



EDITORIAL POLICY OF THE JOURNAL “GUMILYOV JOURNAL OF SOCIOLOGY”

1. General Provisions

The Editorial Policy outlines the principles and procedures governing the publication of scholarly articles in sociology by the journal. It is developed to ensure high quality, scholarly integrity, and adherence to ethical standards for all published materials.

The Editorial Policy is based on best practices in academic publishing and complies with international standards, including guidelines provided by the Committee on Publication Ethics (COPE). Adherence to these guidelines is fundamental to maintaining high standards of scholarly ethics and the quality of published works.

1.1. Gumilyov Journal of Sociology (hereinafter «the Journal») is a peer-reviewed scholarly journal dedicated to publishing original, high-quality, rigorously selected research articles in sociology.

1.2. The Journal has been published since 1995. It is registered with the Ministry of Culture and Information of the Republic of Kazakhstan. Certificate of re-registration No. KZ81VPY00114486 dated March 11, 2025.

1.3. The Journal is indexed by the International Standard Serial Number Center, with

ISSN (Print) 3080-1702.

ISSN (Online) 3104-4638

1.4. The Journal is published quarterly, four times per year.

1.5. The Journal's website is available at: <https://socjournal.enu.kz>

1.6. The founder and publisher is the Non-commercial Joint Stock Company «L.N. Gumilyov Eurasian National University», 2 Satpayev Street, Main Academic and Administrative Building, Astana, 10000, Kazakhstan.

1.7. Amendments and additions to the Editorial Policy are made by resolution of the Editorial Board.

2. Aim and Objectives of the Journal

2.1. The primary aim of the Journal is to publish high-quality original research contributing to the advancement of sociological science and deeper understanding of social phenomena, processes, and dynamics. The Journal seeks to serve as a platform for sharing the latest research results grounded in rigorous methodology and theoretical exploration of social reality. It remains open to diverse theoretical and methodological approaches, promoting dialogue among various scientific schools and perspectives in sociology.

2.2. The Journal, as part of the Kazakhstani academic system, addresses the following objectives through its publications:

- Publishing original scholarly articles distinguished by novelty, significance, and a high level of theoretical and empirical analysis.

- Providing a platform for discussing contemporary social issues and challenges from a sociological perspective.

- Promoting the development of both fundamental and applied sociological research relevant to academics, practitioners, and policymakers.
- Supporting open-access principles to scientific knowledge, ensuring broad dissemination and accessibility of published research to the global scientific community and interested public.
- Encouraging interdisciplinary research at the intersection of sociology and other social sciences and humanities.
- Stimulating academic discussion and critical reflection on contemporary social processes.
- Maintaining high scholarly standards through a rigorous peer-review process involving leading scholars and specialists in relevant fields.
- Offering opportunities for researchers, educators, doctoral candidates, and graduate students to publish their fundamental and applied research findings of theoretical, practical, and applied significance in sociology.
- Enhancing the quality of scholarly articles within Kazakhstan through systematic editorial engagement with authors based on established structural requirements.
- Integrating Kazakhstan into the global sociological academic community (including through indexing in bibliometric databases).
- Facilitating the integration of Kazakhstani researchers into the international scholarly community.
- Developing the Journal as an open-access academic publication.
- Expanding the Journal's presence in international databases and open electronic resources.
- Increasing the Journal's accessibility to international readers by publishing extended abstracts in English, providing keywords, and duplicating reference lists in the Latin alphabet (References).

3. Scope and Frequency of the Journal

3.1. The Journal covers a broad range of topics and areas within sociology, publishing articles that address both fundamental theoretical and methodological questions and empirical research findings across diverse sociological fields. The Journal welcomes contributions from various theoretical and methodological paradigms, aiming to represent the diversity of contemporary sociological research.

3.2. The main thematic areas of the Journal include, but are not limited to:

- Social theory and history of sociological thought
- Methodology and methods of sociological research (both quantitative and qualitative)
- Sociology of social processes and social change
- Social structure, stratification, and inequality
- Sociology of culture, religion, and education
- Political sociology and sociology of the state
- Economic sociology and sociology of work
- Sociology of family and childhood
- Sociology of health and medicine
- Urban and rural sociology
- Demography and social statistics
- Sociology of international relations and globalization
- Sociology of deviance and social control
- Social work and social policy
- Gender studies
- Ethnic and racial studies

- Sociology of digital environments and information technology
- Interdisciplinary research at the intersection of sociology and other sciences

3.3. The Journal is published quarterly, four times per year (March, June, September, December).

4. Open Access Policy

The Journal operates on an open access basis, ensuring that all published articles are freely available to readers worldwide. Full texts of articles are accessible via the Journal's official website and may be read, downloaded, printed, distributed, searched, or linked to without prior permission from the publisher or authors, under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial International License (CC BY-NC). This license explicitly requires proper citation and clear acknowledgment of the authorship and source for any use or redistribution of the content.

5. Archiving

Electronic versions of the Journal are provided to JSC «National Center for Scientific and Technical Information» (JSC NCSTI) and EBSCO for archiving purposes and inclusion in their digital libraries.

Additionally, the Journal archives all published materials through the electronic library platform Elibrary.ru.

6. Conditions for Publication of Articles

A scholarly article is defined as a presentation of original findings and intermediate or final results from scientific research, experimental or analytical activities, containing novel authorial contributions, conclusions, and recommendations not previously published; or as a systematic review examining previously published scholarly articles related by a common theme.

All scholarly articles are accepted in three languages: Kazakh, Russian, and English, and must not have been previously published in print and/or electronic form.

The submission date of an article is considered the date on which the editorial office receives its final version. The editorial office reserves the right to make editorial changes to the text without altering its meaning.

Articles by international authors, as well as articles written in English, must constitute at least one-third (1/3) of the total number of publications in each journal issue, or include at least one (1) article by an international author in English without Kazakhstani co-authorship.

Scholarly articles authored by individuals unaffiliated with the publisher must constitute at least 50% (fifty percent) of the total number of publications in each journal issue.

An author may publish no more than one article per journal issue, including co-authored works. An article by the same author (individually or co-authored) cannot be published in two consecutive issues.

Only manuscripts **with originality of 75%** or higher, verified by an anti-plagiarism system, will proceed to further peer review.

Articles submitted for publication in the «Gumilyov Journal of Sociology» must strictly adhere to the scientific article structure and formatting guidelines.

Formatting requirements: A4 paper size, portrait orientation, justified alignment, 20 mm margins on all sides. Font: Times New Roman, size 14, line spacing - 1, indentation of the first line - 1.0 cm.

The article length (excluding title, author information, abstract, keywords, and references) must be at least 6 pages (3,000 words) and must not exceed 16 pages (7,000 words).

Structure of a Scholarly Article:

The structure of a scholarly article includes IMRAD (Introduction, Methods, Results, and Discussion) for original articles and consists of the following elements:

- IRSTI (Interstate Rubricator of Scientific and Technical Information)
- Author(s) Full Name (with clickable ORCID link 
- Author(s) Affiliation, city, country; email of the author(s)
- Article Title
- Abstract
- Keywords
- Introduction
- Materials and Methods
- Results and Discussion
- Conclusion
- Author Contributions
- Funding Information (if applicable)
- References
- Information about the Authors

The affiliation of each author with their organization should be indicated using superscript numbers as demonstrated below:

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² Kazakh-German University, Almaty, Kazakhstan

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Note: *Corresponding author

Doctoral students are allowed to publish articles without co-authors provided they submit a **review of the article** written by their academic supervisor.

Works authored by master's and doctoral students may only be published if **co-authored with a holder of a Doctorate, Candidate of Sciences, or PhD degree**.

Article formatting guidelines

IRSTI (in rus. МРТИ) (Interstate Rubricator of Scientific and Technical Information) code relevant to the article's topic can be identified on the website: <http://www.grnti.ru>. It must be indicated in the upper left corner of the manuscript (alignment: left; font: bold; size: 14 pt). A style template file can be downloaded from the Journal's website: socjournal.enu.kz

Author(s). Following the **IRSTI** code and a line break, provide initials and surnames of the author(s) (center alignment, italics); full name of the institution, city, country (if authors belong to different institutions, use matching superscript symbols next to authors' names and their respective institutions). E-mail addresses of author(s) should be given in parentheses and italics.

Authors decide among themselves the sequence of their names listed in the article and bear full responsibility for its content. **The maximum number of authors permitted is five** (alignment: center; font: normal; size: 14 pt).

Indication of authors' ORCID iDs

- ORCID iD is mandatory for each author of the article. Manuscripts that do not contain ORCID iDs for all co-authors will not be considered for review.

- Each author must have a registered ORCID iD (<https://orcid.org>) and indicate it in the article.

How to include ORCID in the manuscript:

1. In the heading of the article, immediately next to the author's full name, insert the official ORCID icon linked to an **active hyperlink** to the author's ORCID profile (format: <https://orcid.org/0000-0000-0000-0000>).

2. The ORCID icon must be *clickable* and must lead directly to the author's personal page in the ORCID system.

The Editorial Office reserves the right to request or clarify the ORCID iD of each author at the stages of peer review and acceptance of the article.

Article Title: The title is written in uppercase letters, centered, bold font, regular style, size 14 pt. **At the end of the article, the title must also be presented in two other languages:**

Russian and English (if the article is in Kazakh),

Kazakh and English (if the article is in Russian),

Kazakh and Russian (if the article is in English).

Abstract (Аннотация / Аннотации): The abstract provides a concise summary of the research article, enabling readers to quickly grasp its essence. It should be self-contained, informative, structured according to the article's content, and logically consistent. Avoid using identical sentences from the main text, special symbols, literature citations, figures, tables, web links, and email addresses within the abstract. The abstract should encourage the reader to read the entire article. Its structure typically begins with a statement of the research topic, followed by the problem statement or motivation, methods used, key findings, and their significance. Established terminology should be used as needed.

The abstract should consist of no less than 150 and no more than 300 words, provided in Russian, Kazakh, and English (alignment: justified; font: regular; size: 14 pt).

The abstract must include the following components:

- Introductory statement on the research topic.
- Purpose, main objectives, and ideas of the research.
- Brief description of the scholarly and practical significance of the research.
- Brief description of the research methodology.
- Main findings, analysis, and conclusions of the research.
- Contribution and value of the research to the relevant field of knowledge.
- Practical implications of the research outcomes.

Keywords (Негізгі ұғымдар/ключевые слова) are intended to facilitate searching for the article's content and identifying its subject area. Authors are recommended to provide no more than 7 words or phrases. Keywords must be included at the end of the article following the abstracts in two other languages:

Russian and English (if the article is in Kazakh),

Kazakh and English (if the article is in Russian),

Kazakh and Russian (if the article is in English).

(Alignment: justified; font: regular; size: 14 pt).

Keywords should accurately reflect the main content of the article, clearly indicate the subject area of the research, and appear in the body of the text. Individual keywords must be separated by commas.

Each article must be assigned a DOI (Digital Object Identifier)

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.32523/2789-4320-2024-1-x-x>

Received: 09.04.2023. Accepted: 20.05.2023. Available online: 30.09.2023.

The main body of the article should follow the IMRAD structure (Introduction, Methods, Results and Discussion, Conclusion). Each section begins on a new paragraph and should be highlighted in bold font.

- **Introduction** should include the following key elements:

- Rationale for topic selection (relevance of the topic or problem): Justification based on the description of prior studies, highlighting a research gap (lack of research, emergence of a new object, etc.). The relevance should emphasize the general interest and the absence of exhaustive answers to existing questions, underpinned by theoretical or practical significance.

- Identification of the object, subject, aims, tasks, methods, approaches, hypothesis, and significance of the study. The research aim should support the thesis statement, clearly articulating the chosen research aspect.

- **Literature Review:** This section should critically review foundational and recent international studies related to the topic, analyzing their scholarly contributions and identifying research gaps.

- Multiple irrelevant citations, inappropriate self-promotional statements, or excessive references to the author's previous works are strictly prohibited.

- **Methodology section** should detail the materials, research procedures, and a comprehensive description of the methods employed. This section must clearly describe the research object, methods used, their essence, and justification for their selection. The methodology should be described in sufficient detail to allow readers to independently evaluate methodological strengths and weaknesses and potentially replicate the study. The section should include a characterization of research materials, both qualitatively and quantitatively, as this characterization significantly determines the credibility of the research conclusions.

This section must specify clearly:

The detailed approach to addressing the research problem without repeating previously published procedures; Identification of equipment and software used; Description of materials, emphasizing novelty in methods and materials employed.

Scientific methodology must include:

- Research question(s);
- Hypothesis (or thesis) proposed;
- Research stages;
- Research methods.

Ethical considerations

If the study involves human subjects, authors must explicitly indicate that the research was approved by an appropriate institutional ethics committee or review board. Authors should specify the committee's name, date of approval, and reference number of the ethical approval (if applicable). Additionally, authors must confirm that informed consent was obtained from all participants involved in the study. If personal data or sensitive information was collected, measures to protect participants' confidentiality and privacy should be clearly stated.

«This study was approved by the Ethics Committee of (Institution Name, approval no.: XXXX, date: DD.MM.YYYY). All participants provided written informed consent prior to participation. Confidentiality and anonymity of respondents were fully maintained throughout the research process».

- **Results and Discussion** is one of the most critical sections of the article. It should present a clear analysis and interpretation of the research findings. This section must summarize the study's results and provide a detailed discussion, comparing and contrasting findings with previous studies, analyses, and conclusions.

- **Tables should be included directly within the main text**, numbered sequentially, and referred to explicitly within the text. Figures and charts must be submitted in standard formats (PS, PDF, TIFF, GIF, JPEG, BMP, PCX). Line drawings must have a resolution of 600 dpi to clearly convey all necessary details.

Example:

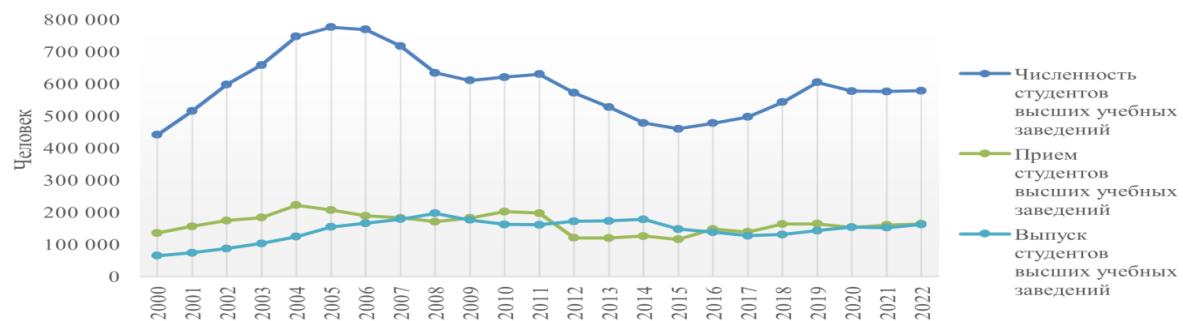


Figure 2. Trends in university student enrollment, graduation, and total student numbers
Note: Compiled based on data from [14].

Table 1. Number of international students by country of origin [14]

Country of origin	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Uzbekistan	3683	9500	25964	15642	14404
India	3500	3717	4450	4220	5987
Turkmenistan	1320	2616	3176	2795	2795
Russian Federation	1075	1273	1247	1298	1263
Mongolia	439	565	888	1128	1010
China	1290	1240	807	871	811
Kyrgyzstan	1026	1026	1026	1067	659
Jordan	60	62	228	515	546
Other countries	1505	1671	1683	1533	1462

Note: Compiled based on data from [14].

- **Conclusion** – summarizes and draws together the results obtained at this stage, confirms the validity of the author's hypothesis or thesis, and clearly outlines the author's conclusions regarding the advancement in scientific knowledge based on the research findings.

Conclusions must not be abstract; they should specifically summarize research outcomes within the relevant scientific area, offering recommendations or identifying directions for future research.

- Acknowledgements and Conflict of interest (COI)

Clearly state all sources of funding, other contributions, acknowledgements, and any conflicts of interest.

- Author contributions. This section must explicitly detail the individual contributions of each author. Contribution refers to an intellectual input without which parts of the study or the study as a whole could not be completed, or the article could not be written. Individuals qualify for authorship based on meeting the following criteria:

- Significant contributions to the conception or design of the study; data collection, analysis, or interpretation of results;
- Writing the manuscript and/or critically revising its intellectual content;
- Approval of the final version of the manuscript for publication;
- Agreement to be accountable for all aspects of the work, ensuring questions related to the accuracy or integrity of all parts of the article are appropriately investigated and resolved.

Individuals who contributed to the article in other ways may be recognized in the «Acknowledgements / Алғыс айту / Благодарности» section.

The provided examples of contributions are not exhaustive; it is encouraged to emphasize the unique contributions of each author, specifying their particular involvement in the article. Original research articles should explicitly indicate specific experimental stages conducted by co-authors whose contributions included conducting experiments.

References

All articles, publications, and materials submitted for publication must include a reference list formatted according to the Harvard style referencing.

In-text citations

All in-text citations in the manuscript must follow the Harvard referencing style. The author's surname and the year of publication are indicated in round brackets; page numbers are added when quoting or referring to a specific passage.

Examples:

- for paraphrasing: (*Aхметжанова, 2016*)
- for a direct quotation with page number: (*Aхметжанова, 2016, p. 15*)
- when the author is mentioned in the sentence: As Akhmetzhanova (2016, p. 15) notes, ...
- when citing a work with several authors: (*Tsinidou, Gerogiannis & Fitsilis, 2010*).

Key requirements for reference list formatting:

Reference structure:

- Author(s), Year of publication, Title of the work, Title of the publication (if applicable), Publisher, City of publication.
- For online resources, provide the complete URL and date accessed.

The following link provides information on the Harvard style referencing: <https://www.mendeley.com/guides/harvard-citation-guide/>. This resource contains recommendations and examples on the correct formatting of citations and bibliographic references in accordance with the requirements of the Harvard style referencing.

Harvard style reference list:

References

1. Ахметжанова, С.Б. (2016) «Высшее образование в Казахстане: проблемы и перспективы развития», *Вестник ЕНУ им. Л.Н. Гумилева. Серия Химия. География. Экология*, (5), стр. 10–18. Доступно по адресу: <https://doi.org/10.32523/2789-4320-2024-1-x-x> - **journal**
2. Касым-Жомарт Токаев (2019) «Ежегодная августовская конференция с участием главы государства» 16.08.2019, *Zakon.kz*. Доступно по [ссылке: https://www.zakon.kz/redaktsiia-zakonkz/4981834-polnyy-tekst-vystupleniya-tokaeva-na.html](https://www.zakon.kz/redaktsiia-zakonkz/4981834-polnyy-tekst-vystupleniya-tokaeva-na.html) ([дата обращения](#) : 25 июля 2023 г.). – **electronic resource**
3. Tsinidou, M., Gerogiannis, V. and Fitsilis, P. (2010), "Evaluation of the factors that determine quality in higher education: an empirical study", *Quality Assurance in Education*, Vol. 18 No. 3, pp. 227-244. <https://doi.org/10.1108/09684881011058669> - **journal in English**
4. Греков, Б. (1939) *История и кино. Советский исторический фильм*. Москва: Госкиноиздат. – **book**
5. Совет Министров СССР (1958) «О мерах по сохранению детских колоний МВД СССР», в *Сборнике энергии и Указов Президиума ВС СССР, 1938–1958 гг.* Москва: Госкиноиздат, с. 604. - **legislative and regulatory documents**
6. Нургалиев, Р.Н. (ред.) (1986) *Караганда. Карагандинская область: Энциклопедия*. Алма-Ата. - **encyclopedia**
7. Ромашова, М.В. (2009) «Исключение из правил: советские детские дома в послевоенное десятилетие», в *Астафьевские чтения: конференция «Время «веселого солдата»: ценности послевоенного общества и их осмысление в современной России»*, Пермь, стр. 108–116. – **conference materials**
8. Ромашова, М.В. (2006) *Советское детство в 1945 – середине 1950-х гг.: Особые проекты и провинциальные практики: на материалах Молотовской области: автореферат диссертации на соискание ученой степени кандидата исторической науки*. Пермь. – **dissertation abstract**

In-text citations and the reference list must be fully consistent with each other and formatted in accordance with the Harvard style.

After the main text of the article and the reference list, it is necessary to include abstracts and the article titles in two other languages, depending on the original language of the article (Kazakh, Russian, and English).

С.К. Искендерова¹, С.Ж.Зейнолла²

¹*Қазақстан Республикасы Президентінің жанындағы Мемлекеттік басқару академиясының Ақмола облысы бойынша филиалы, Қекиетау, Қазақстан*

²*Қазақстан-Неміс университеті, Алматы, Қазақстан*

Қазақстандағы жоғары білім беру жүйесін бағалау және оның сапасын басқару мәселелері

Аннатпа.

Негізгі ұғымдар:

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Оценка системы высшего образования Казахстана и вопросы управления ее качеством

Аннотация.

Ключевые слова:

In cases where references include works originally published in Cyrillic, the reference list must be presented in two versions: the first in the original Cyrillic script, and the second transliterated into the Latin alphabet.

The transliterated reference list should follow the format available via the transliteration tool: <http://www.translit.ru> .

Example:

References

1. Ahmetzhanova, S.B. (2016) «Vysshee obrazovanie v Kazahstane: problemy i perspektivy razvitiya», Vestnik ENU im. L.N. Gumileva. Serija Himija. Geografija. Jekologija, (5), str. 10–18. Dostupno po adresu: <https://doi.org/10.32523/2789-4320-2024-1-h-h> . [in Russian]
2. Kasym-Zhomart Tokaev (2019) «Ezhegodnaja avgustovskaja konferencija s uchastiem glavy gosudarstva» 16.08.2019, Zakon.kz. Dostupno po ssylke: <https://www.zakon.kz/redaktsiia-zakonkz/4981834-polnyy-tekst-vystupleniya-tokaeva-na.html> (data obrashhenija: 25 iuljja 2023 g.).
3. Tsinidou, M., Gerogiannis, V. and Fitsilis, P. (2010), "Evaluation of the factors that determine quality in higher education: an empirical study", Quality Assurance in Education, Vol. 18 No. 3, pp. 227-244. <https://doi.org/10.1108/09684881011058669>
4. Grekov, B. (1939) Istorija i kino. Sovetskij istoricheskij fil'm. Moskva: Goskinoizdat. [in Russian].
5. Sovet Ministrov SSSR (1958) «O merah po sohraneniju detskih kolonij MVD SSSR», v Sbornike jenergii i Ukazov Prezidiuma VS SSSR, 1938–1958 gg. Moskva: Goskinoizdat, s. 604. [in Russian].
6. Nurgaliev, R.N. (red.) (1986) Karaganda. Karagandinskaja oblast': Jenciklopedija. Alma-Ata. [in Russian].
7. Romashova, M.V. (2009) «Iskljuchenie iz pravil: sovetskie detskie doma v poslevoennoe desjatiletie», v Astaf'evskie chtenija: konferencija «Vremja «veselogo soldata»: cennosti poslevoennogo obshhestva i ih osmyslenie v sovremennoj Rossii», Perm', str. 108–116. [in Russian].
8. Romashova, M.V. (2006) Sovetskoe detstvo v 1945 – seredine 1950-h gg.: Osobyie proekty i provincial'nye praktiki: na materialah Molotovskoj oblasti: avtoreferat dissertacii na soiskanie uchenoj stepeni kandidata istoricheskoy nauki. Perm'. [in Russian].

Next, it is mandatory to provide “Information about the Authors” in three languages. The “**Information about the Authors**” section must include all relevant details: full name (indicating the corresponding author), academic degree, specialization, position, affiliation, and complete address (postal code, city, country).

Example:

Авторлар туралы мәлімет:

Искендирова С.К. - хат-хабар авторы, экономика гылымдарының кандидаты, профессор, Қазақстан Республикасы Президенті жанындағы Мемлекеттік басқару академиясының Ақмола облысы бойынша филиалы, Қекшетау, Қазақстан

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7. Grounds for Rejecting a Submitted Article

- 7.1. The article fails the anti-plagiarism check.
- 7.2. The article receives two negative peer reviews.
- 7.3 The author fails to incorporate revisions recommended by reviewers.
- 7.4. The anti-plagiarism system identifies the presence of generated text.

8. Copyright

Authors publishing their articles in this journal agree to the following terms:

Authors retain copyright to their work and grant the Journal the right of first publication under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License, which allows others to distribute the work, provided they credit the authors and reference the original publication in this journal.

Authors retain the right to enter into separate contractual arrangements for the non-exclusive distribution of the journal's published version of the work (e.g., posting to an institutional repository or publishing in a book), with appropriate acknowledgment of its original publication in this Journal.

Authors are permitted and encouraged to post their work online (e.g., in institutional repositories or on personal websites) both prior to and during the submission process, as this practice can stimulate productive discussion and lead to increased citations (See The Effect of Open Access).

9. Privacy

Names and email addresses entered on the Journal's website will be used exclusively for purposes specified by this Journal. They will not be used for any other purposes or shared with third parties or organizations.

10. Peer Review Procedure

All scholarly articles submitted to the Journal undergo a mandatory double-blind peer review process (the reviewers do not know the authors' identities, and the authors do not know the identities of the reviewers). Manuscripts are sent to two reviewers for evaluation.

Peer review is conducted by members of the Editorial Board, Editorial Council, and invited reviewers - leading specialists in the relevant field. The selection of reviewers for each manuscript is carried out by the Editor-in-Chief, Deputy Editor-in-Chief, or Managing Editor. The review period ranges from four weeks to two months and may be extended at the reviewer's request.

Reviewers reserve the right to decline reviewing if there is a clear conflict of interest affecting the perception or interpretation of the manuscript. After reviewing, reviewers provide recommendations regarding the manuscript (each decision must be justified):

- Recommend acceptance of the article in its current form.
- Recommend acceptance of the article after revisions addressing indicated shortcomings.
- Recommend additional peer review by another specialist.
- Recommend rejection of the manuscript.

If the review contains recommendations for revision, the Editorial Office forwards the review text to the author, inviting them to incorporate the recommended changes into the new version or provide a justified rebuttal (fully or partially). Authors should submit revised manuscripts within one month from the date of electronic notification. The revised manuscript is then sent for a second review.

If authors refuse to revise the manuscript, they must inform the Editorial Office about their decision either in writing or verbally. If authors fail to return the revised manuscript within one month from receiving the review, the manuscript will be withdrawn, even if the authors have not explicitly declined revision. In such cases, authors will receive an official notification that the manuscript has been removed from the editorial consideration due to the expiration of the revision period.

If irreconcilable disagreements arise between the authors and reviewers regarding the manuscript, the Editorial Board reserves the right to arrange an additional review. In disputed cases, the final decision is made by the Editor-in-Chief during an Editorial Board meeting.

The final decision to reject a manuscript is made at an Editorial Board meeting based on reviewers' recommendations. Manuscripts rejected by the Editorial Board will not be reconsidered. The author will be notified of the rejection via email. Upon acceptance of a manuscript for publication by the Editorial Board, the Editorial Office informs the author and specifies the publication timeline.

A positive peer review alone does not guarantee acceptance. The final publication decision is made by the Editorial Board. In conflict situations, the final decision rests with the Editor-in-Chief.

11. Disclosure Policy and Conflicts of Interest

Unpublished data obtained from manuscripts under review must not be used in personal research without the author's written consent. Any information or ideas acquired during peer review that could provide potential advantages must remain confidential and must not be used for personal gain.

Reviewers must refrain from participating in the review process if there is a conflict of interest due to competitive, collaborative, or other relationships or connections with any of the authors, companies, or organizations associated with the submitted work.

All parties involved (authors, reviewers, editors, and members of the Editorial Board) must, whenever possible, avoid conflicts of interest at every stage of publication. In the event a conflict of interest arises, the individual who identifies it must immediately inform the Editorial Office. This also applies to any other violations of the principles, standards, and norms of publishing and research ethics.

Any instances of unethical behavior by authors, editors, or reviewers not covered above will be addressed in accordance with the guidelines of the Committee on Publication Ethics (COPE, Promoting integrity in scholarly research and its publication | COPE: Committee on Publication Ethics).

12. Plagiarism and Unattributed Borrowing

All submissions to the Gumilyov Journal of Sociology are checked for originality using the licensed «Antiplagiat» system (<https://antiplagiat.enu.kz/>).

Articles must achieve a **minimum of 75% originality** to be considered for publication. If the text's originality is **between 69% and 74%**, the article will be returned to the author for revision, with an explanation requesting that the originality be brought up to at least 75%. **Articles with an originality level below 69% are not accepted.**

Authors must ensure that their work is completely original. In cases where other authors' works or quotations are used, proper bibliographic references or excerpts are mandatory. The author must provide a cover letter, certified by their institution. Correct referencing of other authors' works is a strict requirement. Authors should cite publications that have significantly influenced the nature of their own work. If extensive plagiarism is detected, the Editorial Office will act in accordance with COPE guidelines.

13. Preprint and postprint policy

During the submission process, the author must confirm that the article has not been previously published and has not been accepted for publication in another scholarly journal. When referring to an article published in the Gumilyov Journal of Sociology, the publisher requests that authors include a link (full URL) to the material on the Journal's official website.

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The journal's editorial policy and publication ethics adhere to the ethical principles of scholarly periodicals as outlined in the Guidelines on the Principles of Publication Ethics for Journal Editors issued by the Committee on Publication Ethics (COPE: [Committee on Publication Ethics](#)). These principles include the following requirements:

1. Requirements for the submitted manuscript:

- At the time of submission, the manuscript must neither be published nor under consideration by any other journal.
- It must contain the results of original research.
- It must include the outcomes of the author(s)' own work. It is assumed that all authors consent to publication in this Journal and agree on the order in which they are listed.
- The reference list must include only those peer-reviewed sources that were genuinely used in the course of the research, and all utilized sources must be cited.

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The author(s) state whether or not they have any conflicts of interest with other researchers or members of the Editorial Board. (If there is a conflict of interest, it should be specified precisely, including the names of the individuals who, in the author(s)' opinion, cannot objectively evaluate the manuscript.)

The author(s) declare familiarity with the Journal's editorial policy, which contains general information about the Journal, the manuscript evaluation process, author guidelines, and publication ethics.

3. For Reviewers:

The journal employs a double-blind peer-review procedure (the reviewers remain unaware of the manuscript authors, and authors remain unaware of the reviewers' identities) to ensure the quality of published articles. Manuscripts are sent to two reviewers for evaluation.

Rights of reviewers:

- Request an abstract of the manuscript proposed for review.
- Decline reviewing either after reviewing the abstract or after examining the complete anonymized manuscript.
- Withdraw from reviewing a manuscript by notifying the editorial office if the reviewer does not possess sufficient expertise in the manuscript's subject matter.

Responsibilities of reviewers:

- Treat the manuscript under review as a confidential document.
- Provide an objective and well-substantiated evaluation of the manuscript.
- Maintain confidentiality regarding information or ideas obtained during the review process that may offer potential advantages.
- Refrain from reviewing manuscripts in case of conflicts of interest.
- Avoid using any material from the reviewed manuscript in their own publications.

4. For the Editor-in-Chief:

Rights:

- To propose measures aimed at improving the editorial office's operations.

- To familiarize oneself with draft decisions from the enterprise director and the head of the editorial and publishing department that pertain to the editor-in-chief's activities.
- To make decisions necessary for ensuring the day-to-day functioning of the editorial office on all matters within their authority.
- To participate in the activities of collective management bodies when matters concerning editorial organization are discussed.

Responsibilities:

- To develop the strategic concept for the journal's advancement.
- To edit manuscripts submitted by authors.
- To forward manuscripts for editing and peer review.
- To prepare materials for publication.
- To draft reports on the activities of the editorial office.

Editorial Board Members shall:

- Attend editorial board meetings, express their agreement or disagreement with reviewers' recommendations regarding manuscripts, and participate in determining the journal's issue content.
- Assess manuscript content objectively, irrespective of the authors' gender, nationality, religion, or other personal characteristics.
- Refrain from utilizing submitted materials for personal use by editors, reviewers, or other staff members involved in manuscript processing.
- Withdraw from reviewing submitted manuscripts if there is a conflict of interest and require authors to disclose any potential conflicts of interest.

In case significant errors (e.g., typographical errors in formulas or inaccuracies in data due to technical reasons) are discovered post-publication, corrections may be published in subsequent issues.

5. Non-discrimination and use of intermediaries

The Editorial Office adheres to a strict policy of non-discrimination. All decisions regarding the consideration, peer review, and publication of manuscripts are based **solely** on their scholarly quality, originality, and significance, regardless of:

- the language(s) spoken by the author;
- gender or gender identity;
- race or skin colour;
- ethnic, national, or cultural background;
- religious, political, or any other beliefs, as well as any other characteristics not related to the scientific content of the work.

Manuscripts prepared **by third parties or commercial intermediaries** (such as “paper mills”, ghost-writing agencies, or similar consulting firms) are regarded by the Journal as **ethically unacceptable**. The author(s) bear personal responsibility for the authenticity of authorship, the originality of the text, and the accurate indication of each contributor's role.

The Editorial Office and Editorial Board reserve the right to request additional evidence of the authors' actual involvement in the research and preparation of the manuscript (e.g., statements on authors' contributions, project information, relevant correspondence, etc.).

If, after acceptance or publication, it is established that the manuscript was in fact produced through intermediaries and/or authorship has been misrepresented, this will be treated as a serious breach of publication ethics and will constitute grounds for **retraction of the article** in accordance with the **Journal's Retraction (Withdrawal) Policy** (see Section 19).

15. Use of artificial intelligence (AI) by article authors, reviewers and editorial board

The Editorial Board acknowledges the rapid development of artificial intelligence technologies and understands their potential benefits in various areas, including scientific research and publishing. We recognize that AI has the ability to process large amounts of data, identify patterns, and automate routine tasks, which has the potential to accelerate scientific progress.

However, despite our understanding of the benefits of AI, our journal's editorial policy remains strict regarding its use at all stages of publication. **The use of AI is strictly prohibited** for authors, reviewers, and members of the editorial board.

This decision is based on a number of fundamental considerations that we believe are paramount to maintaining high standards of scientific publication:

- **Preserving the author's originality and intellectual contribution:** Research articles should reflect the original thoughts, analysis, and interpretation of researchers. The use of AI in writing articles may lead to a decrease in the author's contribution and a blurring of personal responsibility for the presented results.

- **Ensuring depth and critical thinking in peer review:** The peer review process requires a deep understanding of the subject area, a critical assessment of methodology and results, and the ability to engage in reasoned dialogue. We are concerned that the use of AI by reviewers may result in perfunctory and superficial assessments that miss important nuances of the research.

- **Maintaining collegiality and expert judgment in the editorial process:** Publication decisions are made collectively by editorial board members based on their expert knowledge and in-depth discussion. Introducing AI into this process may undermine the principle of expert judgment and result in decisions being made based on algorithmic assessments that may lack the necessary depth and contextualization.

- **Preventing plagiarism and misconduct:** Using AI for text generation or data analysis increases the risk of unintentional or intentional plagiarism and other forms of scientific misconduct that are difficult to detect by automated means.

- **Maintaining ethical standards of scientific publication:** We believe that scientific publication is the result of the intellectual work and personal responsibility of researchers, reviewers and editors. The use of AI may undermine these fundamental ethical principles.

We believe that at this stage of AI technology development, the potential risks associated with its use in the scientific publication process outweigh the potential benefits. Our primary goal is to maintain high standards of quality, originality and ethics in scientific publications, and we currently see strict restrictions on the use of AI as a necessary measure to achieve this goal.

We will continue to monitor the development of AI technologies and will review our policy in the future if there is compelling evidence that AI can be integrated into the publication process without compromising the above principles.

16. Editorial Office Address:

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Retraction (withdrawal) of an article is an official notification by the Editorial Office to readers that a published material contains serious violations of research or publication ethics, or significant errors that render the study's conclusions unreliable. When an article is retracted, it is not removed from the Journal's archive, but in both the electronic and printed versions it is clearly marked as "Retracted", with an indication of the reasons.

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– fabrication or falsification of data;

– major methodological or factual errors that radically change the interpretation of the results;

– violation of the rights of third parties (including copyright and related rights);

– concealment of a significant conflict of interest;

– other serious violations of publication ethics identified by the Editorial Office or confirmed by external experts.

• Retraction may be initiated by the author(s), readers, reviewers, editors, or representatives of organizations involved in the research. A request for retraction must be accompanied by a justification and documentary evidence.

- Upon receiving a retraction request, the Editorial Board conducts an internal review, may involve independent experts if necessary, and requests explanations from the authors. Following the review, the Editorial Board makes one of the following decisions:
 - to publish a correction if the deficiencies can be eliminated without retracting the article;
 - to retract the article and publish an official retraction notice;
 - to decline retraction if sufficient grounds are not established.
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