

IRSTI 06.77.65
UDC 331.5.024.5
JEL F22, R23

<https://doi.org/10.46914/1562-2959-2023-1-3-311-326>

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ESSENTIAL PROBLEMS AND PRIORITIES OF STATE REGULATION OF MIGRATION APPROACHES IN THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN

Abstract

The article aims to determine the activities that include the management of migration processes, the impact on the increase or stabilization of the population, and the unity and security of the country. The impact of the migration policy on the country's security was studied systematically, structurally, historically, behaviorally, on a comparative basis, based on social methods. The main task is to improve immigration and migration of foreigners to the country of Kazakhstan, openness of state borders, geopolitical location of the republic, stability of interethnic relations, as well as state regulation of migration and settlement processes. In this article, the problems of real socio-economic growth, development of the region, employing citizens in the country, and reaching the highest level of civilized development were considered. Kazakhstan faces a general spectrum of future development with modern conditions of economic prosperity: transformation into a civilized new state, where the negative impact of migration and landing is rooted in the economic system of a developing country, where migration and landing processes do not have any impact on the development of the country. The authors state the inability of the authorities regulating migration and landing to create an insurmountable barrier for unwanted immigrants to the state and support the acceptable entry of large ethnic groups into society, the need for new methods and tools for Migration Policy, as well as research on new initiatives. Based on statistical data on the migration process of Kazakhstan, forecast indicators for 2030–2050 have been developed.

Key words: migration, migration process, migration policy, migrant, immigrant, emigrant, unemployment.

Introduction

The concept of “Migration Approaches” covers a huge range of key features of the spheres of public members of the family in terms of production, distribution, change, and consumption of human assets. Migration strategies are being fashioned as a department of sociological research. A mid-degree concept is being fashioned and further evolved-the sociology of migration, which learns the legal guidelines of migration strategies and researches the primary elements riding migration.

The tempo of migration procedures in the 20th century received international momentum and protected all continents, social lessons, and all spheres of public lifestyles. The issue of departure of migrants to other international locations has come to be pressing. A number of the migrants are position-bodied economically active people, specialists (intelligence), and younger human beings with information and electricity. Such factors negatively affected the development of the country and the optimization of the social scenario. In the technique of migration, the primary useful resource of the donor country is the lack of human capital. Migrants to the host nation have grown to be and will continue to be a large investment. It is acknowledged from the enjoy of Asian nations that the donor state can go back to the departed migrants and reimburse the fees for this migrant most effectively if the experience received by means of the migrant is used within the pursuits of the country.

Nowadays, thousands of people from overseas are moving to Kazakhstan. It is aimed at the open borders of the state, the geopolitical system of the republic, the stability of interethnic relations, as well as the improvement of the practice of state regulation of migration processes. The stability of the state policy and its purposeful orientation towards market relations make Kazakhstan attractive to foreign capitals and the labor force. This will affect the populace change in Kazakhstan. This content and meaning of creating a single system of regulation of the process, which affects the process of transition to the character of migration of the population, gives the importance of researching the methodological positions of various economies and levels. In the current state of economic improvement for Kazakhstan, there is a wide spectrum of future improvement: from the economic system of the country, where the republic of migration is constantly growing, to becoming a powerful new state, where the production of migration is ineffective for the overall improvement. Moreover, it is possible to reduce the population of the republic to such an abysmal level that it threatens the national economic security.

The main goal of the migration policy of the Republic of Kazakhstan is to manage migration processes that contribute to the growth or stabilization of the populace and ensure the unity and security of our state. To do this, it is essential to study the impact of migration policy on our security through systemic, structural-service, historical, behaviorist, comparative, and sociological methods. Migration processes are formed as a branch of sociological research. The sociology of migration, a mid-level theory that learns the laws of migration processes, and studies the main factors that motivate migration, is being formed and further developed. At the same time, it can be observed that the danger of several countries becoming a state dominated by non-final populations is becoming a reality in the events taking place in the context of high-speed changes in the modern economy. Therefore, the issue of the need for a systematic platform analysis of issues related to migration processes comes to the fore [1–3].

Literature review

Theoretical analysis of problems associated with the nation, problems, and priorities of kingdom law of migration tactics involves the usage of the results acquired by way of overseas and home specialists in various fields of know-how. All this is reflected in the research work of Western scientists such as Dj. Simon, A. Akbari, H. Borhas, A. Smith, T. Malthus, T. Jeanne, J. Colber, S. Fortre, K. Marx, N. Jackson, M. Keynes, M. Friedman, A. Marshall. Also reflected in the works of famous Russian scientists and public figures: V. Zelensky, S. Panarin, E. Krasinets, E. Tyuryukanova, V. Iontsev, G. Kumskov, L. Rybakovsky, N. Tokarskaya, A. Vishnevsky, E. Vinogradova. In this direction, we can note the research works of domestic scientists: K. Sagadiyev, N. Mamyrov, Yu. Shokamanov, M. Tatimov, L. Tymoshenko, T. Rogacheva, E. Aryn, M. Meldakhanova, A. Satybaldin, T. Espolov, K. Tokayev, B. Ayagan, H. Bereshev, M. Asylbekov, A. Gali, K. Syroezhkin, V. Kozina, E. Sadovskaya, A. Nurmagambetov, F. Bazanova, N. Romanova, N. Masanov, G. Mendkulova, B. Abdigaliyev, A. Tilesov, A. Lukpanov, K. Akhmetov.

A well-known demographer of Kazakhstan, M.B. Tatimov, expressed the opinion that “Migration policy, a new unitary nation with a massive territory must meet the strategic desires and objectives of strengthening the energy of the Republic of Kazakhstan”.

Ethno-demographic position of a certain region, and dynamics of population growth, undoubtedly influence the shape and evolution of the Kazakhstan population, therefore, M.N. Sydykov's doctoral dissertation "Changes in the national and social composition of the population of Western Kazakhstan (end of the 19th century – 1989)" is of particular importance. The history of the development of a large economic area is comprehensively considered using archival documents and materials of the statistical census and other demographic data. The works of N.V. Alekseenko, which provide statistical information about the population of East Kazakhstan, the history of the population of Mangystau in the 20th century, O.D. Tabyldieva, and the dynamics of the population of the North Kazakhstan region are analyzed in the works of A.A. Kakenova. Among the scientific studies devoted to other regions of the country, the works of G.K. Kadyrkulova "The population of Semirechye in 1867–1926 (historical and demographic aspects)" and M.K. Tolekova "Socio-demographic development of the population of Zhetysay district (1897–1999)" can be noted.

One of the first to review history was the English scientist E.G. Ravenstein, who systematized migration processes. One of the positive laws or rules of migration, developed by him in 1885, is already taken as a basis by the creators of migration theory. Of these eleven rules, the sixth and seventh laws today have a strong and determined character in the development of society, namely: the volume of migration – will increase due to the development of production, trade, and especially transport; the main determinant of migration will be economic reasons. It should be noted that the migration processes of different times had their characteristics. Therefore, from the social side, there is every reason to believe that the types of migration have been formed. The typology of migration from a sociological point of view is fully reflected in the book by T.N. Yudin "Sociology of migration".

Depopulation in the Republic of Kazakhstan, that is, a decrease in the Republic of Kazakhstan's populace, took place numerous instances in the 20th century, and now it's far observed for the fourth time, in the previous three instances it changed into very sturdy. In contrast to the preceding ones, the decline in the population is associated with sturdy social shocks, particularly: the primary international war and the national Liberation uprising of 1916, hunger and repression within the Thirties, and the second international conflict, whilst the decline within the populace at the existing degree is related to mass demographic conduct of the population. According to the UN type, the subjects of global migration are foreign students, overseas citizens, working migrants of diverse categories, migrants who arrived to make a circle of relatives, immigrants, fugitives, and persons in search of political asylum [4–6].

The advancement of the conception of "illegal migration" originates in scientific analysis of undocumented migration in the USA, in the future, the media will play an important role in promoting this term. In a market economy, the complete elimination of illegal immigration is impractical; however, it is possible to reduce its scale, which requires measures to regulate legal channels for hiring foreign labor, which will keep immigrants from the shadow economy sectors [7].

According to the authors (Vogel, Kovacheva, Prescott), the decrease in the number of illegal immigrants is due to the expansion of the EU space and legalization programs. In the late 2010s, the global economic crisis led to a further reduction in the number of illegal immigrants. According to preliminary info from FRONTEX, the number of illegal border crossings detected at the external borders of the European Union in 2019 fell to the lowest level since 2013 due to a decrease in the number of people reaching European shores via central and western Mediterranean routes. The flow of illegal immigration along the Central Mediterranean decreased by 41% and the Western Mediterranean by 58%, these routes are mainly used by citizens of Tunisia, Sudan, Morocco, and Algeria [8].

Main provisions

Migration is a migration movement that depends on socio-economic factors. Migration has integral functions based on the following categories, which are:

1) Type. Migration movements occur both within the same country and between states. Therefore, there are two types of migration of the population: external (international, interstate) and internal (intra-state). International migration is characterized by the concepts of Immigration and emigration.

The first is to visit and enter another country to get a job or study in one country and for other reasons, and the second is to leave the country. In this regard, they are divided into emigrants and immigrants. Internal migration is a movement in the size of the territory of one state. The flows of internal migration are divided into the following areas: city–city; village–village; village–city;

2) Type. There are the following types of internal and external migration. These are seasonal migration, pendulum migration (shuttle, border), episodic migration, forced migration, and illegal (underground) migration. In addition to these aforementioned types of migration, researchers are currently also highlighting the type of moral migration. In particular, a person cannot emigrate due to lack of finance, although he wants to emigrate, in addition, poverty here is both a reason for Migration and a factor that prevents migration;

3) Form. Depending on the form, migration movements can be divided into: social-organized and unorganized, that is, carried out without the help of the state or various social structures (for example, organized recruitment of workers, migration on public appeal);

4) Reason. Migration movements are classified according to the reasons: economic, social, political, cultural, religious, racial, military, demographic (family reunification, marital migration), etc. At the present stage, regardless of what factors determine migration, the main place is occupied by economic;

5) Level. The migration of the residential population consists of three levels. The first level includes the adoption of a migration decision. The second is territorial migration, organized or disorganized, as mentioned above, that is, due to the risk of the migrant himself. The third is the level of adaptation and learning of a migrant to a new place and work.

According to the requirements of the methodological principle, a researcher considering migration must determine a certain research nature in order to comprehensively understand this socio-political phenomenon. Therefore, in his research work, the researcher should use the entire stock of methods of scientific knowledge, in the quality of the method of scientific knowledge, the historical method also studies the emergence, formation, and development of social phenomena and processes depending on historical conditions. For example, the exploitation and hard labor of underground migrants, and guest workers, the image of slavery today.

In the dynamics of the development of migration processes, several stages can be represented: migration in the first public era, migration in the new millennium, migration in the Middle Ages, modern migration, migrations that occurred before and after the First World War, migrations during and after the Second World War, and modern migration.

Migration can be divided into the following groups: Immigration (in Lat. emigre – settled) – targeted immigration of foreign citizens to certain states (can be for a long time). If a migrant remains for more than a year, he is considered a complete “immigrant”. Immigration flows can be conditionally divided into three groups. Remigration is the return of the titular population to their homeland (in the Republic of Kazakhstan, by definition, it is called oralman). Immigration to the two main categories: transit and illegal immigrants. Permanent and temporary economic immigration. There are such types of economic migration of temporary labor (including construction, industry, transport, and agriculture). Emigration (in Lat. Emigro – moving, changing places) – leaving a certain state to live for a certain time. UN experts note that people who have left one state to for more than a year can be classified as “emigrants” as emigrants.

The reasons for emigration include economic (unemployment, low income, low quality of life, etc.); social (good quality of life of the resettlement region, access to quality education, increased social status, etc.); military-political (the presence of war, conflicts and the emergence of new states); ethnic (The Return of nations to their homeland, ethnic discrimination and conflicts, etc.); demographic (marriage with a foreign citizen,; ecological and geographical (poor natural and climatic conditions, natural cataclysms, man-made catastrophes, and disasters); emigration for religious and other reasons. Illegal migration is the crossing of borders by stateless persons, and foreigners to a particular state in violation of the laws of the settling state.

We hear about fugitives and political asylum seekers through the media. Although these two concepts are similar, there are differences in meaning and scope. For example, if a person who has

escaped from the discrimination of the state under the influence of religious pressure, one rich or political person went to another state for asylum, the situation of the former is much more serious and difficult. But, there is a clear definition given to this concept by the UN. According to the 1951 Convention on the Status of Refugees: “A refugee is a person who refuses to protect the freedom of the individual in a certain state, in case of danger from the state due to the race, religious beliefs, citizenship, membership of a certain social group or political opinion, or unwillingness” is indicated.

For the first time, the “Shelter Institute” was defined in 1948 in the common declaration of Human Rights. From that time on, it began to be officially said to people “to seek refuge in persecution.” The UN General Assembly called for the provision of asylum for fugitives and compliance with the principles of asylum. In 1967, the UN General Assembly adopted the Declaration “Territorial Shelter”, emphasizing that shelter is a humanistic and humane act and recommending that states should not break friendly relations regardless of the granting of asylum to a citizen of another state. Over time, it began to function not only as a “Shelter Institute”, but also to protect the “fugitive” from the law of the state of arrival.

According to established practice, “Refugees” can solve their problems in the following three directions: voluntarily return to their homeland; stay in the country of asylum and assimilate there; and start a new life by moving to another country. If in the 20th century, the second and third solutions prevailed, it can be observed that nowadays the problems of the fugitives are solved by returning to their homeland. Today’s rich countries do not want to let the poor countries, including the printing press, host a large number of “Armies of refugees” on their land. Environmental migrants are resettlement of people in the state, other states, or across the border from environmental disasters and natural resources in the state. Natural disasters that may occur under the action may be caused by long-standing natural processes in the same territory (ecological problems, desertification of the country, land degradation, etc.). Labor migration is the participation of people in intra-state, state migration for the goal of work. Today’s migration in the world is especially important. The reason is that everyone who migrates wants to improve their social and economic situation.

The connection between the Diaspora and the development of the financial system in the fatherland of migrants is done in the following paperwork: money transfers of migrants; collective cash transfers for the improvement of households remaining within the native land; setting up business contacts with the help of the Diaspora; growing economic instruments for the Diaspora; moving technological know-how and expertise, taking part inside the so-called “mind circulate” or “brain accept as true with”. The first two sorts of migrant participation in the improvement of the country. In their origin (direct type – the investment of cash transfers sent to assist the own family and oblique kind – through the multiplier impact that occurs when the migrant’s household spends money transfers to meet their wishes for items and services) are all finished by way of them, the last three kinds affect most effective certified and especially exceedingly certified migrants. The boom in the number of migrants offers them a brand new qualitative character and makes them a hyperlink that helps the countries of their foundation to go into the framework of the system of globalization. Especially, immigration will revive foreign trade. In keeping with Western scientists, for instance, a 10% increase within the wide variety of immigrants within the country increases exports by 4.7%, and imports – by way of 8.3%.

In this regard, the following conclusion is drawn: first, ethnic hard work migration is achieved below the auspices of the Diaspora, which is expressed in the shape of economic and moral help for migrants. Secondly, ethnic entrepreneurship isn’t the handiest a without a doubt a successful manner of socio-monetary version of migrants, however additionally expands its scope. Thirdly, the fast development of ethnic entrepreneurship will increase the variety of earnings stages on a national basis. Migrants not only supply entrepreneurship with a positive socio-cultural coloration but also in lots of approaches act as a using pressure for its improvement. At the same time, the main pressure stays on the financial reasons for Migration – the choice to start your commercial enterprise and try and improve your fashionable of residing. Ethnic commercial enterprise is the result of a mixture of the predisposition of some ethnic minorities to one-of-a-kind kinds of sports and the hit adaptation of migrants to live in some other socio-cultural environment.

Table 1 – Views of scientists on migration

Reasons for Migration	Effects on the situation in society
Search for economic benefits from resettlement	Losses from the departure of citizens with a high level of education and qualifications
Search for» useful « services	Costs associated with the redistribution of factors of production between countries
Psychological factors	Destabilization of the situation in society
Language-related barriers	Destruction of the balance between social networks and intermediaries, instability in society
Inability to use social assistance	An increase in unemployment, an increase in emigration, and a decrease in people as factors of production for public structures

Note: Compiled by the authors.

Resources of migration procedures are businesses of desires: economic styles of manufacturing development (objective factors) and fabric and spiritual needs (subjective elements), which reflect the pastimes of migrating hard work resources. A few researchers discover financial and social groups of factors; others imply 5 corporations of things, along with natural-climatic, ethnic, demographic, and ethical-mental factors. From the above, the following end is drawn: immigration tactics are favorable for raising more capital, as they allow us to generate overhead income; the tendency to always solve many labor troubles overseas is shaped via immigration hard work forces; labor migration, when studying the development of worldwide changes, suggests the following situation: this variation depends on countries with developed market economies and increases the competitiveness of country; immigration approaches can create numerous problems in developing countries, inclusive of the deterioration of the social and financial situation in the destiny, and the country need to use quick or clear answers in this example [9–11].

Materials and methods

In this article, comparative analysis, evaluation, systematic observation, and SWOT analysis methods were used. Specifically, an investigation was conducted on the main strategies of urbanization and its results in foreign countries; indicators of migration dynamics in Kazakhstan were developed based on statistical data for the years 2030–2050; indicators of the state of migration in the Republic of Kazakhstan were surveyed; a comparison of the results of the assessment of the results of monitoring and evaluation of the services of migration agencies in the Republic of Kazakhstan, as well as the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats of migration policy, were conducted.

Advanced countries, traditionally, commenced to increasingly compete with each other for attracting highly qualified experts in some sectors related to facts era (France, Germany, Holland, Ireland, Canada, Australia, USA, Denmark) and inside the healthcare region (USA, Great Britain, Norway, Denmark, Ireland, Holland). In standard, the mechanisms utilized by governments to attract overseas professional exertions are shown in Table 2 below.

Table 2 – Essential methods to regulating immigration in foreign nations

Countries	Methods of regulation	Result of adjustment
Germany	«Green card»	Increasing the number of qualified specialists
USA	H-1B, H-1C visas	Limited visits
Canada	Temporary and permanent migration program	The choice is on the side of highly skilled workers
Australia	Employment under a simplified or dismissed procedure	For highly qualified professionals only
Great Britain	Tax incentives	Reduction of tax rates
Scandinavian countries		Choice of several specialties
High growth of individual income		
Denmark	Rewarding visitors	Economic growth of income
Holland	«Leaving» strategy	Interests in studying abroad
Ireland	In-country training	Migration stability
China	Attracting repatriates	Invitation of professionals and repatriation of repatriates

Note: Compiled by the authors.

The nation, transferring many functions of migration regulation to better-level government, leaves the trouble of attracting noticeably qualified migrants to ensure the clean functioning of socially sizable spheres and excessive competitiveness of the county's economy. The classification answer of such issues demonstrates the in simple terms pragmatic interests of Western international locations and the choice to make the most of the advantages via deciding on the most important personnel from the overall immigration float. It should be emphasized that countrywide regulations and local agreements only "facilitate" the supply of essential migration movements for businesses. In the end, the glide of fairly certified experts is managed at once by way of companies, because they want for them is dictated with the aid of marketplace desires [12–14].

The worldwide marketplace of incredibly professional employees is breaking all obstacles, and holders of unified diplomas have turned out to be energetic members in this marketplace, who can implement their understanding and skills in the best way. The formation of the global labor marketplace became contemplated inside the export and import of overseas hard work, that's achieved within the following methods: relocation of skilled migrant employees; schooling of college students overseas and next employment inside the international locations of their look at or in other countries; use of the expertise of skilled workers without their relocation.

Results

Today, Kazakhstan has ended up a place of enchantment of the hard work force due to its monetary improvement and political normality; the majority of migrants are repatriates – ethnic Kazakhs living in 21 countries outdoor the Republic, as well as a center of employment for labor migrants from central Asia – Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan. According to unofficial data, the annual number of migrant workers arriving in Kazakhstan is more than 3 million people, including seasonal workers. The main centers of labor migration are Almaty, Nur-Sultan, West Kazakhstan, and South Kazakhstan. Officially, handiest the oil industry, mechanical engineering, and nanotechnology, this is, the state invitations professionals who want and need their assistance at the moment. Foreign residents operating on the territory of Kazakhstan perform their work based on reliable permits of local executive companies from China, Turkey, America, Germany, Great Britain, Israel, India, Hungary, and the CIS nations.

Within the destiny, we can expect a gradual growth inside the nice balance of outside migration, that is due to the following reasons: the continuation of the state coverage of the Republic at the repatriation of oralmans; with the start of the procedure of returning some of the folks that left overseas throughout the transition duration; with a steady development in the socio-monetary and political state of affairs in the Republic when the population is extraordinarily moderately populated on land wealthy in natural resources, this encourages the appearance of the population of neighboring international locations inside the country of a for hard work migration, after which for the motive of obtaining a everlasting residence allow.

Information on the migration process in the Republic of Kazakhstan is presented in the following Table 3 (p. 318). Based on general statistical data, the number of people who came to the Republic of Kazakhstan (immigrants) was more than 47 thousand people in 2000 and decreased to 11.4 thousand people in 2020 (36.1 thousand people or 76.1 percent decrease), and in 2022, the number of visitors compared to previous years increased to 17.9 thousand people. Among the visitors, instead of choosing to live in the village, the number of those who settled in the city is becoming more dominant.

And now the number of people who left the Republic of Kazakhstan (emigrants) was more than 155.8 thousand people in 2000 and decreased to 29.1 thousand people in 2020 (down to 126.7 thousand people or 81.3 percent). In 2022, compared to 2021, the number of people who left has decreased to 8,000 people. In 2022, the number of visitors increased compared to previous years, reaching 17.9 thousand people, but decreased by 30 thousand people or 63.5% compared to 2000. Among the visitors, the number of people who have settled in the city without choosing a rural residence is becoming higher, that is, more than 70% are settling in the city. Among the people leaving Kazakhstan, the number of people leaving the city is greater than that of the rural population and is 75 percent.

Table 3 – Status of the migration process in the Republic of Kazakhstan, people

№	Indicators	2000	2020	2021	2022	2021/2000 (%)	2022/2000 (%)
1	The number of people who came to the Republic of Kazakhstan (immigrants)	47442	11370	11039	17293	-76,7	-63,5
1.1	City population	37218	7818	8322	11435	77,6	69,3
1.2	Village people	10224	3552	2717	5858	22,4	30,7
2	The number of people who left the Republic of Kazakhstan (emigrants)	155749	29 088	32 256	24239	-79,3	-84,4
2.1	City population	114291	24 170	26 883	19479	76,5	83,0
2.2	Village people	41 458	4 918	5 373	4760	23,5	17,0

Note: Compiled by the authors according to the data of the statistical bureau.

Based on general statistical data on the migration process of the state of Kazakhstan, forecast indicators for 2030 and 2050 have been developed (Table 4).

Table 4 – Forecast indicators for the migration process of the country of Kazakhstan

№	Indications	2030	2050
1	Positive balance of external migration, ppm*	1,25-3,05	3,25-5,5
2	Population, million people	22,7-23,5	26,8-29,7
3	Number of males per 1000 females, person	949-951	979-985
4	Number of births per year, thousand people	291,7-315,7	354,2-402,6
5	Number of deaths, thousand people	161,2-172,5	241,0-241,8
6	The process of “ageing” of the population, per	10,1-11,3	14,7-15,0

*1 ppm (15.1 thousand people)
Note: Compiled by the authors.

The positive balance of external migration was set at least 1 ppm (15.1 thousand people). We assume that in the coming period, this balance will increase by 0.05–0.1 ppm annually, which will contribute to its growth to 3.25–5.5 ppm in 2050 (the population is 25 million people. in the presence of a person, this gives a balance of external migration in the amount of 81.3–137.5 thousand people). According to the forecast estimates of domestic scientists, the population of the Republic is 1 million people every five years.-it is possible to increase by more than one person, as a result of which it will be 22.7–23.5 million in 2030, and 26.8–29.7 million in 2050. Based on the rapid reduction in male mortality, there may be 949–951 per 1,000 females in 2030, and 979–985 males in 2050. At the moment, the number of births per year has exceeded 300 thousand people. This figure will be 291.7–315.7 thousand people in 2030 and 354.2–402.6 thousand people in 2050. According to it, the total birth rate should also reach a minimum value of 19.3–20.9 in 2030 and 23.5–26.7 ppm in 2050. The number of deaths may gradually increase from 161.2–172.5 thousand people in 2030 to 241.0–251.8 thousand people in 2050. The overall mortality rate during this period is steadily decreasing to 10.6–11.5 ppm in 2030, and may further increase to 15.9–16.7 in 2050. Despite the assumption that the mortality rate of the population is constantly decreasing, the reason for such unrest is due to demographic waves in the sex-age structure of the population. As a result of such forecasts, the analysis of the age structure of the population revealed that currently the share of 65-year-olds and older is about 6.7–7.2%, in the future there is a clear process of “ageing” of the population, as a result of which the share of older people may grow to 10.1–11.3% in 2030, and 14.7–16.0% in 2050.

The troubles of inner and external migration in Kazakhstan have become greater applicable now and again. In line with the file of the arena financial institution, Kazakhstan ranks ninth in the international in phrases of admission of labor migrants. The very territorial vicinity of Kazakhstan within the global does not allow us to stay away from global and local migration tactics. In line with the analysis of international and Kazakh professionals, Kazakhstan desires especially certified experts as opposed to reasonably-priced exertions. in step with facts, the variety of foreign specialists

is developing from 12 months to 12 months. Turkey, China, Great Britain, India, Italy, and Russia are the leaders in terms of the share of foreign labor in Kazakhstan. Those states account for between 60% and 70% of the overall officially invited exertions force these days. If we study the problem, the tremendous majority of foreign specialists (employees) paintings in the creation and mining industries. The widespread majority of traveling specialists are proprietors of engineering specialties.

Techniques of country affect on the migration technique may be either direct or indirect. World practice has shown the ineffectiveness of strict, directive measures, on the opposite, the advantage of indirect, corrective impact on the part of the government is extra. The world community has diagnosed, initially, that it's far necessary and expedient to conform to positive felony norms and requirements enshrined in the documents of global corporations. As a result, while ratifying the international convention regulating the manner of exertions migration, international locations recognize the priority of the norms of global law over country-wide law. That is of first-rate importance both for international locations and for migrants whose rights are significantly improved abroad. If the country receiving the hard work force is specifically responsible for the entry and use of migrants, and the nations sending the hard work pressure need to address the issue of regulating the departure and defensive the interests of migrants who've left overseas, who have come to be their residents.

In December 1998, the Parliament of the Republic ratified the conference on refugees of 1951 and the corresponding protocol of 1967. Thus, Kazakhstan became the 137th country to accede to this convention, according to which the Republic has committed itself to comply with international standards and principles in the protection of refugees, the main of which are the Prohibition of expulsion or forced repatriation of refugees, allowing refugees to reach the countries where they sought asylum, as well as the transfer of basic human rights to a person recognized as a refugee in a particular country.

To boom hard work mobility, extra mechanisms had been brought into the nation application "Enbek". specifically, on account that 2020, allows you to prevent overpopulation of the populace, Almaty has been related to the departure areas, and Akmola and Karaganda regions to provide exertions-poor regions with the essential labor resources; for you to promote the improvement of enterprise in Kazakhstan by means of compatriots living abroad, the Otandastar basis has organized a number of occasions in the course of 2019. In particular, with the assistance of the embassies of the Republic of Kazakhstan positioned in Turkey, Great Britain, Russia, Sweden, Denmark, Norway, and Finland, commercial enterprise forums were held for our compatriots. Inside the framework of the occasion, our compatriots were familiar with the improvement of the country's enterprise ability and considered the possibility of doing their own business. As part of new systematic measures to return ethnic Kazakhs to their historic homeland, hundred and, 375 people moved to everlasting residence in Kazakhstan from February 2016 to February 2020, consisting of 57,773 ethnic Kazakhs. They frequently migrated from Russia, Uzbekistan, China, and Kyrgyzstan. so that you can appeal to ethnic Kazakhs abroad to their historic native land and adapt them inside the United States, the subsequent paintings turned into accomplished by way of nation our bodies: on November 15, 2019, a roadmap for optimizing commercial enterprise processes on the principle of "One Window" become authorized, which allows ethnic Kazakhs to receive the necessary public services in digital layout with an unmarried list of files.

To clarify the state of the migration process in the Republic of Kazakhstan in our research work, we have compared the number of arrivals to the Republic of Kazakhstan (immigrants) and those who left the Republic of Kazakhstan (emigrants), based on statistical information, the indicators of 2000 with the indicators of the last three years 2020–2022. We made sure that the number of leavers decreased by more than 75 percent compared to previous periods. The reasons and consequences of this have been determined. At the same time, based on the general statistical data on the migration process of the state of Kazakhstan, forecast indicators for 2030 and 2050 with the necessary data were developed. The goal here is to effectively regulate the situation of the migration process in Kazakhstan. At a time when the problem of unemployment in our country is not fully resolved, the departure of thousands of people from our country to foreign countries will undoubtedly have a negative impact on our economy. Among them, there may be educated and qualified specialists that our country needs. Therefore, we believe that the state, regardless of the issue of migration, should provide the necessary programs for the permanent residence of the population, and should create conditions for the return of strong specialists to the country, rather than leaving the country.

Discussion

According to our research, in a marketplace economic system, those primary regions of migration coverage have to be improved taking into consideration monetary, social, and strategic dreams. Economic goals: reducing the unemployment rate; growing forex sales; growing the savings of the population. Social dreams: increasing social blessings for funding for training; making use of complete measures to ensure the safety of immigrants and their households; preventing unlawful Migration and approving legal guidelines associated with the migration procedure. Strategic dreams: to sell the expert qualification of migrant employees; to use migration as a method of obtaining expertise; to limit the outflow of professional hard work; to lessen salary inequality because of the growth of the labor market.

Consistent with our research, the control of migration flows inside the Republic has to be carried out in my view in distinctive instructions, seeing that each of them has its characteristics. Regulation of the motion of peoples among towns in their region is one issue, and regulation of inter-nearby migrations, as well as management of departures from villages to cities, is another. In truth, there are many commonplace capabilities amongst flows in specific guidelines, expertise there also are features which have a widespread impact at the charge and shape of migration flows. Hence, a tremendous part of the migration flows from the village to the town occur because of the preference of rural kids to retain their training and get a profession.

As part of the promotion of ethnic migration, more than 7 thousand households or 13 thousand ethnic Kazakhs arrived in the Republic in 2020, of which 396 blood households settled in the reception regions (East Kazakhstan area, North Kazakhstan place, Akmola, Pavlodar, Kostanay areas). Measures are being taken to offer the country's financial system with certified foreign experts. Within the framework of the allocated quota for 2020, neighborhood – executive bodies issued 17.3 thousand lets in to draw overseas exertions. Taking into account the interests of Kazakhstani employees, the quota for the current year for the number of labor forces in the Republic was 0.31%. So one can enhance the present migration machine, amendments had been made to the regulation ultimate year, supplying for the introduction of favorable conditions for migrants and ethnic repatriates arriving inside the country; duties of employers attracting overseas hard work to update overseas certified employees with Kazakhstani personnel [15–18].

The avoidance of illegal immigration starts at the stage of granting visas to foreign citizens to enter the USA. Diplomatic missions and consulates have clear guidelines for denying visas to those who potentially desire to stay in the United States. Unreliable immigrants are identified both through the analysis of personal documents and during interviews. The rules for obtaining nonimmigrant visas are tightened every year. For instance, Russian citizens, reached their apotheosis in 2019, when it took around a year to sign up for an interview. The total share of refusals for all categories of nonimmigrant visas in 2019 was 25%, and for the B1/B2 visa category, the share was 30%, for Russian citizens this share is two times less – 15.19%. The more dangerous the country is for migration, the higher the rejection rate. For instance, in the visa category, the percentage of refusals for citizens of North Korea is 100%, Libya – 89.05%, Iran – 86.58%, Somalia – 80.77%, and Yemen – 78.45%.

The fight against illegal immigration has been a central part of the EU's overall immigration policy since its inception in 1999. The Amsterdam Treaty established the competence of the Union in this area in section IV, in Article 62 of the Treaty establishing the European Community as the legal basis for rules concerning border control and visa policy, as well as in Article 63 (3) as an explicit basis for measures concerning illegal immigration, illegal residence and repatriation of illegal immigrants. This agreement also included the Schengen Agreement, previously signed by most of the countries of the Union, in the totality of EU legal norms. According to it, the participating countries are obliged to apply strict checks to foreign citizens entering and leaving the Schengen area. In 2005, in order to strengthen the external borders of the Union and create a unified pan-European border control system, the European Border and Coast Guard Agency (FRONTEX) was created. To promote the valid management of migration flows, as well as the presentation, strengthening, and development of a common unified approach to asylum and immigration, the Asylum, Migration, and Integration Fund (AMIF) was established with an allocation of 3.31 billion euros for 2014–2020, which was later increased to 6.6 billion euros. However, for the period 2014–2020, the Internal Security Fund (ISF) was created with a budget of 3.8 billion euros.

The European approach is not only the strengthening of borders but also cooperation with third countries. The website of the European Parliament states that the European Union is obliged to prevent and reduce illegal immigration, in particular, through an effective policy of returning violators of the law. Interaction with third countries is built by concluding a readmission agreement, according to which this country is obliged to take back illegal migrants. The EU has such agreements with many countries like Albania, Sri Lanka, Russia, Ukraine, Macedonia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, Turkey, etc.

Studies illustrate that the deportations of representatives of gangster groups boost their criminal activities in their home countries, thereby causing a new wave of migrants looking for asylum in the United States. In turn, strengthening borders and tightening controls do not resolve the original issue that stimulates these migration flows. At the same time, when borders are closed in one direction, they tend to reorient to other directions, which are often no less dangerous for the lives of migrants. Accordingly, the demand for the services of smugglers to cross state borders is also growing. A serious part of illegal immigrants in the United States, the EU, and Russia arrive in the country legally but lose their legal status in one sense or another [19–21].

Based on the above and scientific research, as a result of the examination and comprehensive analysis of the results of the migration process services of the Republic of Kazakhstan, as well as the basis for determining the strengths and weaknesses, opportunities and priorities of the migration policy are presented in the SWOT analysis in the following table 5 (p. 322).

Conclusion

Migration is one of the most pressing issues in the contemporary method of globalization and international politics. It is known that a migration process has gained momentum in states of the former socialist system during the late-Soviet era. The geopolitical position of the Kazakh land, which was built along the Silk Road in ancient times, is another proof that this area will never be left out of the overall migration process. The Migration carrier Committee under the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Kazakhstan and the migration Police carrier, operating under the government, are also obliged to adjust the contemporary strategies of internal and outside migration, consistent with which their paintings have to be coordinated. But recent migration fluctuations are gaining momentum. Mainly, the bad mindset closer to the resettlement of Oralmans in settlements after their arrival in their historic place of origin, the movement of unlawful exertions migrants from critical Asian countries, is a severe criticism of their direct duties. Barriers to the location of Oralmans inside the country and their stabilization in accordance with the interests of proximity and employment in accordance with their career create some troubles of inner migration.

To sum up, the premise of the kingdom's emigration coverage is the regulation of three levels of the emigration cycle, which encompass the departure of exertions from the country; living abroad, and going back to their homeland. In practice, such law is composed of maintaining the following positions: ensuring freedom of motion and the right of workers to employment; guaranteeing the go back of migrants to their place of birth; making sure the access and effective use of foreign money transfers of migrant people; assisting lowering unemployment by sending people whose professions are in low call for abroad; proscribing the departure of those working in sectors of the economic system wherein the call for hard work isn't always met; improving the domestic labor market via accepting repatriates who have mastered specialties necessary for the development of the national economy overseas; imparting social ensures to labor emigrants.

In conclusion, in this article, an assessment was made of indicators of the situation of migration in the Republic of Kazakhstan. Specifically, a comparative study was conducted during the last three years (2020–2022) with indicators for the year 2000 based on statistical information on the number of immigrants and emigrants to and from the Republic of Kazakhstan. When looking at the number of people coming to Kazakhstan and leaving Kazakhstan in previous periods, it was found that more than 75% had decreased significantly. The main reasons and factors for this have been analyzed. In addition, indicators have been developed based on general statistical data for the years 2030 and 2050, as part of the state's migration development. The goal here is to improve the state of migration in Kazakhstan. During a period when the issue of unemployment has not been fully resolved in our country, the departure of thousands of people from our country, including those with necessary

knowledge and expertise, has had a significant impact on our economy. Therefore, it is necessary to focus on the issue of state migration and develop programs that ensure the sustainable living of the population, as well as policies that create conditions for skilled professionals to stay and encourage them to return to our country.

Table 5 – SWOT analysis based on the results of migration process services of the Republic of Kazakhstan

Strengths	Weaknesses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - geopolitical location of the republic; - stability of interethnic relations; - favorable natural climatic conditions; - large-scale migration of people from abroad to Kazakhstan; - migrants bring a large amount of investment to the host country; - immigration stimulates foreign trade; - influencing the composition of professional qualifications of labor migrants; - using migration as a method of acquiring scientific knowledge and know-how; - to guarantee the return of migrants to their homeland; - increase grants for free higher education of young people to reduce the emigration of people from the country; - expansion of measures for job creation and employment within the framework of the state program; - to eliminate overpopulation of the population, to provide labor shortage regions with the necessary labor resources; - organization of several events by the «Otandastar» fund for the business development of relatives living abroad in the territory of Kazakhstan. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - openness of state borders; - lack of experience in state regulation of migration processes; - inability to leave the economic system of a developing country, where the negative impact of migration is constantly growing; - availability of a large number of programs and benefits that are interesting for studying in a foreign country; - Kazakhstan needs high-quality, highly qualified specialists in contrast to cheap labor; - inability to ensure the right of workers to freedom of movement and employment; - abstinence from ensuring the entry and effective use of foreign currency money transfers of migrant workers into the country.
Opportunities	Threats
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the need to study the management of migration processes, measures that contribute to the growth or stabilization of the population and ensure the unity and security of our state; - the result of the search for new methods and means of regulating migration policy; - Kazakhstan is in the 9th place in the world in terms of accepting migrant workers; - the possibility of conducting research work on the impact of migration policy on our security, on the basis of systemic, structural-service, historical, behaviorist, comparative, and social methods; - increasing the relevance of the study of the essence, types, and levels of a new nature, methodological principles of Population migration; - measures to minimize the withdrawal of skilled labor; - reduction of wage inequalities due to the expansion of the labor market; - encourage ethnic migration; - replacement of foreign-qualified employees with Kazakhstani personnel by employers attracting foreign labor; - support unemployment reduction by sending workers with low demand for their profession abroad; - limit the departure of those who work in a sector of the economy with a high demand for labor from the country; - improvement of the domestic labor market through the admission of repatriates who have mastered the specialties necessary for the development of the national economy abroad; - providing social guarantees to working emigrants. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - large-scale international migration of the population; - inability of the migration regulatory authorities to block unwanted immigrants to the country and ensure the effective integration of large ethnic communities into the host society; - entry into the ranks of migrants of economically active, able-bodied, high-quality specialists (mental retardation), educated, strong-willed young people; - loss of human capital; - increase in expenses from the departure of citizens with a high level of education and qualifications from the country; - increase in costs from the redistribution of factors of production among the country; - destabilization of the situation in society; - increase in unemployment; - increase in emigration; - reduction of man in the social structure and place of production; - exclusion of a migrant from legal, medical, social, and political protection due to illegal entry; - increase in the positive balance of external migration; - the visitor's stay in the city, not choosing to live in the village; - out of the number of people leaving Kazakhstan, the number of people leaving the city prevails over the rural population; - the departure of thousands of people from our country to foreign countries, which hurts the economy.
<p>Note: Compiled by the author as a result of research.</p>	

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ОСНОВНЫЕ ВОПРОСЫ И ПРИОРИТЕТЫ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОГО РЕГУЛИРОВАНИЯ МИГРАЦИОННЫХ ПРОЦЕССОВ В РЕСПУБЛИКЕ КАЗАХСТАН

Аннотация

Цель статьи – исследование процессов по миграции, определение мероприятий, влияющих на рост и стабилизацию численности населения, сплоченность и безопасность нашей страны. Рассмотрено влияние миграционной политики на безопасность страны в систематическом контексте, в структурированной деятельности, исторически, на бихевиористской, сравнительной основе, на основе социальных методологий. Основная задача иммиграции – иммиграция иностранцев в Казахстан, открытость государственных границ, геополитическое расположение республики, стабильность межнациональных отношений, а также совершенствование деятельности по государственному регулированию процессов миграции и высадки. В статье проанализированы вопросы достижения высокого уровня реального социально-экономического роста, развития региона, обеспечения занятости граждан в стране и цивилизованного развития государства. Перед Казахстаном стоит задача общего спектра будущего развития с современными условиями экономического процветания. На сегодняшний день приоритетными становятся перемещения граждан на международном уровне, что ставит перед развитыми странами комплекс наиболее сложных и многосторонних вопросов. Авторы отмечают случаи неэффективной деятельности властных структур в регулировании процесса миграции-перемещения, что ставит для государства непреодолимый барьер перед нежелательными иммигрантами и поддержкой приемлемого для него социального входа других крупных этнических групп, необходимость проведения научных исследований, создания новых методик и инструментов по переходно-посадочной политике, а также новых инициатив. По миграционному процессу Казахстана на основе статистических данных разработаны прогнозные показатели на 2030–2050 гг.

Ключевые слова: миграция, миграционный процесс, миграционная политика, мигрант, иммигрант, эмигрант, безработица.

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ҚАЗАҚСТАН РЕСПУБЛИКАСЫНДА МИГРАЦИЯЛЫҚ ҮДЕРІСТЕРДІ МЕМЛЕКЕТТІК РЕТТЕУДІҢ НЕГІЗГІ МӘСЕЛЕЛЕРІ ЖӘНЕ БАСЫМДЫЛЫҚТАРЫ

Андатпа

Мақаланың мақсаты – миграция бойынша үдерістерді басқару, халық санының артуына немесе тұрақтануына әсерін және еліміздің біртұтастығын, қауіпсіздігін қамтитын іс-шараларды айқындау. Көші-қон саясатының ел қауіпсіздігіне жүйелі контексте, құрылымдық қызметте, тарихи, бихевиористік, салыстырмалы негізде, әлеуметтік әдіснамалар негізінде әсері қаралды. Иммиграцияның негізгі міндеті – шетелдіктердің Қазақстанға көшуі, мемлекеттік шекаралардың ашықтығы, республиканың геосаяси орналасуы, ұлтаралық қатынастардың тұрақтылығы, сондай-ақ көшіп келу – көшіп кету үрдістерін мемлекеттік реттеу жөніндегі қызметті жетілдіру. Бұл мақалада нақты әлеуметтік-экономикалық өсудің, аймақтың дамуының, елімізде азаматтарды жұмыспен қамтамасыз етудің және өркениетті дамудың жоғарғы деңгейіне жету мәселелері қарастырылды. Қазақстанның алдында экономикалық өркендеудің заманауи жағдайымен болашақ дамудың жалпы спектрі тұр. Бүгінгі таңда азаматтардың халықаралық көшу-қонуы басымдырақ болуда, бұл, әсіресе дамыған елдердің алдына аса күрделі және көптарпты мәселелер кешенін қояуда. Авторлар көшу-қонуды реттейтін биліктің мемлекетке қажетсіз иммигранттардың алдына өте алмайтын кедергі қоюына және ірі басқа этникалық топтардың өзіне қабылдайтын қоғамға қолайлы кіруін қолдауға қабілетті бола алмауы, халықтың көшу-қону саясаты бойынша жаңаша әдістемелер мен құралдардың, сондай-ақ тың бастамаларға ғылыми-зерттеулер жүргізудің қажет екендігі айқындалды. Қазақстан елінде жүзеге асырылып отырған миграциялық үдерістер бойынша және статистикалық деректердің негізінде 2030–2050 жж. арналған болжамдық көрсеткіштер әзірленді.

Тірек сөздер: миграция, миграциялық үдеріс, миграциялық саясат, мигрант, иммигрант, эмигрант, жұмыссыздық.