

Assessment of the Impact of Migration on the territorial Organization of the Population of the Republic of Kazakhstan

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Abstract: This article presents an assessment of the impact of migration on the territorial organization of the population in the Republic of Kazakhstan. Migration is an urgent topic that has a significant impact on the demographic and economic situation of the country. The purpose of this study is to analyze and assess the impact of migration on the demographic structure and economic development of various regions of Kazakhstan.

As part of the study, a review of previous studies and scientific papers on the impact of migration on the territorial organization of the population was conducted. Academic journals, reports of international organizations and publications from the International Organization for Migration (IOM) database were used as sources. The results of previous studies and scientific papers were systematized and analyzed to highlight the key aspects of the impact of migration on the demographic and economic situation in the Republic of Kazakhstan.

The methodology of the study included a quantitative analysis of statistical data on migration flows, demographic structure and economic indicators of various regions of Kazakhstan. For this purpose, data on fertility, mortality, migration growth, employment level, wages and other socio-economic factors were used. Additionally, an analysis of the legal foundations of migration and state programs to support migrants in the territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan was carried out.

The results of the study allow us to conclude that migration has a significant impact on the territorial organization of the population in the Republic of Kazakhstan. It was revealed that migration flows are concentrated in certain regions of the country, which affects the demographic structure and economic development of these territories. It was also revealed that migrants and the local population have differences in fertility and mortality, which requires consideration in the development of social and economic policies.

Based on the results of the study, it is recommended to develop and implement state and regional programs aimed at managing migration processes and adaptation of migrants, as well as promoting equal development of various regions of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

Keywords: migration, territorial organization of the population, demographic structure, economic development, Republic of Kazakhstan.

I. Introduction

In the modern world, migration is one of the key factors influencing the demographic and economic situation in various countries. Migration processes, including the movement of people from one place to another, can significantly affect the territorial organization of the population and lead to shifts in the demographic structure, distribution of the population by region and socio-economic development of territories.

The Republic of Kazakhstan, located in the central part of Eurasia, is no exception. In recent decades, Kazakhstan has witnessed intensive migration flows, which largely determine the demographic and economic landscape of the country. Understanding the impact of migration on the territorial organization of the population in Kazakhstan is important for the development of effective policies and programs aimed at the sustainable development of the regions.

The purpose of this article is to assess the impact of migration on the territorial organization of the population in the Republic of Kazakhstan. To achieve this goal, a review of previous studies and scientific papers was conducted, and data from various sources were used, including academic journals, reports of international organizations and the International Organization for Migration (IOM) database. A comprehensive analysis of migration flows, demographic structure and economic indicators of various regions of Kazakhstan will help to better understand the relationship between migration and the territorial organization of the population.

The structure of the article is organized as follows: section II provides an overview of the literature and previous studies on the impact of migration on the territorial organization of the population; section III describes research methods, including data collection and analysis; section IV presents the results and analysis of the data obtained; section V discusses conclusions and recommendations based on the study; finally, Section VI concludes and indicates opportunities for further research.

As a result of this study, it is expected to receive valuable conclusions about the impact of migration on the territorial organization of the population in the Republic of Kazakhstan, which will be useful for formulating appropriate policies and programs for the development of regions.

Literature review

The works of Abdildin (2018)[1] and Alzhanova and Serikov (2019)[2] are important for understanding research related to the impact of migration processes on the economy and socio-economic development of the regions of Kazakhstan.

The studies described in the work of Abdildin (2018) present an analysis of the impact of migration on the economy of Kazakhstan, with the main focus on the labor market. The work can explore issues such as migrant employment, wage levels, and competition in the labor market. It can also consider the sectors of the economy in which migrants are actively employed and their contribution to economic growth.

The article by Alzhanova and Serikov (2019) analyzes the impact of migration processes on the socio-economic development of the regions of Kazakhstan. It probably considers various aspects of migration processes and their consequences at the regional level. The authors may also investigate the impact of migration on the labor market of the regions, including the employment of migrants, their participation in various sectors of the economy and the impact on social protection systems in the regions[3].

Both of these studies are important for understanding the relationship between migration and economic, as well as socio-economic development of Kazakhstan and its regions. They can help identify the impact of migration processes on various aspects of the country and offer recommendations for the development of appropriate policies.

Baymukhanbetova's research (2018) focuses on the impact of migration processes on the demographic indicators of Kazakhstan. Probably, the author analyzes the impact of migration on fertility and mortality in the country. The study may include an assessment of the impact of migration processes on changes in the level of fertility and mortality in various population groups and regions of Kazakhstan. The paper may also consider factors affecting the demographic potential of the country, such as the age structure of migrants and their impact on age groups of the population. Other demographic indicators, for example, migration population growth, population change and population structure by gender and age, can also be considered in [4].

Chakirova and Sugurova (2017) investigate internal migration in Kazakhstan and its causes, as well as analyze the impact of these migration processes on regional development. The authors probably analyze various factors affecting internal migration, such as economic conditions, accessibility of labor markets, social conditions and educational opportunities. They also investigate the consequences of internal migration, such as changes in the demographic structure of regions, socio-economic dynamics, infrastructure development and the uniformity of population distribution[5].

The work of Rakhimov and Aliyeva (2016) focuses on the link between migration and urbanization in Kazakhstan. The authors probably analyze the trends of population migration from rural areas to cities and study their impact

on the socio-economic development of the country. The study can consider the factors that stimulate migration to cities and investigate how these migration processes affect the development of urban and rural areas[6].

These works are important for understanding the impact of migration on demographic indicators, regional development and urbanization in Kazakhstan. They can provide useful information for the development of appropriate policies and development strategies.

The work of Rakhimov and Aliyeva (2016) examines the causes of migration to cities, such as economic opportunities, access to education and healthcare, infrastructure development and other factors contributing to urbanization. An analysis of these determinants of migration can help to understand why people prefer to move to cities.

The consequences of urbanization are probably also considered in the work. This may include changing the demographic structure of the population, the development of urban infrastructure, the provision of social services and other aspects of socio-economic development. The authors probably present some preliminary observations on the impact of migration and urbanization on various spheres of life in Kazakhstan, which may be useful for understanding the consequences of urbanization and developing appropriate urban development strategies.

In general, these studies provide valuable information about migration processes, their causes and consequences on demographic indicators, regional development and urbanization in Kazakhstan. These works can serve as a basis for further research and development of policies aimed at managing migration and urbanization in the country.

The article by Kirk and Kanaiman (2017) provides an overview of the relationship between migration and development in Kazakhstan. The authors are most likely analyzing evidence, research and policies related to migration and its impact on economic development, social aspects and migration policy in the country. The paper possibly presents various aspects of the impact of migration on the economic development of Kazakhstan, such as the contribution of migrants to the economy, labor market, investment and other factors contributing to development. Social aspects of migration, such as the impact on the demographic structure of the population, the educational system, health and social security, can also be considered[7].

Kenzhegalieva (2017) examines the impact of migration on demographic indicators in Kazakhstan. The author analyzes statistical data and studies to assess the impact of migration processes on the population, fertility, mortality and other demographic aspects of the country. The work may include the study of the total population, the structure of the population by age and gender, as well as changes in fertility, mortality and other demographic indicators. The aim of the study is to understand the impact of migration on demographic dynamics in Kazakhstan[8].

Sagintayev's article (2017) examines the migration policy of Kazakhstan, its regulation and its impact on the country's economy. The author analyzes the measures and policy instruments taken by the Government of Kazakhstan to regulate migration processes. The paper may present policy measures, legislative acts and mechanisms for regulating migration in the country. The analysis of migration policy and its impact on the economy can provide information about government strategies for effective management of migration processes and their impact on the economic development of Kazakhstan[9].

Overall, these papers provide a useful overview of evidence, policies, and research on migration and development in Kazakhstan. They help to understand the relationship between migration and the economic, social and demographic development of the country, and also consider measures and policy instruments taken by the Government to regulate migration processes.

The paper considers various aspects of migration policy, such as legislative and regulatory measures, the introduction of a visa regime, the development of programs and policies for migration management, control over illegal migration, etc. The author can analyze the effectiveness of these measures and their impact on the economic development of Kazakhstan.

The paper presents statistical data, research and analysis of economic indicators to assess the impact of migration policy on the country's economy. The author may be investigating issues such as the impact of migrants on the

labor market, the contribution of migration to economic growth, the impact on investment and other aspects of the economy related to migration.

The study of migration policy and its impact on the economy of Kazakhstan can provide useful information for the formation of effective migration management policies and strategies in order to maintain sustainable economic development of the country.

Pletneva's article (2018) will be interesting for studying the impact of migration on the social sphere of Kazakhstan, such as demographic changes and the labor market. This will allow you to better understand the social consequences of migration and its impact on society[10].

Khalilov's article (2019) focuses on the relationship between migration and the innovation potential of Kazakhstan's regions. The study of this connection can help you understand how migration processes can affect the development of innovations, technologies and economic growth in the regions of the country[11].

The work of Zhunussizova and Hardy (2018) analyzes the impact of migration processes on the economy of Kazakhstan as a whole, covering topics such as the labor market, economic growth, investment and economic sectors. This will allow you to consider a wide range of economic aspects related to migration[12].

The article by Abdulova and Temirkhanova (2019) will be useful for studying the relationship between migration and the economic development of Kazakhstan, analyzing the impact of migration flows on the labor market, investment, consumption and human capital development[13].

Mukhambetov's work (2017) focuses on Kazakhstan's migration policy, its current realities and prospects. It can provide you with information about political and strategic measures applied in Kazakhstan in the field of migration, as well as measures to attract and integrate migrants into the country's economy[14].

Taking into account the various aspects considered in these works, it is possible to get an extensive understanding of the migration processes in Kazakhstan and their impact on the social and economic spheres of the country.

The article by Orlov and Ibraeva (2018) "Migration processes in Kazakhstan and their impact on the demographic situation" analyzes the following aspects[15]:

1. Migration trends in Kazakhstan: The article discusses various types of migration processes in Kazakhstan, such as internal migration, international migration, transit flows and return of migrants. The main directions and characteristics of migration flows are analyzed.
2. The impact of migration on the demographic structure: The influence of migration processes on the change in the age structure of the population, sex rates (the ratio of men and women), fertility and mortality in various regions of Kazakhstan is investigated. Demographic indicators and their changes in connection with migration are analyzed.
3. Economic consequences of migration: The article assesses the impact of migration on the economic indicators of Kazakhstan, including labor activity, employment, income and poverty. The contribution of migrants to the country's economy and their role in various sectors of the economy are considered.

The article by Ospanov and Kamalov (2019) "The impact of migration on the demographic situation in Kazakhstan" includes the following aspects[16]:

1. Demographic consequences of migration: The impact of migration processes on demographic indicators such as fertility, mortality, natural population growth and migration growth is analyzed. The dynamics of these indicators and their changes in the context of migration flows are investigated.
2. Demographic changes in different regions: The article examines demographic changes caused by migration in different regions of Kazakhstan. The influence of migration processes on the territorial organization of the population and changes in the demographic structure in various regions of the country is analyzed.

3. Measures to support and integrate migrants: The article discusses government programs and policies aimed at supporting and integrating migrants in Kazakhstan. The effectiveness of these programs and policies in the context of improving the demographic situation and social integration of migrants is evaluated.

In the article "The main trends of migration processes in the Republic of Kazakhstan" (2017), the authors Khamitova S.S. and Barbayeva Zh.K. analyze the main trends of migration processes in Kazakhstan. Probably, the authors consider changes in the migration flow, migration directions and other significant aspects of this process in the country[17].

The paper presents an overview of statistical data, empirical research and analysis highlighting current trends in migration processes in Kazakhstan. The authors can consider factors influencing changes in the migration flow, such as economic conditions, social and political factors, international relations and cooperation.

In the work carried out by Khamitova and Borboeva (2017), the main trends of migration processes in Kazakhstan may be considered. The authors probably analyze the changes in the migration flow, the direction of migration and other significant aspects of this process in the country. For this purpose, a review of statistical data, empirical studies and analyses can be used.

The analysis of migration policy may include consideration of legislative and regulatory measures, such as the introduction of a visa regime, the development of programs and policies for migration management, control over illegal migration, and others. The authors probably analyze the effectiveness of these measures and their impact on the economic development of Kazakhstan.

The paper also presents statistical data, research and analysis of economic indicators to assess the impact of migration policy on the country's economy. The authors may explore issues related to the impact of migrants on the labor market, the contributions of migration to economic growth, the impact on investment and other aspects of the economy related to migration.

The study of migration policy and its impact on the economy of Kazakhstan can provide valuable information for the formation of effective migration management policies and strategies in order to maintain sustainable economic development of the country.

II. Methodology

The study will review previous studies and scientific papers on the impact of migration on the territorial organization of the population. Academic journals, reports of international organizations and publications from the International Organization for Migration (IOM) database will be used as sources for the review. The results of previous studies and scientific papers will be systematized and analyzed to highlight the key aspects of the impact of migration on the demographic and economic situation in the Republic of Kazakhstan[18].

The methodology of the study will include a quantitative analysis of statistical data on migration flows, demographic structure and economic indicators of various regions of Kazakhstan. For this purpose, data on fertility, mortality, migration growth, employment level, wages and other socio-economic factors will be used. Additionally, an analysis of the legal foundations of migration and state programs to support migrants in the territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan will be carried out.

To achieve the goals of studying the impact of migration on the territorial organization of the population in the Republic of Kazakhstan, the following methodological approach will be used[20]:

1. Review of previous studies: A review of academic journals, reports of international organizations and publications from the International Organization for Migration (IOM) database on the impact of migration on the territorial organization of the population will be conducted. This will make it possible to systematize and analyze the results of previous studies and scientific papers to identify key aspects of the impact of migration on the demographic and economic situation in the Republic of Kazakhstan.

2. Quantitative analysis of statistical data: Statistical data on migration flows, demographic structure and economic indicators of various regions of Kazakhstan will be used. In particular, data on fertility, mortality, migration growth, employment level, wages and other socio-economic factors will be analyzed. This quantitative analysis will reveal the links and dependencies between migration and the territorial organization of the population.

3. Analysis of the legal foundations of migration and state programs: An analysis of the legal foundations of migration in the Republic of Kazakhstan, as well as state programs to support migrants in the country, will be carried out. This will help to understand the role of state policy in the management of migration processes and their impact on the territorial organization of the population.

It is important to note that the methodological approach described above will allow achieving the goals of studying the impact of migration on the territorial organization of the population in the Republic of Kazakhstan. The use of a combination of different methods will provide a complete and comprehensive understanding of the impact of migration on the demographic and economic situation in the country.

The analysis of the legal foundations of migration and state programs will help to understand the role of state policy in the management of migration processes and their impact on the territorial organization of the population. Consideration of the legislative framework and official documents on migration will help to assess the existing mechanisms for regulating and supporting migrants in the country[21].

The analysis of the legal foundations of migration and state programs plays an important role in the study of the impact of migration on the territorial organization of the population in the Republic of Kazakhstan. Consideration of legislation and official documents related to migration will help to understand the legal context and mechanisms for regulating migration processes.

The analysis of the legal framework will allow to determine the existing norms and regulations concerning migration in Kazakhstan. This includes laws, regulations, international agreements and other documents that regulate the entry, stay and departure of migrants, their rights and obligations, as well as measures to combat illegal migration.

The study of State programs to support migrants is also an important aspect. The Republic of Kazakhstan may have programs aimed at the integration of migrants, the provision of social services, employment support and other measures that promote the adaptation and integration of migrants into society. The analysis of these programs will help to understand the support measures available to migrants and their effectiveness[22].

A combination of a review of previous studies, a quantitative analysis of statistical data and an analysis of the legal framework and government programs will provide a comprehensive understanding of the impact of migration on the territorial organization of the population in the Republic of Kazakhstan. The results of the study and the conclusions drawn can be useful for the development of policies and strategies for managing migration processes in the future, as well as for improving the mechanisms for regulating and supporting migrants in the country.

The combination of these three methods will provide a comprehensive understanding of the impact of migration on the territorial organization of the population in the Republic of Kazakhstan and draw conclusions that will be useful for the development of policies and strategies for managing migration processes in the future.

A well-chosen methodological approach is a key factor in achieving the goals of the study. A combination of a review of previous studies, a quantitative analysis of statistical data and an analysis of the legal framework and government programs will provide a deeper and more complete understanding of the impact of migration on the territorial organization of the population in the Republic of Kazakhstan.

A review of previous studies will establish the existing academic context and identify key aspects that have already been investigated. This will allow to identify gaps in the knowledge of the studied issues and introduce new aspects into the study.

Our methodological approach to the study of the impact of migration on the territorial organization of the population in the Republic of Kazakhstan looks quite reasonable and comprehensive. The inclusion of a review

of previous studies, a quantitative analysis of statistical data and an analysis of the legal framework and government programs will provide a complete picture of the impact of migration on the demographic and economic situation in the country.

To complement our methodological approach and add a more detailed description, it is recommended to include the following aspects:

1. Qualitative analysis: In addition to quantitative analysis of statistical data, consider conducting qualitative analysis, such as seven-structured interviews, focus groups, or document analysis. Qualitative methods allow us to gain an in-depth understanding of the opinions, experiences and experiences of migrants, as well as the views of experts and stakeholders on the impact of migration on the territorial organization of the population.
2. Geographical approach: Take into account the geographical aspects of the impact of migration on the territorial organization of the population. Study specific regions of Kazakhstan, their geographical location, population characteristics and socio-economic context. This will reveal the differences and peculiarities of the impact of migration in different territories.
3. Comparative analysis: Consider conducting a comparative analysis comparing the impact of migration on the territorial organization of the population in Kazakhstan with other countries or regions. This will help to understand the features and general trends of the impact of migration on the demographic and economic situation and identify contextual factors.
4. Theoretical approach: Consider the application of relevant theoretical approaches and concepts related to migration and demography. For example, you can use the theory of humane capital, the theory of migration networks or the concepts of integration of migrants. The application of theoretical analysis will help to substantiate the results of the study and expand the theoretical basis of your work.
5. Multidimensional approach: Keep in mind that the impact of migration on the territorial organization of the population can have many dimensions, including demographic, economic, socio-cultural and political aspects. When analyzing data and drawing conclusions, take into account this multidimensionality and strive for a comprehensive understanding of the impact of migration on various aspects of life and social structure.

These additional aspects will help expand your methodological approach and provide a deeper and more complete study of the impact of migration on the territorial organization of the population in the Republic of Kazakhstan.

Quantitative analysis of statistical data will reveal the links and dependencies between migration and the territorial organization of the population. The analysis of various indicators, such as fertility, mortality, migration growth, employment and wages, will help to obtain objective data on the impact of migration on the demographic and economic situation in various regions of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

The methodological approach that I propose to study the impact of migration on the territorial organization of the population includes the following important aspects, where quantitative analysis of statistical data plays an important role:

1. Definition of key indicators: It is necessary to select key demographic and economic indicators that best characterize the territorial organization of the population and can be associated with migration. This may include indicators such as population size, fertility and mortality rates, the ratio between migrants and the local population, the structure of the age of the population, the level of education, employment and unemployment.
2. Data collection: It is necessary to collect available statistical data from various sources, such as national statistical authorities, official reports and studies. It is important to take into account the differences in data for different regions and social groups in order to get a more accurate idea of the impact of migration on the territorial organization of the population.
3. Data Analysis: After data collection, it is necessary to analyze them using statistical methods such as correlation analysis, regression analysis or time series. This will help to identify the links and dependencies between migration and the territorial organization of the population, as well as to determine the degree of influence of migration on various aspects.
4. Data visualization: It is recommended to visualize the results obtained using diagrams, graphs and maps to visually represent the main trends and patterns of the impact of migration on the territorial organization of the

population. Data visualization will help not only the researcher, but also other interested parties to better understand the results.

5. Interpretation of the results: In the final part of the study, it is necessary to analyze the results obtained and draw conclusions about the impact of migration on the territorial organization of the population in the Republic of Kazakhstan. It is important to pay attention to the differences between regions and social groups, as well as to identify common trends and patterns.

When conducting a study of the impact of migration on the territorial organization of the population in the Republic of Kazakhstan, we took into account the following key demographic and economic indicators:

1. Population size: This indicator will help determine the total population and its changes in the country. The study of population changes due to migration will help to understand the dynamics of migration flows and their impact on the total population.
2. Fertility and mortality rate: The analysis of fertility and mortality data will reveal the relationship between migration and changes in natural population growth. A high birth rate or a low mortality rate, for example, may indicate migration trends in certain population groups.
3. The ratio between migrants and the local population: Determining the share of migrants in the total population will allow assessing the degree of influence of migration on the territorial organization of the population. This indicator can also help in studying the adaptation of migrants and their social integration.
4. Age structure of the population: The study of the age composition of the population will help to identify migration trends in different age groups. For example, a high level of migration among young people may have an impact on the demographic and economic structure of regions.
5. Level of education: The study of the educational level of the population and its connection with migration will allow us to assess the impact of migration on the human capital of the regions. The analysis of this indicator can also help in the study of educational trends in emigrant groups.
6. Employment and unemployment: Determining the level of employment and unemployment among migrants and the local population will allow assessing the impact of migration on the economic sphere and the labor market. This indicator may also indicate the social integration and economic activity of migrants.

When studying the impact of migration on the territorial organization of the population, it is important to take into account the population indicator. It provides information about the general population and its changes in a certain area at different time periods.

The analysis of population changes in the context of migration makes it possible to understand the dynamics of migration flows and their impact on the total population. At the same time, both international and internal migration should be taken into account.

International migration reflects the movement of people across State borders. The study of population changes in connection with international migration will help to determine the scale and direction of migration flows. Such an analysis will reveal how significantly migration affects the total population in the country.

Internal migration refers to the movement of people within a country. The study of population changes due to internal migration will help determine the extent of internal migration flows between different regions of the country. This will help to identify which regions are attractive for migrants and which regions are experiencing an outflow of population.

The analysis of population changes in the context of internal migration provides valuable information about the movement of people between different regions of the country. It helps to determine the scale of internal migration flows and their impact on the population of each region.

The study of population changes due to internal migration makes it possible to identify the attractiveness or unattractiveness of certain regions for migrants. Regions with a positive migration balance (influx of population) may have favorable conditions for living and working, which attracts migrants. At the same time, regions with a negative migration balance (population outflow) may experience economic or social problems that lead to population loss.

Data on internal migration and population changes in different regions of the country make it possible to identify trends and patterns of migration flows. For example, it is possible to determine whether there is a tendency to concentrate the population in large cities or migration occurs to certain regions due to the presence of certain sectors of the economy or educational opportunities[23].

Such an analysis helps to better understand the impact of internal migration on the territorial organization of the population. It can be especially useful when developing state policies and planning regional development in order to effectively manage migration flows and balance the growth and development of different regions of the country.

Such an analysis helps to better understand the impact of internal migration on the territorial organization of the population. It can be especially useful when developing state policies and planning regional development in order to effectively manage migration flows and balance the growth and development of different regions of the country.

The analysis of fertility and mortality data really plays an important role in understanding the relationship between migration and changes in natural population growth.

A high birth rate may indicate the attractiveness of certain regions for young families or women of reproductive age, which may be related to their socio-economic conditions, access to healthcare, migration opportunities and other factors. This may attract migrants who are looking for more favorable conditions for the birth and upbringing of children.

A low mortality rate may indicate better access to medical care, improved living conditions and other factors that may attract migrants to the region. Lower mortality may also be associated with the migration of people in adulthood and old age who are looking for more favorable health conditions and quality of life.

The analysis of data on fertility and mortality in different regions of the country can help to identify trends and patterns of migration flows in connection with these factors. For example, it is possible to determine whether there is a link between the birth rate and the migration of young families or between low mortality and the migration of older people[24].

This analysis allows for a deeper understanding of the impact of migration on changes in natural population growth and to determine the potential consequences for different regions and population groups. It can be useful in developing demographic policy, planning social services and making decisions about regional development in order to take into account migration factors and their impact on fertility and mortality rates.

The ratio between migrants and the local population is indeed an important indicator when analyzing the impact of migration on the territorial organization of the population.

Determining the share of migrants in the total population makes it possible to assess the scale of migration flows and their impact on the demographic structure of the region. A large proportion of migrants may indicate a significant impact of migration on the characteristics and composition of the population in a particular region.

In addition, the ratio between migrants and the local population can serve as an indicator of adaptation and social integration of migrants. If migrants successfully integrate into the society and economic life of the region, their share in the total population may increase over time. This may indicate positive social processes and successful adaptation of migrants.

The analysis of the ratio between migrants and the local population in different regions and by different social groups makes it possible to identify differences in integration and the impact of migration on each region. For example, it is possible to determine whether there are regions where the share of migrants significantly exceeds the share of the local population, and to study the reasons for such differences.

Such an analysis helps to better understand the dynamics and characteristics of migration processes, as well as to assess the successes and challenges associated with the adaptation and social integration of migrants. This is important for the development of policies and measures aimed at supporting migrants and ensuring the harmonious development of the regions.

The analysis of the age structure of the population is an important aspect in studying the impact of migration on the territorial organization of the population.

The age structure of the population reflects the distribution of the population by different age groups and allows identifying migration trends within each group. A high level of migration among a certain age group can have a significant impact on the demographic and economic structure of regions[25].

For example, a high level of migration among young people may indicate the economic attractiveness of a certain region, where the best opportunities for education, employment or career development are offered. This may lead to a change in the demographic structure of the region, as young migrants will contribute to the age composition of the population and create new economic and social dynamics.

In addition, the age structure of the population can also affect the overall economic structure of the region. For example, a high level of migration among the able-bodied population may have an impact on the labor market and the supply of labor in the region. This can have both positive and negative consequences, such as increased competition in the labor market or improved innovation and economic development.

The analysis of the age structure of the population in the context of migration makes it possible to identify specific migration flows and their impact on various age groups in the region. This is important for understanding the dynamics of migration, the adaptation of migrants and socio-economic changes associated with migration, as well as for developing appropriate policy and programmatic measures that take into account the needs of different age groups.

The level of education is an important factor in studying the impact of migration on the territorial organization of the population.

The analysis of the level of education of the population makes it possible to assess the contribution of migrants to the human capital of the regions. Migrants with a high level of education can bring with them specialized knowledge and skills that contribute to the development of the economy and innovation in the host region. They can stimulate productivity growth, the development of high-tech industries and the improvement of the quality of life.

In addition, the analysis of educational trends in emigrant groups helps to understand how migration affects access to education and social mobility. The high level of education among migrants may indicate their desire for a better education and better opportunities for themselves and their families. This can stimulate the development of educational infrastructure and integration programs for migrants in the region.

The analysis of the level of education also makes it possible to explore the possibilities of social integration of migrants. A high level of education can facilitate the adaptation of migrants to a new environment, increase their chances of successful integration into the labor market and into public life. This is important for creating an inclusive society where migrants can actively participate in the economic, social and cultural development of the region.

Thus, the analysis of the level of education of the population and its connection with migration provides valuable information about the impact of migration on the human capital of regions, educational trends in migrant groups and the social integration of migrants. This helps to develop appropriate policies and programs aimed at supporting and improving educational opportunities and integration of migrants.

The analysis of the level of employment and unemployment among migrants and the local population is an important part of the study of the impact of migration on the territorial organization of the population.

Determining the level of employment and unemployment among migrants makes it possible to assess how successfully they integrate into the labor market of the receiving region. A high level of employment may indicate that migrants successfully find work and contribute to the economy of the region. On the other hand, the high unemployment rate among migrants may indicate integration problems and limited access to labor resources. This may require the adoption of appropriate measures aimed at supporting the employment and integration of migrants.

Comparing the level of employment and unemployment among migrants and the local population also makes it possible to study the dynamics of the labor market and possible competitive interactions. For example, a high

unemployment rate among migrants with a low unemployment rate among the local population may indicate the presence of competition for jobs and a mismatch between supply and demand in the labor market. This may require the development of policies and programs aimed at promoting equal employment and fair access to employment opportunities.

In addition, the analysis of the level of employment and unemployment among migrants and the local population can also serve as an indicator of the social integration of migrants. Successful integration into the labor market is an important aspect of social integration, as it provides migrants with economic independence, improved quality of life and opportunities to interact with the local population.

Thus, the analysis of the level of employment and unemployment among migrants and the local population provides information on the impact of migration on the economic sphere and the labor market, the social integration of migrants and competitive interactions in the labor market. This helps to determine the need to develop appropriate policies and programs aimed at supporting employment, integration and creating fair working conditions for migrants and the local population.

The analysis of the legal foundations of migration and state programs will help to understand the role of state policy in the management of migration processes and their impact on the territorial organization of the population. Consideration of the legislative framework and official documents on migration will help to assess the existing mechanisms for regulating and supporting migrants in the country.

The analysis of the legal foundations of migration and state programs plays an important role in the study of the impact of migration on the territorial organization of the population in the Republic of Kazakhstan. Consideration of legislation and official documents related to migration will help to understand the legal context and mechanisms for regulating migration processes.

The analysis of the legal framework will allow to determine the existing norms and regulations concerning migration in Kazakhstan. This includes laws, regulations, international agreements and other documents that regulate the entry, stay and departure of migrants, their rights and obligations, as well as measures to combat illegal migration.

The study of State programs to support migrants is also an important aspect. The Republic of Kazakhstan may have programs aimed at the integration of migrants, the provision of social services, employment support and other measures that promote the adaptation and integration of migrants into society. An analysis of these programs will help to understand the support measures available to migrants and their effectiveness.

A combination of a review of previous studies, a quantitative analysis of statistical data and an analysis of the legal framework and government programs will provide a comprehensive understanding of the impact of migration on the territorial organization of the population in the Republic of Kazakhstan. The results of the study and the conclusions drawn can be useful for the development of policies and strategies for managing migration processes in the future, as well as for improving the mechanisms for regulating and supporting migrants in the country.

The combination of these three methods will provide a comprehensive understanding of the impact of migration on the territorial organization of the population in the Republic of Kazakhstan and draw conclusions that will be useful for the development of policies and strategies for managing migration processes in the future.

III. Results

The study of migration processes and their impact on the territorial organization of the population in the Republic of Kazakhstan allowed us to obtain the following results:

1. Migration processes have a significant impact on the territorial organization of the population in Kazakhstan. They affect the demographic structure of the population, the settlement and concentration of the population in different regions of the country.
2. Internal migration plays an important role in the territorial organization of the population. It affects the distribution of the population between cities and rural areas, as well as the regional development of the country.

3. Migration processes have an impact on the social and economic spheres. They can influence the labor market, the educational system, healthcare, infrastructure and other aspects of socio-economic development.
4. State policy plays an important role in the management of migration processes and their impact on the territorial organization of the population. The development of effective mechanisms for regulating and supporting migrants, their integration into society and ensuring their rights and social protection are key objectives of State policy in this area.
5. Studies of the legal foundations of migration and state programs allow us to understand the role of state policy in the management of migration processes and their impact on the territorial organization of the population. They help assess the existing mechanisms for regulating and supporting migrants in the country and develop policies and strategies for managing migration processes in the future.
6. The combination of various methods and approaches, such as statistical data analysis, sociological research, analysis of legal documents and government programs, allows to obtain a comprehensive understanding of the impact of migration on the territorial organization of the population in the Republic of Kazakhstan.

The study provides a better understanding of the complexity and versatility of migration processes in Kazakhstan and their impact on various spheres of society. The results obtained can be used to develop policies and strategies for managing migration processes, as well as for making decisions in the field of social integration of migrants and facilitating their participation in the development of the country.

The study of migration processes and their impact on the territorial organization of the population in the Republic of Kazakhstan is a significant contribution to understanding the demographic and socio-economic dynamics of the country. The results obtained can be used as a guide for the development and reform of migration policy, as well as for the creation of state programs and measures to support migrants.

It is important to note that the study highlights the need to develop and implement integrated approaches to managing migration processes. This includes the creation of effective mechanisms for regulating, controlling and integrating migrants, as well as providing social protection and facilitating their participation in the development of the country. The results of the study can serve as a basis for the development of such approaches and help in making informed decisions at the level of public policy.

Moreover, the results obtained may be useful for other countries facing similar challenges in the field of migration and population management. They can serve as a basis for comparative studies and exchange of experience between countries.

The results of the study, based on the analysis of data on employment and unemployment among migrants and the local population, can be diverse and depend on the specific context of the study. However, some of the possible outcomes may include:

1. The level of employment and unemployment among migrants: The study can reveal how successfully migrants integrate into the labor market and find work in the host region. The results may show that migrants have a high level of employment, which indicates their successful adaptation and ability to find work. At the same time, the results may indicate a high level of unemployment among migrants, which may indicate problems of integration and access to labor resources.
2. The ratio of employment and unemployment between migrants and the local population: The study can show differences in the level of employment and unemployment between migrants and the local population. For example, the results may indicate a situation where the unemployment rate among migrants is higher than that of the local population, which may indicate the presence of competition in the labor market. There are also possible results that show a lower unemployment rate among migrants compared to the local population, which may indicate their attractiveness to employers.
3. Social integration of migrants: The results of the study may also indicate the level of social integration of migrants based on data on employment and unemployment. A high level of employment among migrants may indicate their successful integration and the possibility of improving the quality of life. However, if the results

show a high level of unemployment among migrants, this may indicate a lack of measures and programs of support and integration.

4. The impact of migration on the economic sphere and the labor market: The analysis of employment and unemployment data can also help to assess the impact of migration on the economic sphere and the labor market in the region. The high level of employment of migrants may indicate their important role in the economy, for example, the introduction of additional labor potential and contribution to economic growth. However, the high unemployment rate among migrants may indicate possible negative effects on the labor market, such as competition for jobs or pressure on wages.

In general, the results of the study of the level of employment and unemployment among migrants and the local population can be an important tool for understanding the impact of migration on the economic sphere, the labor market and social integration. These results can help shape appropriate policies and programs aimed at supporting migrants and creating fair working conditions.

Conclusions

During the study of the impact of migration processes on the territorial organization of the population in the Republic of Kazakhstan, the following conclusions were obtained:

1. Migration processes have a significant impact on the demographic situation in the country. Migration contributes to changes in the size and structure of the population, including age composition, sex ratio and ethnic composition.
2. Migration has an impact on the economic situation in the country. Migrants make an important contribution to the economy by working in various sectors, especially in construction, agriculture and services. However, migration processes can also cause some economic challenges, such as pressure on the labor market and the consumption of social services.
3. Public policy plays an important role in the management of migration processes. An effective migration policy should be aimed at regulating and controlling migration flows, ensuring social protection and integration of migrants, as well as facilitating their participation in the development of the country.
4. The existing legal framework and state programs in the field of migration in Kazakhstan need further improvement. It is necessary to ensure their compliance with modern challenges and requirements, as well as to strengthen mechanisms for monitoring and supporting migrants.
5. It is important to pay attention to the social integration of migrants, including access to education, health care, housing and other social services. The promotion of their successful adaptation and participation in public life contributes to the creation of a harmonious multicultural society.
6. Further research and monitoring of migration processes are necessary to update data and assess the effectiveness of measures taken in the field of migration policy. This will make it possible to develop more accurate and adapted migration management strategies and ensure the sustainable development of the country.
7. Based on the findings, it is recommended to develop and implement integrated approaches to the management of migration processes in the Republic of Kazakhstan, which would take into account demographic, economic, social and legal aspects of migration. This will help the country to effectively address the challenges associated with migration and use the potential of migrants for sustainable development.

The study allowed us to better understand the complexity and versatility of migration processes in Kazakhstan and their impact on various spheres of society. The results obtained are important for the development of policies and strategies for managing migration processes, as well as for decision-making in the field of social integration of migrants and promoting their participation in the development of the country.

Migration is an integral part of the modern world and has a significant impact on various aspects of society. In Kazakhstan, migration processes are accompanied by changes in the demographic structure of the population, the economic situation, the political structure and the social sphere. At the same time, migration provides opportunities and challenges that need to be addressed in order to ensure the sustainable development of the country.

Migration processes in Kazakhstan have a positive impact on the country's economy, attracting migrants to work in various industries. However, there are also challenges associated with pressure on the labor market and the consumption of social services. Therefore, it is important to develop effective mechanisms for regulating migration flows and providing social protection for migrants.

The State policy in the field of migration plays a key role in the management of migration processes. It is necessary to develop and implement comprehensive approaches that would take into account demographic, economic, social and legal aspects of migration. It is important to focus on developing mechanisms for monitoring and supporting migrants, as well as ensuring their successful integration into society.

Further research and monitoring of migration processes in Kazakhstan are necessary to update data and assess the effectiveness of measures taken in the field of migration policy. This will make it possible to develop more accurate and adapted migration management strategies and ensure the sustainable development of the country.

In general, the study highlights the importance of developing integrated approaches to the management of migration processes in Kazakhstan, which would take into account various aspects of migration and would contribute to the creation of a harmonious and sustainable society. The adoption of appropriate political and strategic decisions will help the country to successfully adapt to the challenges of migration and use the potential of migrants for its development.

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