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**THE ISSUE CONTAINS:**

Proceedings of the 5th  
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**SCIENCE, EDUCATION, INNOVATION:  
TOPICAL ISSUES AND MODERN ASPECTS**



**TALLINN, ESTONIA**

**25-26.12.2021**



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## SOCIOLOGY AND SOCIETY

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### FEATURES OF STATE POLICY IN THE FIELD OF MIGRATION REGULATION IN THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN

***Abstract.** Migration is a constant phenomenon that has occurred at all stages of human history. The article considers migration as one of the methods of mass response of the population to the political, social and economic changes taking place in society, and the role and influence of citizens on the level of master's education is determined on a scientific basis. The purpose of the article is that in the face of globalization, the International Organization for Migration has become an important political issue at the national, regional and international levels, directly related to human rights, development and geopolitics. The authors of the article show the importance of scientific publications in academic work for every citizen, based on a complex scientific discourse, pragmatic approach and skillful use of techniques. The authors of the article, first of all, conduct a historical retrospective analysis of the features of migration policy in the Republic of Kazakhstan. Second, through a comparative scientific expert analysis, we focus on the modern scientific discursive features of the concept of international migration.*

***Keywords:** migration, regional security, globalization, retrospective analyses.*

#### **Introduction.**

Today, migration processes in the Republic of Kazakhstan are significantly changing the political, social, economic and demographic situation in the country, which leads to the development of one region and the decline of others. While external migration changes the demographic and qualitative composition of the

population, the emigration of able-bodied, educated, skilled and capitalized citizens leads to the decline of areas with low development potential, especially in rural areas, declining rural population and increasing urbanization. Therefore, the regulation of migration flows in Kazakhstan is an urgent issue today. In order for migration flows to benefit both the state and the migrant population itself, this process must be regulated by the state and be a "conscious" decision by migrants. The purpose of the article is to describe the state programs for the development of regions, adopted for the purpose of migration policy in the Republic of Kazakhstan, as a positive tool for migration regulation [1].

According to the National Bureau of Statistics of the Agency for Strategic Planning and Reforms of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the number of emigrants in Kazakhstan is growing every year. Over the past decade, more than 366,000 people have left the country. Most of them are able-bodied, educated, qualified and capitalized citizens. For example, in 2019, 45.2 thousand people left Kazakhstan. The vast majority of emigrants are urban residents (84%) between the ages of 16 and 62 (70%), with higher and specialized education (70%). Among them are specialists in technical professions (more than 7.1 thousand), citizens with economic (3.7 thousand) and pedagogical (2.3 thousand) education, as well as lawyers, medical workers, architects, builders [2]. Internal migration in Kazakhstan is characterized by a trend of mutual migration of urban and rural population, especially in the "rural-urban" direction, leading to a sharp decline in rural population. According to the National Bureau of Statistics of the Republic of Kazakhstan, at the beginning of 2021 the urban population in Kazakhstan reached 59.6% [3], while in 2013 it was 54.9% [4], in 2009 it was 54.1% [5]. The population increased by 5.5% over the years. Such a sharp increase in the scale of internal migration in Kazakhstan shows that the regions are economically and socially differentiated. The only way to solve these problems is to develop the regions.

In the Address of the President of the country Kassym-Zhomar Tokayev to the people of Kazakhstan on September 1, 2020, special attention is paid to the policy of regional development [6]. The development of the regions will help to manage

the process of urbanization, ensure the periodicity of migration flows and prevent overpopulation and social tensions in large cities. As we can see, now the priority is to curb migration from rural to urban areas, and urbanization is considered a threat to urban overcrowding. Migration of the Republic of Kazakhstan is carried out through regional development programs. In order to achieve the goals set in this direction, it is necessary to develop the regions taking into account their socio-economic, natural and climatic features.

The separation of the regions of the Republic of Kazakhstan and the study of their level of development is always on the agenda. Aitov NA, Aev FM and Tazhin MM In 1989, as a result of a comprehensive statistical and sociological study of the regions of Kazakhstan, the regions of Kazakhstan were divided into the following four groups:

1. areas with a very low level of social development;
2. areas with low level of social development;
3. areas with medium level of development;
4. Areas characterized by good living conditions, high level of social development [7: 102]. According to the results of the study, the authors used the classification of regions according to the level of economic development.

Today, the classification of regions of Kazakhstan is based on the level of development, location, economic features, population, territorial principle:

1. "First tier" cities (Nur-Sultan, Almaty, Shymkent and Aktobe agglomerations);
2. "Second level" cities (regional centers, Semey);
3. mono and small towns;
4. rural settlements (including border areas).

Small towns here include cities with a population of up to 50,000 people, while single-industry towns are the main part of industrial production (20% or more) and the working population is usually concentrated in one or more city-forming enterprises with the same profile and raw materials. as well as material orientation (monospecification), which determines all the economic and social processes taking place in the city [8].

The Republic of Kazakhstan pursues a development policy of all regions of the country, regardless of the characteristics. When solving the problems of the regions, their features are taken into account. In this direction, there are state development programs aimed at socio-economic development of the country's regions. The essence of these programs is reflected in their goals: to ensure balanced socio-economic development of the regions; improvement of production and social infrastructure; raising the living standards of the population; improving the demographic situation in the country; attracting investments in priority sectors of the economy, agriculture; preservation of cultural and historical heritage of the region; environmental protection.

The state is actively working to improve the situation in rural areas, both at the state level and at the level of ministries and departments. The adopted state programs in the field of regional development are diverse in scope and direction: "State program of development of 22 territories of the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2004-2010"; "Territorial Development Strategy of the Republic of Kazakhstan until 2015"; "Strategic Plan of the Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2009-2011"; "A set of measures for sustainable development of the agro-industrial complex of the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2009-2011"; Drinking Water Program of the Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2002-2010; "Program of the Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Kazakhstan for the protection and rational use of water resources, wildlife and the network of protected areas for 2008-2010", "State Program of Regional Development until 2020", "State Program of Regional Development for 2020-2025" , "Aul - the cradle of the country", "With a diploma to the village", "State program of infrastructure development" Nurly Zhol ".

The purpose of the State Program of Infrastructure Development "Nurly Zhol" for 2015-2019, introduced in 2015, is to create a single economic market through the integration of the country's macro-regions based on the creation of an effective infrastructure based on the hub principle to ensure long-term economic growth in Kazakhstan. positive impact on the development of the regions through the implementation of anti-crisis measures to support certain sectors of the economy in



the event of deterioration. During the implementation of the Program, it was planned to achieve the following target indicators: to ensure GDP growth in 2019 by 15.7% by 2014; Creation of jobs for 395.5 thousand people in 2015-2019 [9].

The results of the first five-year plan of this state program reached 88% of the roads of national importance and 71% of local significance in good and satisfactory condition. According to the Ministry of National Economy, during the implementation of the State Program, economic growth was provided at 16% [10]. Currently, Kazakhstan has started implementing the next five-year program of state infrastructure development "Nurly Zhol". The purpose of the state program of infrastructure development of the Republic of Kazakhstan "Nurly Zhol" for 2020-2025 is to promote economic growth and improve the living standards of the population through the creation of efficient and competitive transport infrastructure, development of transit and transport services, improvement of technological and institutional environment.

Founded in 2000 on the initiative of the first President of the Republic of Kazakhstan NA Nazarbayev, the program "Diploma in the village" directs young professionals to live and work in rural areas in the fields of education, health, social security, culture and art, veterinary [11]. According to the program, the young specialist must work in the village for at least 3 years in his specialty. The state provides young professionals with housing, jobs, and wholesale salaries. The program "With a diploma to the village" is the only way to compensate for the shortage of qualified specialists in rural areas. This program was adopted in 2009 and will continue in 2020 with a new impetus. President Kassym-Zhomart Tokayev instructed to increase funding for the program to 20 billion tenge. Under this program, every year about 6,000 young professionals are sent to work in rural areas.

Considering the results of the implementation of the "State Program of Regional Development until 2020": the population of 4 large agglomerations (cities of Nur-Sultan, Almaty, Aktobe and Shymkent and adjacent settlements) is 1 million. increased per person. Deterioration of water supply networks in single-industry towns decreased by 10% and electricity networks by 12%. 8,000 rural development

projects have been implemented. The infrastructure has been improved for about 700,000 villagers. A total of 252 billion tenge was allocated for these activities. tenge were allocated. Since 2014, 1.4 trillion tenge has been allocated for the development of engineering infrastructure. Since 2015, the level of urbanization has increased to 58.2%. The number of cities with a population of one million has reached 3. Fixed capital investment increased 1.5 times in 18 major cities.

The next stage of this program was the adoption in December 2019 of the State Program of Regional Development for 2020-2025. The peculiarity of the program is the development of "centers" of growth, their priority funding. As part of the program, government programs, territorial development programs, comprehensive plans and strategies will be synchronized. The economic concentration of labor and financial resources will be achieved through the implementation of comprehensive measures.

The next program aimed at improving the quality of life and welfare of the rural population, sustainable development of villages - the program "Auy1 - El Besigi". Under the program, work is underway to develop the infrastructure of 3477 villages with development potential, including 1150 key settlements, 2327 satellite settlements, provide access to social and public services and improve the overall standard of living [12].

State programs for the development of regions adopted in the Republic of Kazakhstan are a tool for regulating the process of internal migration. This is due to the fact that these programs plan to implement specific actions related to the regulation of internal migration. Within the framework of the State Program of Rural Development of the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2004-2010, agricultural development, expansion of economic activities, infrastructure development, electrification, construction, modernization and repair of rural roads, telecommunications and communications, development of social infrastructure, environmental security It is planned to carry out measures for state regulation of migration of the rural population. Let's not dwell on the results of the program, but consider the measures aimed at regulating migration:

- forecasting the volume of migration flows of the rural population;

- development of optimal schemes of migration flows;
- development of a set of measures to encourage the resettlement of the rural population, the provision of state guarantees, subsidies and compensations;
- calculation of the necessary financial costs for the resettlement and accommodation of migrants;
- Introduction of additional staff on the regulation and analysis of internal migration of the rural population in the staff of the Agency for Migration and Demography of the Republic of Kazakhstan and its territorial bodies [13].

As a result of these measures, it is possible to regulate and organize migration processes. Time is a complex process that shows the positive and negative effects of regional development programs. Asanbaev MB According to him, the failure of government programs aimed at the development of the regions is due to their isolation from each other [13].

In conclusion, the Republic of Kazakhstan is comprehensively working to address migration issues, strengthen control over migration flows from neighboring countries, create favorable conditions for domestic qualified personnel to prevent overcrowding in foreign labor markets, reduce migration in the regions through regional development. One of the tools for regulating migration is the state programs for the development of regions, which are developed and adopted with the participation of various specialists, taking into account the natural, location, historical, cultural, economic, social, demographic characteristics of the regions.

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