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**МАЗМҰНЫ  
СОДЕРЖАНИЕ  
CONTENT**

**САЯСИ ҒЫЛЫМДАР ПРОБЛЕМАЛАРЫ  
ПРОБЛЕМЫ ПОЛИТИЧЕСКОЙ НАУКИ  
PROBLEMS OF POLITICAL SCIENCE**

**Mukazhanova A., Japparova R, Yakiyayeva G.** Interethnic  
harmony in turkestan region..... 8  
**Муқажанова А.Ж., Джаппарова Р.Т., Якияева Г.Ш.**  
Түркістан облысындағы ұлтаралық келісім.....  
**Муқажанова А.Ж., Джаппарова Р.Т., Якияева Г.Ш.**  
Межнациональное согласие в туркестанской области.....

**Ергобек Ш.К.** От Ататюрка к Ердогану: закономерности  
транзита власти в Турции..... 13  
**Ергөбек Ш. Қ.** Ататүріктен ердоғанға дейін: түркиядағы  
билік транзитінің заңдылықтары.....  
**Yergobek Sh. K.** From Ataturk to Erdoğan: patterns of power  
transit in Turkey.....

**Насимова Г.Ө., Өтебай Қ.Н.** Шетелдік және отандық  
ғылымдағы халықтың наразылық белсенділігін зерттеу..... 18  
**Насимова Г.О., Өтебай Қ.Н.** Исследование протестной  
активности населения в зарубежной и отечественной науке  
**Nasimova G.O., Otebay K.N.** Research of protest activity of the  
population in foreign and domestic science.....

**Джунусова А.С., Бюлегенова Б.Б., Жанпейсова К.Д.**  
Қоғамның жаңғыру контекстіндегі жастар саясаты:  
қалыптасуы мен дамуы..... 23  
**Джунусова А.С., Бюлегенова Б.Б., Жанпейсова К.Д.**  
Молодежная политика в контексте модернизации общества:  
становление и развитие.....  
**Dzhunusova A., Biulegenova B., Zhanpeisova K.** Youth policy  
in the context of modernization of society: formation and  
development.....

**Каппасова Г.М., Артыкбаева Г.Т., Мусагажинова А.А.,  
Алтыбасарова М.А.** Қазақстан республикасының қазіргі  
заманғы экологиялық саясатын жаңғырту мәселелеріне..... 30  
**Каппасова Г.М., Артыкбаева Г.Т., Мусагажинова А.А.,  
Алтыбасарова М.А.** К проблеме модернизации  
современной экологической политики республики  
Казахстан.....  
**Kappasova G. M., Artykbaeva G. T., Musagazhinova A.A.,  
Altybasarova M. A.** On the problem of modernizing the modern  
environmental policy of the republic of Kazakhstan.....

**ӘЛЕУМЕТТАНУДЫҢ ӨЗЕКТІ МӘСЕЛЕЛЕРІ  
АКТУАЛЬНЫЕ ВОПРОСЫ СОЦИОЛОГИИ  
TOPICAL ISSUES OF SOCIOLOGY**

**Мейірбекова Г.Б.** Еңбекті қорғаудың жүзеге асуы –  
ұйымның әлеуметтік-экономикалық тиімділігінің негізі..... 36  
**Меирбекова Г.Б.** Осуществление охраны труда-основа  
социально-экономической эффективности организации.....  
**Meirbekova G.** Implementation of labor protection-the basis of  
socio-economic efficiency of the organization.....

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Beimisheva A.S., Aznabakiyeva A.M., Akhmedova A.K.  
Theoretical overview of migration processes in the conditions of  
regional development ..... 40

Беймишева А.С., Азнабакиева М.А., Ахмедова А.К.  
Аймақтардың даму жағдайындағы көші-қон процестеріне  
теориялық шолу .....  
Беймишева А.С., М.А. Азнабакиева, А.К. Ахмедова  
Теоретический обзор миграционных процессов в условиях  
развития регионов ..... 40

Mukazhanova A., Japparova R, Yakiyayeva G. Modern  
formation of patriotic education of youth In modern conditions ..... 46  
Мукажанова А.Ж., Джаппарова Р.Т., Якияева Г.Ш.  
Современное становление патриотического воспитания  
молодежи в современных условиях

Мукажанова А.Ж., Джаппарова Р.Т., Якияева Г.Ш.  
Жастарға патриоттық тәрбие беруді дамыту қазіргі жағдайда  
калыптасуы..... 46

Сарсенова А.Б. Жастар еңбек нарығы мен ресурстарының  
элеуметтік және экономикалық ерекшеліктері: аймақтық  
аспект ..... 50

Сарсенова А.Б. Социально-экономические особенности  
молодежного рынка труда и ресурсов: региональный аспект  
Sarsenova A.B. Socio-economic features of the youth labor and  
resource market: regional aspect..... 50

ҚАЗАҚСТАН ЖӘНЕ ШЕТЕЛ ҒАЛЫМДАРЫНЫҢ  
ОРТАҚ ҒЫЛЫМИ ЗЕРТТЕУЛЕРІ  
СОВМЕСТНЫЕ ИССЛЕДОВАНИЯ УЧЕНЫХ  
КАЗАХСТАНА И ЗАРУБЕЖЬЯ  
JOINT RESEARCHES OF SCIENTISTS  
OF KAZAKHSTAN AND ABROAD

Абсаттаров Р.Б., Рау И.А. Проблема панкисской долины в  
отношениях между Россией и Грузией в Чеченских войн..... 57

Абсаттаров Р.Б., Рау И.А. Шешен соғыстарына  
байланысты Ресей мен Грузия арақатынасындағы панкис  
жазығы мәселелері ..... 57

Absattarov R.B., Rau I.A. The issue of the pankis valley in  
relations between Russia and Georgia in the Chechen wars ..... 57

ЖАС ҒАЛЫМДАР МІНБЕСІ  
ТРИБУНА МОЛОДЫХ УЧЕНЫХ  
TRIBUNE OF YOUNG SCIENTISTS

Құрбанбаева Г.Ж., Килыбаева Ш.Е. Қазақстанның  
қоғамдық көлік секторын дамыту саясатының өзекті  
мәселелері ..... 67

Құрбанбаева Г.Ж., Килыбаева Ш.Е. Актуальные  
проблемы политики развития сектора общественного  
транспорта Казахстана .....  
Kurbanbayeva G. Zh., Kilybayeva S.E. Actual problems of  
public transport sector development policy in Kazakhstan ..... 67

A.S. Beimisheva<sup>1</sup>, A.M. Aznabakiyeva<sup>2</sup>, A.K. Akhmedova<sup>3</sup>

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## THEORETICAL OVERVIEW OF MIGRATION PROCESSES IN THE CONDITIONS OF REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT

### *Abstract*

The article has a theoretical perspective and analyzes migration processes in the conditions of regional development. The authors give a positive interpretation of the migration process, offering readers an overview of scientific research and theoretical literature related to migration processes in the context of regional development. The main purpose of the article is to conduct a scientific analysis of the current problems of migration processes in the context of regional development and is accompanied by a literary review of the results of various studies in order to identify the factors influencing them and their role. Currently, the Governments of the countries receiving migrants consider citizens in the process of migration as potential investors and participants in the development process. Economic "hopes" are placed on transnational migrants and on diasporas. In this regard, this study presents a theoretical review of the migration process in the so-called positive or optimistic aspect. In addition, the article discusses the theoretical foundations of internal migration in the context of regional development, as well as a set of factors that affect the socio-economic development of the regions. The uneven level of socio-economic development of the regions of the state leads to an unequal attractiveness of the territories for migrants. The capital and major metropolitan areas of the country attract migrants through various labor markets, through obvious labor needs, employment and wage opportunities, high wages, and well-developed social infrastructure. On the contrary, regions with unprofitable economies, lack of jobs and low wages push the population to migrate. Therefore, in Kazakhstan, in the process of internal migration, the movement from villages to cities is widely observed. Accordingly, it is important to give a theoretical overview of the information on both sides. The next article will focus on ways to increase the trend of moving from cities to villages and the factors that affect them.

**Keywords:** migration process, migration, internal and external migration, migration in the conditions of regional development.

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## АЙМАҚТАРДЫҢ ДАМУ ЖАҒДАЙЫНДАҒЫ КӨШІ-ҚОН ПРОЦЕСТЕРІНЕ ТЕОРИЯЛЫҚ ШОЛУ

### *Аңдатпа*

Мақала аймақтардың даму жағдайындағы көші-қон процестерін теориялық перспективада қарастыруға бағытталған. Авторлар аймақтардың даму жағдайындағы көші-қон процестеріне байланысты ғылыми зерттеулер мен теориялық әдебиеттерге шолу жасай отырып, көші-қон процессіне позитивті тұрғыда түсіндірме жасайды. Мақаланың басты мақсаты аймақтардың даму жағдайындағы көші-қон процестерінің өзекті мәселелерін ғылыми талдаудан өткізіп, оған әсер етуші факторлар мен олардың рөлін анықтау мақсатында түрлі зерттеулердің нәтижелеріне әдеби шолу жасау болып табылады. Мақала көші-қон мен дамуды теориялық перспективада қарастырады. Қазіргі кезде мигранттарды жіберетін елдердің үкіметтері көші-қон үрдісіндегі азаматтарды әлеуетті инвесторлар мен даму процесінің қатысушылары ретінде қарастыра отырып, оларға, яғни трансұлттық мигранттар мен диаспораларға экономикалық тұрғыда үміт артады. Сол себепті де

миграция позитивті немесе оптимистік көзқараста теориялық шолудан өтеді. Сонымен қатар, мақалада көші-қонның аймақтардың әлеуметтік-экономикалық дамуына әсерін тигізуші факторлар жиынтығы талданады. Олар ең алдымен ол мемлекет аймақтарының әлеуметтік-экономикалық дамуының біркелкі емес деңгейі мигранттар үшін аумақтардың тең емес тартымдылығына әкеледі. Елдің астанасы мен негізгі мегаполистері өздерінің түрлі еңбек нарықтары арқылы, жұмыс күшіне деген айқын қажеттіліктері, жұмысқа орналасу және жалақы мүмкіндіктері, жалақының жоғары деңгейі және дамыған әлеуметтік инфрақұрылымы арқылы мигранттарды тартады. Керісінше, экономикасы тиімсіз, жұмыс орындары жоқ және жалақысы төмен аймақтар халықты итермелейді. Сол себепті Қазақстанда да ішкі көші-қон процесі барысында ауылдан қалаға жылжу кеңінен байқалады. Сәйкесінше екі жақта ақпараттарға теориялық шолу жасау маңызды. Келесі мақала қаладан ауылға көшу үрдісін арттырудың жолдарын және оларға әсер етуші факторларды зерттеуге бағытталады.

**Түйін сөздер:** көші-қон процесі, ішкі және сыртқы көші-қон, аймақтардың даму жағдайындағы көші-қон, мигрант.

*Беймашева А.С.<sup>1</sup>, М.А. Азнабакиева<sup>2</sup>, А.К. Ахмедова<sup>3</sup>*

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*<sup>2,3</sup>Казахский национальный университет имени аль-Фараби, Қазақстан*

## **ТЕОРЕТИЧЕСКИЙ ОБЗОР МИГРАЦИОННЫХ ПРОЦЕССОВ В УСЛОВИЯХ РАЗВИТИЯ РЕГИОНОВ**

*Абстракт*

Статья направлена на рассмотрение миграционных процессов в условиях развития регионов в теоретической перспективе. Авторы дают положительную интерпретацию миграционного процесса, предлагая вниманию читателей обзор научных исследований и теоретической литературы, связанной с миграционными процессами в условиях развития регионов. Главной целью статьи является проведение научного анализа актуальных проблем миграционных процессов в условиях развития регионов и сопровождается литературным обзором результатов различных исследований с целью выявления влияющих на них факторов и их роли. В настоящее время правительства стран, принимающие мигрантов, рассматривают граждан, находящихся в процессе миграции, как потенциальных инвесторов и участников процесса развития. На транснациональных мигрантов и на диаспоры возлагаются экономические «надежды». В этой связи в настоящем исследовании процесс миграции подвергается теоретическому обзору в так называемом позитивном или оптимистическом аспекте. Кроме того, в статье рассматриваются теоретические основы внутренней миграции в условиях развития регионов, а также совокупность факторов, влияющих на социально-экономическое развитие регионов. Неравномерный уровень социально-экономического развития регионов государства приводит к неравной привлекательности территорий для мигрантов. Столица и основные мегаполисы страны привлекают мигрантов через различные рынки труда, через очевидные потребности в рабочей силе, возможности трудоустройства и заработной платы, высокий уровень заработной платы и развитую социальную инфраструктуру. И наоборот, регионы с убыточной экономикой, отсутствием рабочих мест и низкой заработной платой подталкивают население к миграции. Поэтому и в Казахстане в процессе внутренней миграции широко наблюдается перемещение из сел в города. Соответственно, важно дать теоретический обзор информации с обеих сторон. Следующая статья будет направлена на изучение путей увеличения тенденции переезда из городов в села и факторов, влияющих на них.

**Ключевые слова:** миграционный процесс, внутренняя и внешняя миграция, миграция в условиях развития регионов, мигрант.

Currently, the migration process is one of the most pressing and complex issues that arouse the interest of many scientists. In the scientific literature, it is widely reported that there were discussions on issues of migration and development at every stage, for example, opinions on issues of migration and development turned from the developmentalist optimism of the 1950s and 1960s to the neo-Marxist pessimism of the 1970s and 1980s to the optimistic views of the 1990s and 2000s. In the United States, in

the Commission for the study of international migration and cooperative economic development in 1989, D. S. Massey (Massey, 1989) described the issue of migration as coinciding with a radical transition from pessimistic to optimistic views of the issue and assesses it as a remarkable phenomenon against the background of the previous atmosphere of widespread skepticism about migration and development. This indicates that the migration process makes a positive contribution to development, which can be used in regional development strategies.

The purpose of the article is to conduct a scientific analysis of the actual problems of migration processes in the conditions of regional development and a literary review of the results of various studies in order to identify the factors influencing them and their role.

Optimistic views on migration and development, which are often found in the vast majority of scientific research today, indicate a small amount of empirical and theoretical literature, as well as a lack of knowledge of past political experience in this area. As a reason for this, we can say that previous research is not based on modern empirical works, and this problem is not related to them.

J.E.Taylor in 1999 (Taylor, 1999) in his work "The new economy of labor migration and the role of money transfers in the migration process" highlights another weakness of research in the field of migration and development. In his opinion, "the causes and consequences of migration should be studied separately, and they form separate sections of scientific literature." He explains this concept with the idea that development factors that influence migration decision-making can also affect the results of development in guiding countries and communities.

In general, one of the tasks set by the proverb is to create a problem model for creating a research tool specifically for the analysis of migration processes in the conditions of regional development in Kazakhstan, as a result of which a literary review of special scientific studies that studied migration processes in the conditions of regional development and trends in its development and influencing factors is carried out.

The methodological basis of the study includes the method of reviewing literature on the topic through domestic and foreign sociological research and scientific articles published in publications with a high index.

In order to reveal the relevance of the topic migration processes in the conditions of regional development, trends and factors of its development, first of all, methods of theoretical analysis and conceptual analysis related to the problem of migration in the conditions of regional development were used. In addition, to achieve the purpose of the article, the method of information synthesis made it possible to correctly analyze migration processes in the conditions of regional development.

The main issues of the article are related to the identification of migration issues that contribute to the development of regions, based on the results of research published in foreign and domestic publications in recent years. How are the positive aspects of the migration problem identified in theoretical analysis? Consideration of migration and development from a theoretical perspective. Theoretical basis of internal migration in the conditions of regional development. What factors influence them? The article provides a literary review on the main topic, taking these issues into account.

The problems of migration in the context of regional development are becoming more relevant, and the issues of an optimistic view of migration processes among researchers are becoming more relevant. Because the governments of the countries that are currently sending migrants, considering citizens in the migration process as potential investors and participants in the development process, rely on them, i.e. transnational migrants and diasporas, economically. This is an urgent issue related to the external migration process, that is, a citizen who is a migrant abroad is considered as an investor or income-generating investor in his country, an economic booster and an increase in the number of employed people.

The first researchers with an optimistic approach to this problem were R.S.Jones (1998), D.Kapoor (2003) and D.Rahta (2003). According to them, the growth of remittances is often considered an effective tool for income redistribution, poverty reduction and economic growth, rather than large bureaucratic development programs or development assistance. However, the problem of migration, according to J.E.Taylor (1999), believes that the recent rediscovery of the age of development is usually accompanied by a certain indifference to the concepts that emerged as a result of research and political practice conducted decades ago. At the same time, there is a new trend of separate studies of the causes and consequences of migration, which form separate areas of migration problems. This is very sad, because the development factors that influence migration decisions can shape the results of the development of sending countries and communities. Third, scientific discussions about migration tend to artificially distinguish the causes

(determinants) and consequences (effects) of migration development from the general processes of social (including economic) changes.

J.E.Taylor (Taylor, 1999), on the contrary, believes that migration should first be considered as a process that is an integral part of the broad transformation processes included in the term "development". But, at the same time, the second considers migration as having its own internal, self-sufficient and self-changing dynamics. Third, Migration believes that transformational processes have an impact. This contextuality has important theoretical implications. J.E.Taylor (Taylor, 1999) concludes that since migration is not an exogenous variable, but an integral part of broad social processes and development processes, the impact of migration on development is also fundamentally heterogeneous.

In his work "Migration and development: a theoretical perspective", published in the International Migration Review by Hain de Haas (Oxford University Press, 2010), the author argues that "the real debate about migration and development has developed separately from the general theory of migration." The reason why he thinks so: "...due to their concentration on migration processes or in societies that accept migrants, general theories of migration do not give many clear explanations about the nature of migration effects on development in the sending countries, not to mention the heterogeneity of such effects. Therefore, it is possible to learn from the opinion that real discussions about migration and development should be considered in the broader context of social and migration theory."

In one of Hain de Haas' arguments, it is argued that according to the prevailing views in development theory of the 1950s and 1960s, returning migrants were seen as important agents of change and innovation. It is expected that migrants will bring not only money, but also new ideas, knowledge and entrepreneurial views. Thus, migrants are expected to play a positive role in development and contribute to the spatial spread of modernization in developing countries. In addition, according to the author, money transfers were considered to play an important role in stimulating economic growth.

According to D.S.Massey (Massey, 1998), it is explained that in the migration process, capital flows go directly in the opposite direction, that is, from countries that send migrants with labor shortages to countries that send migrants with economic capital deficits. Ultimately, the process of equalizing the price of factors of production (the Heccher-Olin model) assumes that migration stops after the origin and level of wages at the destination are combined.

G.M.Shapiyev, D.B.Dauen (Shapiyev, Dauen, 2020) in their research, making an in-depth analysis of the economic type of migration, noted that attracting labor from China and other foreign countries to Kazakhstan is a specially regulated policy by the state, explaining this process as a requirement of time. During the transition to a market economy, Kazakhstan has settled the problem of shortage of highly qualified specialists in the field of economy and management. At the same time, at the legislative level, the problems of supporting compatriots living in other countries had a certain solution. Effective public policy was influenced by the return of 117,698 families between 1993 and 2005. The increase in the country's population, which ranks 9th in the world by territory, has a positive impact on its economic development and preservation of national security [P. 8. 26].

Since the 2000s, the study of migration has led to two different points of view among researchers. J.E.Taylor (Taylor, 2006) divided the researchers into two groups. One regarded migration as "migration optimists" who studied the impact of migration on the development of communities and countries that send migrants, and the other as "migration pessimists" who opposed their views. There were constant and sometimes heated discussions between them. Haast (Haast, 2010) believes that this division of migration and development approaches reflects deep paradigm differences in social theory (i.e. functionalist and structural paradigms) and development theory (i.e. paradigms of balanced growth and asymmetric development). This is often interpreted as reflecting ideological differences between neoliberal and state centrist views.

The neo-classical theory of migration considers migration as a form of optimal distribution of factors of production in the interests of the sending and receiving countries. For example, according to M.P.Todaro (Todaro, 1969), in this perspective of "balanced growth", the redistribution of labor from rural, agricultural areas to urban, industrial sectors (at or outside the border) is considered as a prerequisite for economic growth, and therefore as a component of the entire development process. The free movement of the labor force – in conditions of a non-concentrated market environment, which ultimately leads to an increase in the labor deficit, which is interpreted as coinciding with an increase in labor productivity and an increase in the level of wages in countries sending migrants. Such optimistic views are based on early studies of urban migration from rural areas in Europe and the United States, and are based on the historical experience

of migration from Europe to North America. Domestic and international labor migration was considered as an integral part of this trend. In the same post-war period, large-scale labor migration from developing countries to developed countries began to gain momentum. Research did not stop in this area.

In the article, it is important to consider the relationship between internal migration prospects and development theory. Therefore, in the next section, the issues of theoretical prospects for development in the process of internal migration are considered.

The main areas of study of internal migration, according to numerous studies, include the following main issues:

- who's moving and why?;
- where do they move from the village to the city or vice versa?;
- what direction are they moving in?;
- how is the transition decision-making process formed?;
- how does this process change over time?

These key questions form the field of internal migration research.

"Who is moving and why?", "where do they move from the yard to the city or vice versa?" the issues expressed through the question relate to the causes and consequences of changing the place of residence. Approximately, we can distinguish between persons who are driven by education, persons who are driven by place of work, persons who are driven by residence, and persons who are driven by retirement. This classification corresponds to specific stages of the life path and can be attributed to different age groups: people associated with education (from 16 to 20 years), people associated with work (from 21 to 34 years), people associated with housing (from 25 to 49 years) and people associated with retirement (from 49 years and older). However, the question of whether the classification of these engines will continue over time remains open.

As for the origin and purpose of such internal migration, it is possible to distinguish between short-term and long-term migration and movements between different regions: rural and urban. These migration models are again related to the reasons for movement to a certain extent. The driving forces associated with education come mainly from peripheral rural areas with a spectrum of unattractive and less differentiated educational institutions.

Theoretical concepts are suitable for studying the phenomenon of internal migration at the macro and micro levels. For example, the gravitational model is an important concept that explains the structure of internal migration at the macro level. Based on the classical laws of migration, Ravenstein (Ranvenstein, 1972) argues that it is advisable to consider the role of distance between the source and destination of migration in order to assess population flows. In his opinion, the introduction of other regional characteristics in addition to population and distance can expand this model. For example, M.P.Todaro (Todaro, 1969) argues that neoclassical economic theories reflect the role of regional income and workplace differences, in particular, models of interregional migration.

As for intra-city migration, concepts related to the housing market are particularly relevant. This can be explained by the structure of supply and demand in the regional housing market. However, the main disadvantage of macro-level migration theories is that they cannot clearly explain how regional features affect the decision to change residence. In this regard, E.S.Lee (Lee, 1972) described the effect of intermediate barriers. He argued that variables such as distance, physical and political barriers, and the presence of dependent people can hinder migration.

The main work of L.A.Sjastads (Sjastads, 1962) considers migration as the most important investment decision in human capital. In a simple wealth multiplication model, constant movement costs are equated with the net present value of income flows available in an alternative location. In addition, the socio-psychological approach of J.Volpert (Volpert, 1965) characterizes migration as a type of individual or group adaptation to changes in the environment.

The described Research tasks and theoretical developments show that the study of internal migration is at the forefront of science. It is necessary to pay attention to theoretical models and empirical methods that can link the migration decision-making process with the complexity of events in the perspective of a live course.

Based on the studies analyzed during the writing of the article, the following main factors affecting migration were identified:

- level of socio-economic development of the country;
- proximity of transport infrastructure;



- climate features;
- kinship and historical ties;
- effective migration policy.

The factor that primarily affects the migration process is the uneven level of socio-economic development of the state's regions. This factor leads to the unequal attractiveness of territories for migrants. Migration Studies as an integrated decision-making process under the influence of different family members are another important area of research. It is also necessary to take into account the impact of broad social networks on the decision to move, as well as on the place of relocation.

The impact of migration on the socio-economic development of Regions is due to the following factors. First of all, it is the uneven level of socio-economic development of the state's regions that leads to unequal attractiveness of territories for migrants. The capital and major megacities of the country attract migrants through their diverse labor markets, with their obvious labor needs, employment and wage opportunities, high levels of wages and developed social infrastructure. On the contrary, regions with inefficient economies, no jobs, and low wages are pushing the population. The capital and major megacities of the country attract migrants through their diverse labor markets, with their obvious labor needs, employment and wage opportunities, high levels of wages and developed social infrastructure. On the contrary, regions with inefficient economies, no jobs, and low wages are pushing the population. Therefore, in Kazakhstan, in the process of internal migration, there is a widespread movement from rural to urban areas.

The second problem is related to the differences in the transport and geographical location of the regions. Migrants are attracted, of course, by the convenience of their location on Transport Highways, proximity to major cities and state borders, because in such regions it is easier to implement an entrepreneurial direction in the field of Transport Trade, find a job.

It is not a mistake to include climatic conditions for the following reasons. Differentiation depending on climatic conditions has always predetermined the scale and nature of internal migration flows. Obviously, the attractiveness of the land, among other things, is due to the favorable climate, which allows us to develop many sectors of the economy, including agriculture, trade, resort business, and food in general. Many of them are characterized by rapid turnover of funds, it can be assumed that they bring a stable income to the population, including migrants.

Another key factor is the presence of kinship and historical ties. It will especially serve as the basis for reverse migration. In Kazakhstan, this is due to the transition from large cities of great importance to the places of their birth and upbringing. It is especially common to return south from major cities or the capital of the country.

At the same time, the approaches to the implementation of migration policy by regional authorities may change significantly and partially affect the nature and scale of migration flows of the population. An example of this in Kazakhstan is the programs of transition from south to North, which are carried out within the framework of the development of the Kazakh language and the policy of "kazakhization". In addition, protectionist migration policies can attract migrants in some regions, along with a number of other factors.

Summing up the article, the attempt to conduct a theoretical review of migration processes in the conditions of regional development was successful. This is due to the fact that the article shows that the study of migration and development processes from a theoretical perspective has passed a relevant and comprehensive analysis in science. But, in the Russian literature, a small amount of scientific research in this area was revealed in the review.

Approaches in the field of external migration and Development view migration in an optimistic way. This is evidenced by the thoughts and research results of the authors of concepts and studies in the course of a literary review. The vast majority of researchers have come to the conclusion that the governments of countries that send migrants in today's equal migration process, considering citizens in the migration process as potential investors and participants in the development process, have economic hopes for them, i.e. transnational migrants and diasporas. The author also agrees with this idea, in the next section he considers the theoretical basis of internal migration in the conditions of regional development. The causes and factors that influence it are remembered, and the various views of scientists are subjected to a literary review.

In the third section, a set of factors affecting the socio-economic development of Regions is considered. This set of factors will serve as a guide to the development of a problem model, which is one

of the tasks set by the proverb, that is, to create a research tool specifically for the purpose of analyzing migration processes in the conditions of regional development in Kazakhstan.

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## MODERN FORMATION OF PATRIOTIC EDUCATION OF YOUTH IN MODERN CONDITIONS

### *Abstract*

The article considers the idea of patriotism, which at all times occupied a special place not only in the spiritual life of society, but also in all the most important spheres of its activity – in ideology, politics, culture, economics, ecology, etc. Patriotism is an integral part of the national idea of Kazakhstan, an integral component of national science and culture, developed over the centuries. It has always been regarded as a source of courage, heroism and strength of the Kazakh people, as a necessary condition for the greatness and power of our state.

**Key words:** patriotism, patriotic education, patriotic dignity.

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## СОВРЕМЕННОЕ СТАНОВЛЕНИЕ ПАТРИОТИЧЕСКОГО ВОСПИТАНИЯ МОЛОДЕЖИ В СОВРЕМЕННЫХ УСЛОВИЯХ

### *Аннотация*