 тенге, для сторонних организаций – 5500 тенге):

Реквизиты:

Цеснабанк: КБЕ16

БИН 010140003594

РНН 031400075610

ИИК KZ 91998

ВТВ 0000003104

TSES KZ KA

IBAN KZ91998ВТВ0000003104