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## CAUSES AND CONSEQUENCES TO MIGRATION PROCESSES IN KAZAKHSTAN

### Abstract

The article reviewed the main causes of migration processes in Kazakhstan and their consequences for social systems. Also, in the given article, the author grouped economical, social and politic factors that gave impulse to the moving of population from one place to another, based on the works of domestic and foreign authors describing the migration situation in Kazakhstan and the countries of Central Asia.

Migration processes have had a direct impact on demographic, socio-economic and cultural changes in the country's history. Currently, as well as external migration, the internal migration processes of the population are also actualKazakhstani society. Internal migration has made alterations of several formss to the lives of millions of Kazakhstanis who migrated from villages to cities, which led to the formation of large cities in the country. Therefore, the author, focusing on a number of theoretical and methodological directions that explain the consequences of migration processes, submits ways to regulate the internal and external migration situation in the country.

**Keywords:** migration process, labour migration, causes of migration, consequences of migration, migration factors, social consequences of rural-urban migration, Republic of Kazakhstan, Central Asia

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## ҚАЗАҚСТАНДАҒЫ КӨШІ-ҚОН ПРОЦЕСІНІҢ СЕБЕПТЕРІ МЕН САЛДАРЫ

### Аңдатпа

Мақалада Қазақстандағы миграциялық процестердің негізгі себептері мен қоғамдық жүйелерге тигізетін салдары қарастырылады. Сондай-ақ бұл мақалада автор Қазақстан мен Орталық Азия мемлекеттеріндегі миграциялық жағдайды сипаттайтын отандық және шетелдік авторлардың еңбектеріне сүйене отырып, халықтың бір жерден екінші жерге қоныс аударуына итермелейтін экономикалық, әлеуметтік және саяси факторларды топтастырған.

Ел тарихындағы демографиялық, әлеуметтік-экономикалық, мәдени өзгерістерге көші-қон үрдісі тікелей ықпал етті. Бүгінгі уақытта сыртқы көші-қонмен қатар халықтың көші-қон үрдістері де Қазақстан қоғамы үшін өзекті. Ішкі көші-қон ауылдан қалаларға қоныс аударған миллиондаған қазақстандықтардың өміріне түрлі сипаттағы өзгерістер алып келді, республика аумағындағы ірі қалалардың пайда болуына әсер етті. Осы орайда автор ішкі және сыртқы көші-қон процесінің себеп-салдарын түсіндіретін бірқатар теориялық-әдістемелік бағыттарға тоқтала отырып, мемлекеттегі ішкі және сыртқы миграциялық жағдайды реттеу жолдарын ұсынады.

**Түйін сөздер:** миграционный процесс, трудовая миграция, причины миграции, последствия миграции, факторы миграции, социальные последствия сельско-городской миграции, Республика Казахстан, Центральная Азия.

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## ПРИЧИНЫ И ПОСЛЕДСТВИЯ МИГРАЦИОННЫХ ПРОЦЕССОВ В КАЗАХСТАНЕ

### *Аннотация*

В статье рассматриваются основные причины миграционных процессов в Казахстане и их последствия для общественных структур. Также в статье автор основываясь на отечественных и зарубежных авторов, описывающих миграционную ситуацию в Казахстане и странах Центральной Азии, сгруппировала экономические, социальные и политические факторы перемещения населения с одного места в другое.

Миграционные процессы оказали непосредственное влияние на демографические, социально-экономические и культурные изменения в истории страны. В настоящее время наряду с внешней миграцией внутренние миграционные процессы населения также актуальны для казахстанского общества. Внутренняя миграция изменила жизни миллионов казахстанцев, которые мигрировали из сёл в города, привела к появлению крупных городов в стране. В связи с этим автор, ориентируясь на ряд теоретических и методологических направлений, объясняющих причин миграционных процессов, предлагает способы регулирования внутренней и внешней миграционной ситуации в стране.

**Ключевые слова:** миграционный процесс, трудовая миграция, причины миграции, последствия миграции, факторы миграции, социальные последствия сельско-городской миграции, Республика Казахстан, Центральная Азия.

Moving of people from one place to another is a complex social process and an actual event in the global degree. Today, the politic signification of the migration is very intense, the movement is theme that is hectically discussed in current society full of emotions.

In Kazakhstan, since the moment of gaining indepency the directions of migration has changed more than once. In the beginning of the gaining indepency the migration has gained the character of migration, i.e. an unwilling out of allochthonic people to their historical motherlands. The migration causes became the collapse of socio-economical crisis, deterioration of living conditions, ubiquitous unemployment.

According to the experts in the sphere of migration, the migration in the Republic of Kazakhstan developed in the following directions:

- mass out of the Slavish people (Russian, Ukrainian, Byelorussian and Tatars to their historical motherland) and mass movement of germans to Germany;
- outflow of brainpower;
- processes of migration inside the country (from rural areas to cities, from cities to rural areas).

In our country, the process of migration firstly is realized by the state management structures in an organized way, secondly, in a spontaneous way, basically it is conducted with the aim to search a job from the regions with low socioeconomic situation to the cities of republican subordination. A development of the internal migration done by the aim to search a job in current society of Kazakhstan due to the social, demographic, economical inequality.

Today, there is not any certained concept to the labour migration. The labour migration can be identified as one of the kinds of migration, the movement of the people from one region to another to find and get a job. Or, the labour migration is a movement from a region or a country with struggling economy to a wealthier region or country with the intention of finding a job. To this date, the labour migration became a global process, and our country couldn't avoid this event.

Currently, the migration produces structural changes in society as a phenomen for both 'receiving' and 'sending' countries and turned into a major development factor. In the string countries of Central Asia (CA) the share of the labour and commercial migration increased in individual families and regions, even, in the national economy and the share of the cash accruals of migrants abroad in the general gross

domestic product is much higher than helps from foreign inverters and international organizations [1, 10].

The researcher Y. Lang shows the influencing factors to the labour migration directed from Kazakhstan to Russia:

- rapid demographic growth in the countries of CA (imbalances in the development of economy and demographic growth);
- a structural poverty in the countries of CA, an absence of alternatives for labour migrants;
- demand of Russia for low-cost labour;
- a common cultural heritage of postsoviet [2, 4].

A high fertility of population common as to Kazakhstan and countries of Central Asia region. And the high fertility complicated the problem of unemployment, already underdeveloped countries. This situation produces the high migration of working population to neighbouring countries. The cause of labour migration increase in the region – is, a first of all, a discrepancy of economical and demographic development. An arrearage of economical development from demographic development in the region led to the migration of labour force to neighboring countries. As it is known, a main influx of labour migrants from Central Asia directed towards Russia. According to statistics, yearly from Uzbekistan to Russia come 2.7 million, from Tadjikistan 1.2 million, from Kyrgyzstan more than 600 thousands migrants [2, 2].

Since the years of 2000, Kazakhstan became a country as Russia, receiving migrants from Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan, Tadjikistan and Turkmenistan. In both countries labour migrants filled law-qualified labour segments.

Factors of labour migrants strengthening in Kazakhstan from CA:

- geographic proximity of countries;
- the soviet past of the countries has a great (common cultural heritage);
- ethno-cultural semblance of population;
- soft migrational policy in the country;
- non-visa regime between countries и;
- shortage of labour in some fields;
- enabling ethno-policy condition in the country;
- relative economic stability in the country;

The main tendencies of migratory movement development in the countries of Central-Asia:

Firstly, in Central Asia the major influx of labour migrants directed to Kazakhstan;

Secondly, the region is characterized by a type of economic and temporal migration, especially labour and commercial (for purpose of making business) migration;

Thirdly, the economic role of migration is growing. Migrants cash accruals have a big role in individual countries. For example, the capacity of labour migrants accruals in Tadjikistan is 50% of GDP;

Fourthly, in the region is growing feminization of migration, that in the future can lead to the worsening of demographic condition in the country (fall in the birth-rate, population ageing);

Fifthly, non legal migration is growing, it led to the growth of exploitation of labour migrants, in turn this situation led to the series of consequences for receiving country;

Sixthly, in the region prevails migration in order to provide intimate service;

Seventhly, there are many cases of using labour of children-migrants;

Eighthly, due to migration there is a tendency of violation of traditional family foundations;

Ninthly, is growing the migration number from rural areas to city, that led to the degradation of rural locality.

The migration – is a changing of place of human being in geographic space and the social process leading various changes in human life. L.L.Rybakovskii calls these changes as results of migration [3, 60]. In given article, described economic, social and policy effects of migration. L.L.Rybakovskii explains migration by dividing into two, as countries with the stagnant demography because of the economic consequences of migration, but with developed economy and countries with backward economy, however with high growth of demographics. This opinion is explained samely by the theories that explain from the global point.

The process of migration is intense especially in imperialist states and ex-colonial countries. In the opinion of globalisers, an internationalizing of the economy fast-tracks the turnover of the capital, and that, in turn, will produce the human beings's movement and turn into consequences of globalization of migration. Goods, capital and migration flow will lead to the removal of borders between countries and will menace to the sovereignty of states. The globalisers consider the process of migration in terms of center-periphery region. The high economic growth in developed countries and socio-economic and

political problems in developing countries is the factor that draw and shear. S. Castles and M. Miller in their work «The Age of Migration» described the effects of global economic relations to the migration. American sociologist S. Sassen in his work «The Mobility of Labor and Capital» showed the opposite meaning as the investments to the developing countries will lead to the gain of migration in those countries. In his concept of a “global city” S. Sassen described new forms of social inequality in global and digital societies, the rapid spread of poverty and new features of migration [4, 44].

The modern sociologist I. Wallerstein in his theory of “world systems” divided the states according to the level of development into central (nuclear states) and distant (peripheral). Sociology theorist I. Wallerstein describes globalization and modern migration as follows:

- the spread of capitalism leads to the development of cities. Because of globalization are arisen large cities, and there is a demand for migrants in large cities;
- the establishment of capitalist relations in developing countries will lead to a migration-oriented mobile population;
- the owners of large enterprises in developed countries begin to invest in low-cost labour, inexpensive raw materials and cheap places. This, in its turn, has a great harm the environment of developing countries, but developing countries ignore it for get additional jobs;
- in developing countries, of which economies switch to market relations, due to the structural crisis, migration is moving from rural areas to urban areas and from urban areas to more developed countries.

The social consequences of migration are closely related to improving the social status and living standards of migrants. Migration also affects the worldview of a migrant from one region to another, his acquisition of new experience and knowledge, personal development, and through this, on material and spiritual development. A migrant not only studies a new culture and lifestyle in the place where he moved, but also bring them with him [3,61].

Analyzing the works of domestic and foreign authors on the migration situation in Kazakhstan and Central Asia, we grouped the economic, social and political consequences of migration in the following way.

Labor migration has both positive and negative consequences.

**Positive economic, social, political consequences of migration:**

- In that Kazakhstan is the host country of labor migrants among other Central Asian countries, the contribution to the country's GDP at the expense of migrants is 10-12% [5].
- Replenishment of labor shortages, both unqualified and highly qualified (especially in Kazakhstan)
- Extenuation of the situation on the labor market for the country of origin, thereby maintaining social stability in the country
- Migrant cash remittances reach between 30% and 50% of the country's GDP (for example, 30% in Kyrgyzstan and 50% in Tajikistan)
- Reduction of poverty level through cash remittances
- Highly qualified labour migrants help to raise the quality of services to a new level, achieve a new and developed management system\
- Work of low-qualified migrants is estimated to be cheaper, which makes their work accessible for the entire population
- Development of network migrants (family ties, familiar among migrants), which makes soft the process of adaptation of new migrants
- Acquisition of new sociocultural norms and values.

**Negative economic, social, political consequences of migration:**

- Shadow migration (this leads to exploitation of migrant labor)
- Load charge on receiving country's infrastructure
- Load charge on the social sphere
- The growth of migrantophobia
- Xenophobic moods
- Outflow of brain power
- Violation of traditional ways in the life of the population of the sending country (destruction of the family, gaps in the upbringing of children, rural degradation, changing family roles)
- Negative demographic consequences (due to the predominance of youth and the feminization of migration is predicted ageing of the population of the sending country)
- The growth of criminogenicity among migrants;

- Migration mood among the population is growing;
- Problem of non-return by migrants to their homeland (loss of part of the working and reproductive population for the sending country) [1, 33]

J.Lang predicts the outflow of the working population from Central Asia to the EU. The author cites a number of factors contributing to this process:

- human rights violations in the region (persecution of people for political and religious reasons);

- potential destabilization of the situation in the region;
- structural threats in the region;
- high salaries in EU countries

Presents the following series of proposals for resolving the migration situation in the country:

- Assistance for return migration - returnees come with a wealth of skills, especially entrepreneurial.

It is known that migration for educational purposes makes a significant contribution to the socio-economic development of the country. In the 1960s, Japan, South Korea, Taiwan, and Hong Kong were at the forefront places in the world of brain draining. However, it was at this time that the era of prosperity in the economies of these countries began. People who received education from abroad began to raise the country's economy [6, 108-115].

- *Strengthening the relationship between city and village.*

- *Development of agglomeration, infrastructure in the village.* In modern Kazakhstan, as in other developing countries, internal migration is directed mainly from rural areas to the city, which accelerates the process of urbanization in the country. According to official statistics, the urban population of Kazakhstan is 58%, and the rural - 42%. The main reasons for the resettlement of the rural population in cities are the low socio-economic situation in villages, low employment in rural areas, limited infrastructure in rural areas and the remoteness of large cities..

- *Cooperation of government agencies with international organizations that deal with migration and security in the region.*

- *Monitoring and assessment of migration.*

- *Search for new labor markets for the economically active population.*

Despite the high level of education per capita in Kazakhstan compared with other developing countries, the problem of unemployment is still relevant in our country. Specialists suggest developing the following areas in the country to provide employment for the majority of the population:

- Agriculture;
- food and light industry;
- Services and tourism.

J. Fustier, a French sociologist and theorist of industrial society, a representative of the theory of structural changes, said that improving socio-economic well-being is closely related to the development of the third sector of the economy - the service sector. It is noted that in a country that provides services, situations may arise in which quality of life, social security, the dominance of education, the development of culture, the highest level of qualification, humanization of labor, and the elimination of unemployment can arise [7, 15]. The importance of developing services for the socio-economic sector is evident in the fact that in most developed countries, service revenues account for 80% of the country's GDP [8, 138].

In conclusion, migration has the same positive and negative consequences for both the sending and receiving parties:

- demographically: aging villages, divorce, bigamy;
  - in ethnic terms: loss of ethnic diversity and vice versa;
  - in economic terms: "brain drain", staff shortages, stagnation and deterioration of economic indicators for the sending party, and the opposite for the receiving/
- in socio-cultural terms - a change of family roles, problems of upbringing, pluses: migrants mastering new socio-cultural values, acquiring new skills, new knowledge

So, the direction of migration has not changed much: migration is directed from developing countries to developed ones. In developed countries, the proportion of immigrants among the population is growing from year to year, which has a significant impact on social relations, culture, national identity and orientation to the national policy of the receiving migrant countries.

It is known that in some cases, in a number of countries, xenophobic views are provoked by the local population.

Global migration situations affect migration processes in our country. Migration is not an unexpected phenomenon in Kazakhstani space. The migration process had a direct impact on emographic, socio-economic and cultural changes in the country's history. Currently, the migration processes of the population are actual for the society of Kazakhstan.

Internal migration in modern Kazakhstani society is connected by interregional social, demographic and economic inequality. In the country, the process of internal migration is carried out, firstly, organized by state bodies, and secondly, spontaneously, mainly from regions with low socio-economic status, to cities of republican significance, in order to find work. Migration of rural youth to cities is relevant, as migrant rural youth transforms the sociocultural and ethnocultural image of large cities in Kazakhstan.

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### ҚЫТАЙДЫҢ САЯСИ-ИДЕОЛОГИЯЛЫҚ НАСИХАТЫ: БАҚ ЖӘНЕ КИНОИНДУСТРИЯ

#### Аңдатпа

Бұл мақалада Қытайдың саяси-идеологиялық насихатының негізгі ерекшеліктері қарастырылады. 2016 жылдың мамыр айында Қытай Төрағасы Си Цзиньпин Қытай өзінің тарихында шетелдіктер аштық пен зорлық-зомбылықтың құрбаны болған өз халқының мәселелерін шешкеннен кейін, халықаралық қауымдастықтың сөгістерін тоқтататын кез келді деп мәлімдеді. Си Цзиньпиннің пікірінше, Қытай мен әлемнің басқа елдерінің арасындағы өзара түсіністікті жеңілдететін және соңында Қытайдың мәдени саясатын алға бастыратын жаңа риторикалық жүйе жасалуы керек. Оның пайымдауынша, бұл тәуелді айнымалы негізінен бұқаралық ақпарат құралдары мен киноиндустрияның әртүрлі мақсатты аудиторияға сәйкес өз өнімі мен процесін, сондай-ақ идеологияны, ұлтшылдықты және тағайындалған медиа ортаны ескере отырып, оның өнімін және процесін оқшаулау мүмкіндігінің тәуелсіз айнымалысымен анықталады.

**Түйін сөздер:** саясат, насихат, мәдени саясат, мәдениет, Қытай, БАҚ, киноиндустрия