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NAS RK is pleased to announce that Bulletin of NAS RK scientific journal has been accepted for indexing in the Emerging Sources Citation Index, a new edition of Web of Science. Content in this index is under consideration by Clarivate Analytics to be accepted in the Science Citation Index Expanded, the Social Sciences Citation Index, and the Arts & Humanities Citation Index. The quality and depth of content Web of Science offers to researchers, authors, publishers, and institutions sets it apart from other research databases. The inclusion of Bulletin of NAS RK in the Emerging Sources Citation Index demonstrates our dedication to providing the most relevant and influential multidiscipline content to our community.

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НАН РК сообщает, что научный журнал «Вестник НАН РК» был принят для индексирования в Emerging Sources Citation Index, обновленной версии Web of Science. Содержание в этом индексировании находится в стадии рассмотрения компанией Clarivate Analytics для дальнейшего принятия журнала в the Science Citation Index Expanded, the Social Sciences Citation Index и the Arts & Humanities Citation Index. Web of Science предлагает качество и глубину контента для исследователей, авторов, издателей и учреждений. Включение Вестника НАН РК в Emerging Sources Citation Index демонстрирует нашу приверженность к наиболее актуальному и влиятельному мультидисциплинарному контенту для нашего сообщества.

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INTEGRATION OF LABOR MIGRANTS AS AN ELEMENT OF THE MIGRATION POLICY OF THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN

Abstract. The economic growth of the Republic of Kazakhstan causes an increasing need for the migrants, and the key task of the government of the Republic of Kazakhstan is to develop the measures to integrate migration resources into the national economy. The purpose of this article is to develop the priority measures, to create the conditions for the successful integration of labor migrants in the Republic of Kazakhstan. A review of the migration situation and analysis of the regional migration dynamics in the Republic of Kazakhstan showed that stable economic development and the emergence of opportunities for small business allowed Kazakhstan to become the regional center of attraction for migrant workers. At the moment, the regulatory framework, regulating internal and external migration in terms of conditions and procedures for foreign citizens' stay in the territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan is mostly formed. The main flow of the migrant workers is made up of the citizens of Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan, most of them work illegally and do not have social rights. Despite the measures, taken by the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan to adapt and integrate labor migrants, the problems of their awareness, regarding employment, social protection, pension provision, and limited access to health services are quite acute. Taking into account the identified problems, measures of the state integration policy should include: information support for potential migrants in the framework of pre-departure events; creating conditions for improving the language competence of migrants and ensuring the portability of social rights of migrants, in particular, ensuring the mobility of the pensions within the framework of the integration Association of the EAEU.

Key words: migration flows, integration of migrants, protection of rights, migration policy, support for migrants, integration services, social accessibility, cross-border migration, globalization, migration processes.

The relevance of the topic. The ILO Declaration on social justice for fair globalization considers migration as one of the characteristics of globalization that changes the world of work in the very direct way [1]. Globalization, combined with increasing differences in living conditions both within and between states, has led to an increase in cross-border migration worldwide. International migration is already an integral part of the modern life and an indispensable resource for the development of any society. First, because in most developed countries there is decline in the birth rate, which creates long-term social and economic problems. Secondly, the interaction of cultures and the enrichment of human capital through immigration have always been and remains the powerful incentive for progress, renewal and, ultimately, increasing the competitiveness of civilizations and individual states. International migration has the significant impact on the country's economic and social development, international trade, employment, human rights, health care, etc. It is no accident that there is already an active competition in the modern world to attract certain categories of migrants; there is every reason to believe that this competition will only become more intense over time.

The ability to move and choose one's place of residence is essential for human economic, social and cultural development. Migration can be one of the factors for the development of individual abilities, increasing income and education of the population. For example, according to the 2009 human development report, migrants, who moved from the countries with a low human development index (HDI) to the

countries with a higher HDI, achieved 15-fold increase in income; a doubling of educational attainment and 16-fold reduction in child mortality [2].

Migration must be managed and controlled, because the interests of new arrivals and those already in the country of destination are at stake; personal, humanitarian, economic and national interests and international security issues. The Republic of Kazakhstan, as an active participant in global migration processes, notes the growth of cross-border migration flows and at the same time faces the number of problems that require constant search for new solutions. The main problems include:

- Difficulties in harmonizing international, regional and national migration processes, as well as insufficient development of inter-state dialogue on migration issues;
- Inadequate legal and social framework for the protection of the migrants, in particular their human rights, and the creation of conditions for the social, economic and cultural integration of migrants;
- Poor coordination and lack of mechanisms for collecting migration data make it difficult to understand the scale of migration correctly;
- Weak potential to increase the benefits of migrant remittances for the economic development of their country.

Kazakh legislation distinguishes between the following forms of migration: a) repatriation to the original country (“historical homeland”) of ethnic Kazakhs since 1991); b) family reunification; c) migration for the purpose of obtaining an education or specialty; d) labor migration.

The growing need to compete with other States for quality labor has led to the need to pay more attention to social adaptation and further integration of new immigrants. The existence of state integration policy is necessary to ensure the sustainable development of the Republic of Kazakhstan and is one of the prerequisites for the implementation of the number of other state strategies.

The term “integration” is defined as the process of mutual adaptation between the host society and migrants. This term refers to the formation of the sense of duty and respect for the basic norms and values that bind migrants and their host communities to achieve common goal. Integration has the great importance to all stakeholders, not only as the tool for ensuring economic and cultural benefits, but also as the way to achieve security and stability in the society as a whole [3].

The purpose of this study is to search for possible measures for the integration of labor migrants in the Republic of Kazakhstan, taking into account the best international practices.

In order to achieve this goal it is necessary to solve the number of tasks:

- To provide an overview of the migration situation in the Republic of Kazakhstan, and to analyze the regional migratory dynamics;
- Assess the measures taken by the government of the Republic of Kazakhstan to facilitate the integration of migrants;
- Develop set of measures for the integration of migrants in the Republic of Kazakhstan.

Materials and methods of research. The research methodology is based on the dialectical method, freed from materialistic or idealistic monism and based on the pluralistic, multilinear interdependence of all social phenomena. We also used the method of dialectical interdependence and interaction of methods: theoretical and empirical, historical and logical, induction and deduction in the study of the formation and development of education in the world philosophical heritage, which takes into account the main ideas of Plato, Aristotle, Abu Nasr al-Farabi and other classics of world philosophy on the problems of migration and education. The theoretical basis is based on existing theoretical and empirical publications on the migration and human potential assessment. The study was comprehensive and based on available sources of information on the adaptation and integration of migrant workers. This study is based on the statistical data published by official statistical agencies of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the World Bank and the International Organization for Migration, as well as data from international research centers and institutes that publish the results of sociological surveys.

The paper uses descriptive-analytical and historical research methods, the method of observations and analysis of documents. The research methodology consists of two stages: the first stage uses official statistical data to analyze the current migration situation in the Republic of Kazakhstan. At the second stage, the measures taken by the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan to integrate migrants are evaluated.

Research results. The Republic of Kazakhstan is one of the most popular migration destinations in the Central Asian region. The country is located in the center of Eurasia and is the crossroads of various migration flows, continues to be the country of destination, transit and origin for migrants.

According to the UN, Kazakhstan is home to more than 3.5 million migrants of all categories. These figures include both repatriation of “oralmans” and migration for personal reasons or as part of the University exchange, as well as labor migration flows, both regulated and unsettled. According to these data, migrants represent 20% of the population of Kazakhstan, which is equal to 17.5 million people in 2015. In the Post-Soviet space, Kazakhstan ranks third in the number of accepted migrants, after Russia and Ukraine.

In the first years of sovereignty, Kazakhstan was mainly the country of the emigration and transit of migrants going to Russia, the migration outflow exceeded the inflow, so the balance of the migration flow was negative. The migration boom of the 90s of the XX century was caused primarily by ethno-political and ethno-cultural factors that had significant impact on the increase in external migration. During the transition of the country from the socialist economy to the market economy, significant part of the population of Kazakhstan emigrated abroad in search of work. Migration flows consisted mainly of repatriated Russians, Ukrainians and Germans [4]. After the collapse of the USSR, more than 1/3 of its Slavic population left the Republic, which was the majority of the country’s inhabitants by the time of independence. As the result, according to the 1999 census, the population of the Republic of Kazakhstan decreased by 7.7% in 1989-1999.

Since 2000, the migration outflow has been replaced by an influx, and the country’s population has been growing under the influence of migration. The improvement of the economic situation, as well as the implementation of voluntary repatriation of oralmans living abroad (mainly in Uzbekistan), made it possible to overcome the negative trend. Economic success led to an increase in the labor market and shortage of labor, so the Republic of Kazakhstan gradually began to become a country of immigration. Since 1991, 260325 families or 955894 ethnic Kazakhs have returned to their historical homeland and received the status of oralman, which is 5.5% of the total population of the country.

The majority of ethnic Kazakhs (61.6%) came from Uzbekistan, China – 14.2%, Mongolia – 9.2%, Turkmenistan – 6.8%, and the Russian Federation – 4.6%. The remaining 3.7% of oralmans came from the other foreign countries.

The scale of internal migration in the Republic of Kazakhstan significantly exceeds external migration [5]. Thus, at the end of 2015, the ratio of external, interregional and regional migration flows is 3.5%; 43% and 53.5%, respectively. The intensity of internal migration flows is due to the relocation of the economically active part of the population from rural areas and environmentally unfavorable areas to the regions with more favorable economic and environmental situation. In 2015, due to other regions of the country, West Kazakhstan, Kostanay, Mangistau regions, Nur-Sultan and Almaty have the positive balance in inter-regional migration of the population [6].

The largest negative balance is observed in South Kazakhstan (-14,250 people), Almaty (-11,469 people), Zhambyl (-8463 people), and East Kazakhstan (-4216 people) regions.

If current trends continue, by 2050, non-settlement in the Northern regions of Kazakhstan will decrease by 0.9 million people, and in the southern regions it will increase by 5.2 million people. As the result, the density of settlement in the southern sectors will exceed that in the Northern regions by almost 4 times. This requires urgent measures to manage internal migration flows in order to address demographic imbalances.

The external immigration flow is formed mainly by the Republic of Uzbekistan (45.8%), the Russian Federation (23.6%), and China (7.5%). External emigration is carried out mainly to neighboring countries (81.5%, including the Russian Federation – 77.6%). In 2015, 9.2% of emigrants from Kazakhstan went to the foreign countries, including 2196 people (6.6% of the total emigration flow) – to Germany, 265 people (0.8%) – to the United States.

It should be noted that the replacement flows of immigration to Kazakhstan are mainly in the direction of ethnic repatriation. At present, the emphasis is on encouraging ethnic immigration through the tools of simplified citizenship for oralmans and providing material assistance in moving and settling down. Here, Kazakhstan’s strategic partners are the countries, where there is significant Kazakh Diaspora: Uzbekistan, China, and Mongolia.

The main countries of exodus of labor migrants are: China – 13,075 people (36.1%); Turkey – 5,177 people (14.3%); Uzbekistan – 2,268 people (6.2%); Serbia – 1,587 people (4.3%); India –

1,117 people (3%). Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, and Tajikistan are the leaders in terms of quotas for attracting IRS for seasonal work and permits for individuals.

The main areas of employment of migrant workers are usually construction (67.8%); mining and quarrying (5.9%); manufacturing (4.6%); wholesale and retail trade (3.7%); agriculture, forestry and fishing (3.6%).

When examining official statistics on migration flows, it should be noted that they do not include migrants who live and /or work in the territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan with an unregulated status. While migrants can enter the country legally thanks to the regional visa-free regime, a significant portion of Central Asian migrant workers in Kazakhstan work illegally: they do not have official registration or work permits. According to various estimates, between 200 and 400 thousand illegal labor migrants may be present in the country. Most migrants with an irregular status do not have any legal means to resolve it and receive minimal protection.

Ensuring the protection of migrants working on the territory of the country is the responsibility of the Republic of Kazakhstan as the state party to the main international human rights treaties. Kazakhstan has ratified eight major conventions of the International Labor Organization (ILO). With the ratification of these international treaties, Kazakhstan has undertaken to adopt measures and laws at the national level that are consistent with its international obligations as defined by these instruments.

Kazakhstan has not yet joined the International Convention on the protection of the rights of all migrant workers and members of their families and the ILO Conventions on the protection of the rights of migrant workers. Throughout the 2000s, Kazakhstan has several occasions, discussed the possibility of accession to the above Conventions. Non-adherence to the UN Convention on the protection of the rights of all migrant workers and members of their families is the official position of the Kazakh government, which noted in its national and international documents that such an act is premature at this time.

The legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan provides for free access to medical care for migrants with the regulated status in the event of infectious diseases that pose the threat to the population. Migrants from CIS countries (including Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan and Tajikistan) have access to free medical care in emergency cases, regardless of their migration status. In other cases, migrant workers have paid access to health services. The majority of migrant workers, who work without employment agreements and without the social package, are at risk and do not have free access to medical care.

Kazakhstan's legislation ensures equal access to general education for the children of migrant workers with permanent residence permits. Secondary education institutions offer additional and optional classes, consultations, and special educational programs to address gaps in their knowledge, improve their knowledge of the Russian and Kazakh languages, and adapt to the educational programs of the Republic of Kazakhstan. However, it should be noted that in 2015, the UN Committee on the rights of the child noted the fact of refusal to accept children of asylum seekers, refugees and migrant workers and recommended that the Kazakh authorities ensure that all children are admitted to school, regardless of their parents' administrative status and registration.

In the sociological survey conducted by the Children's Fund of Kazakhstan in December 2011 and April 2012, out of 360 migrant parents (internal and external) surveyed, about 24% said that their children did not go to school. Among them, in turn, 45% explained that the main reason for this situation was the lack of registration [7].

Surveys of migrant workers show that the main difficulties faced by migrants in Kazakhstan are legal and social problems: the difficulty of temporary registration for registration with the migration police; obtaining the residence permit; non-payment of wages by the employer and lack of free access to medical services [8, P.81].

The problems of social insurance of migrants are quite acute, since the rights to receive it depend on the period of employment and payments of deductions. Due to their absence, migrant workers may lose their right to social benefits in their country, and they have limited access to the national social insurance system in the Republic of Kazakhstan.

In general, migrants are exposed to occupational health risks to greater extent or greater severity than their non-migrant employees. Living and working conditions are poor: about 20% of workplaces are not equipped with the facilities such as access to drinking water, places to eat or toilets [9, P.91].

In addition to the current restrictive rules for legalizing status, there are other difficulties that hinder the socio-economic integration of migrants from Central Asia in Kazakhstan [10, P.5].

Conclusion. In the conclusion, it should be noted that an effective migration policy in the sphere of integration of migrants will help to strengthen the positive impact of immigration in the Republic of Kazakhstan (ensuring demand in the labor market, acquiring human capital, compensating for negative demographic trends, increasing cultural diversity, etc.). In addition, state measures to integrate migrants into the host society will prevent the negative consequences of immigration (social stratification, security issues, brain drain, labor exploitation, etc.), as well as help immigrants implement their life plans and aspirations, build their lives and find new future in the host countries.

Undoubtedly, the proposed measures for the integration of migrants in the Republic of Kazakhstan will require financial and other resources. At the same time, we can say with a high degree of confidence that the state's integration policy and well-designed integration measures represent high-return investment.

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ҚАЗАҚСТАН РЕСПУБЛИКАСЫНЫҢ ЕҢБЕК МИГРАНТТАРЫН КӨШІ-ҚОН САЯСАТЫНЫҢ ЭЛЕМЕНТІ РЕТІНДЕ ИНТЕГРАЦИЯЛАУ

Аннотация. Үкіметтік емес ұйымдарды (ҰЕҰ) шектеулі қаржыландыру және Қазақстан Республикасындағы кадр агенттіктерінің қызметтерінің құны болғандықтан көшіп-қонушылардың олардың көмегін пайдалануға мүмкіндігі жоқ. Бұл кемшіліктерді көшіп-қонушылар арасында сенімді пайдаланатын және олармен бейресми байланыстарды табысты қолдайтын этникалық диаспораларды тарту арқылы жиі өтеуге тырысады. Еңбек мигранттары мен олардың отбасыларын қолдауға Қызыл Жарты Ай халықаралық қоғамдық ұйымы елеулі көмек көрсетеді. Бұл бағытта Қызыл Жарты Ай жұмысы Астана, Алматы, Талдықорған, Ақтөбе, Атырау, Семей, Шымкент және Қарағанды қалаларында іске асырылады. Бұл қалаларда ақпараттық-оқыту орталықтары (АОО) құрылған. Бұл мекемелер психологиялық және әлеуметтік көмек (көшіп-қонушылардың проблемаларын шешу үшін мемлекеттік қызметтермен және басқа да ұйымдармен өзара іс-қимыл жасау, медициналық көмек алу), құқықтық мәселелер бойынша кеңестер, гуманитарлық көмек, іздестіру қызметі ұсынады, жұқпалы аурулардың және СӨС алдын алу жөніндегі ақпаратты таратады, алғашқы көмек көрсету дағдыларына үйретеді. Қазақстан Республикасындағы осы орталықтар жұмысының нәтижелілігін зерттеу олардың қызметі көшіп-қонушылардың басымдықтарына толық сәйкес келетінін көрсетті. Ақпараттық-білім беру орталықтары жобамен қарастырылған қызметтер тізбесіне сәйкес қызмет көрсетеді. Қызметтер жоспарға сәйкес, сондай-ақ өтініш білдіруіне қарай үнемі ұсынылады. Құқықтық мәселелер бойынша кеңестер, гуманитарлық көмек және әлеуметтік проблемаларды шешуге көмек көрсету сияқты қызметтер алушылардың қажеттіліктеріне толық сәйкес келеді. Қазақстан Республикасында көшіп-қонушыларды интеграциялау саласында сапалы нәтижелерге қол жеткізу үшін көшіп-қонушыларды ақпараттық қолдау жөніндегі шаралар кешенін іске асыру; көшіп-қонушылар мен олардың балаларының тілдік интеграциясын жақсарту; көшіп-қонушылардың әлеуметтік құқықтарының көшірілуін қамтамасыз ету қажет. Көшіп-қонушыларды ақпараттық қолдау келу алдындағы кезеңде де жүзеге асырылуы тиіс. Жұмысқа орналастыру мақсатында заңды түрде келу және тұру болжамды тағайындалған елде көші-қон рәсімдерін және тиісті талаптарды білуді ғана емес, сондай-ақ қызметтің нақты саласын, еңбек жағдайларын және басқа да әлеуметтік-экономикалық аспектілерді білуді талап етеді. Осылайша, әлеуетті көшіп-қонушыларды қауіпсіз және заңды көші-қон үшін, сондай-ақ олардың Қазақстан Республикасының аумағында болуы және жұмысқа орналасуы үшін қажетті ақпаратпен қаруландыру өте маңызды.

Түйін сөздер: көші-қон ағындары, көшіп-қонушылардың интеграциясы, құқықтарды қорғау, көші-қон саясаты, көшіп-қонушыларды қолдау, интеграциялық қызметтер, әлеуметтік қолжетімділік, трансшекаралық көші-қон, жаһандану, көші-қон процесстері.

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ИНТЕГРАЦИЯ ТРУДОВЫХ МИГРАНТОВ КАК ЭЛЕМЕНТ МИГРАЦИОННОЙ ПОЛИТИКИ РЕСПУБЛИКИ КАЗАХСТАН

Аннотация. Ввиду ограниченного финансирования неправительственных организаций (НПО) и высокой стоимости услуг кадровых агентств в Республике Казахстан мигранты не имеют возможности пользоваться их помощью. Эти недостатки часто пытаются компенсировать путем привлечения этнических диаспор, пользующихся доверием среди мигрантов и успешно поддерживающих неформальные связи с ними. Существенную помощь в поддержке трудовых мигрантов и их семей оказывает Международная общественная организация Красного Полумесяца. В данном направлении работа Красного Полумесяца реализуется в городах Астана, Алматы, Талдықорған, Ақтөбе, Атырау, Семей, Шымкент и Караганда. В этих городах созданы Информационно-обучающие центры (ИОЦ). Данные учреждения пре-

доставляют психологическую и социальную помощь (взаимодействие с государственными службами и прочими организациями для решения проблем мигрантов, получения медицинской помощи), консультации по правовым вопросам, гуманитарную помощь, услуги службы розыска, распространяет информацию по профилактике инфекционных заболеваний и ЗОЖ, обучает навыкам оказания первой помощи. Исследование результативности работы данных центров в Республике Казахстан показало, что их деятельность полностью соответствует приоритетам мигрантов. Информационно-образовательные центры оказывают услуги согласно перечню услуг, предусмотренных проектом. Услуги предоставляются регулярно согласно плану, а также по мере обращения. Такие услуги, как консультации по правовым вопросам, гуманитарная помощь и помощь в решении социальных проблем вполне соответствуют потребностям получателей. Для достижения качественных результатов в сфере интеграции мигрантов в Республике Казахстан необходимо реализовать комплекс мер по информационной поддержке мигрантов; улучшению языковой интеграции мигрантов и их детей; обеспечить переносимость социальных прав мигрантов. Информационная поддержка мигрантов должна осуществляться еще на предотъездном этапе. Легальный въезд и проживание в целях трудоустройства не только требует знания иммиграционных процедур и соответствующих требований в предполагаемой стране назначения, но и конкретной области деятельности, условий труда и различных других социально-экономических аспектов. Таким образом, чрезвычайно важно вооружить потенциальных мигрантов информацией, необходимой для безопасной и законной миграции, а также для их пребывания и трудоустройства на территории Республики Казахстан.

Ключевые слова: миграционные потоки, интеграция мигрантов, защита прав, миграционная политика, поддержка мигрантов, интеграционные услуги, социальная доступность, трансграничная миграция, глобализация, миграционные процессы.

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