

А.Асанканов, А.Б.Калыш, А.И.Исаева

Проблема адаптации оралманов в Казахстане

Авторами рассмотрены проблемы, связанные с адаптацией репатриантов, которые дорого обходятся государству и обществу как в экономическом, так и в социально-культурном плане. Сквозная (по этапам и уровням) временная идентификация проблем настоятельно требует изучения. В статье рассмотрено, как репатрианты овладевают социальным, физическим и своим временем. Обращено внимание и на то, что многие прибывшие в Республику Казахстан говорят об их профессиональной невостребованности, так как не могут получить работу по специальности и занимать то социально-экономическое положение, которое у них было до миграции. Как отмечено авторами, репатрианты не признают, что существует большой разрыв между их профессиональным опытом и знаниями, полученными за пределами Казахстана, и потребностями как местного рынка труда, так и предпочтениями работодателей. Учет указанных особенностей должен помочь как репатриантам, так и заинтересованным государственным органам и учреждениям в преодолении имеющихся рисков и недостатков с целью успешной интеграции в казахстанское сообщество.

A.Asankanov, A.B.Kalysh, A.I.Isayeva

Problem of adaptation oralman in Kazakhstan

The problems associated with adapting of the immigrants are costly to the state and society, both economically and socio-culturally. Through (by stages and levels) temporary identification of problems of adaptation and integration of ethnic immigrants urgently requires study. Social time objective and subjective, ie people's lives depend on what happens in society, but they can control their activities and to interpret what is happening in terms of their interests or evaluation of the processes. Social time is both collective and individual. People interpret collective events through the prism of their vicissitudes of life, produce and exchange symbols, values and ways of organizing their time, and because of this change and the groundwork for further developments. Furthermore, the report looks at how repatriates acquire social, physical, and their time — extend its boundaries, divide it into certain stages, accelerate it being and how at each stage form a coordinate system on which we must focus not only to themselves but also to others — family, the younger generation. Drawn attention to the fact that a significant portion of our compatriots who arrived in the Republic of Kazakhstan, talk about their professional unclaimed, because they cannot get a job in their specialty and occupy the socio-economic situation, which they had in the past, prior to migration. Repatriates do not recognize that there is a large gap between their professional experience and knowledge gained outside of Kazakhstan, and the needs of the local labor market as well as the preferences of employers. Incorporation of these features should help not only them — repatriates, but also to relevant authorities and institutions in overcoming the existing risks and deficiencies in the successful integration into the community of Kazakhstan.

References

- 1 Elias N. *Time: an Essay*, Oxford: Blackwell, 1992, 260 p.
- 2 Braudel F. *Ecrits sur l'histoire*, Paris: Flammarion, Collection Science, 1969, 315 p.
- 3 Polevye materialy avtorov izhno-Kazahstanskaya oblast, Shymkent, mart-may 2012.
- 4 Gusserl E. *fenomenologiya vnutrennego soznaniya vremeni*, Moscow: Gnozis, 1994, 218 p.
- 5 Bergson A. *Essay on the immediate data of consciousness: collected works*, 1, Moscow: Moscow club, 1992, 422 p.
- 6 Merton R. *The American Journal of Sociology*, 1937, 42, 5, p. 615–629.
- 7 Bloch H. *Apology history or craft of the historian*, Moscow: Nauka, 1986, 282 p.
- 8 Galbaks M. *Emergency ration*, 2005, 2–3, p. 22–28.
- 9 Agency RK on Statistics, 2011, [ER]. Access mode: <http://www.resurs.kz/catalog/stat>