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**SCIENTIFIC PARADIGM IN THE CONTEXT OF  
TECHNOLOGIES AND SOCIETY DEVELOPMENT**



GENEVA, SWITZERLAND  
**26-28.07.2022**



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










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## TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>BUSINESS ECONOMICS</b>			
Farmanov E.A. Tursunov J.J.		A SYSTEMATIC STUDY ON DEVELOPMENTAL IMPACT OF DIGITALIZATION IN TRANSPORTATION	7
Khalekeyeva Z.P.		BASIC CONCEPTS OF FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT OF ENTERPRISES	18
<b>REGIONAL ECONOMY</b>			
Biloshkurskyi M. Korniienko T. Biloshkurska N.		INNOVATIVE SUPPORT PROBLEMS FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF OLD INDUSTRIAL REGIONS	25
Залізко В.Д.		НЕБЕЗПЕКА ФІНЛЯНДИЗАЦІЇ УКРАЇНИ: ПРОПОЗИЦІЇ ФІНАНСОВО-ЕКОНОМІЧНОГО РОЗВИТКУ ЛОКАЛЬНИХ ТЕРИТОРІЙ	29
<b>INTERNATIONAL ECONOMICS AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS</b>			
Asadov F.I.		DEVELOPMENT OF NON-OIL SECTOR IN AZERBAIJAN. MAIN PRIORITIES	32
İrfan K. Hatice Ö.Ç.		TECHNOLOGY BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (TBoP): REASONS FOR TURKEY	36
<b>SOCIOLOGY AND SOCIAL WORK</b>			
Aznabakiyeva M		MEASURES TO REGULATE THE MIGRATION PROCESS IN THE REGIONS OF KAZAKHSTAN THROUGH THE DEVELOPMENT OF REGIONS	41
<b>MARKETING, ADVERTISING AND PR</b>			
Шевченко І.Ю. Шкуренко О.Д.		УПРАВЛІННЯ КОНКУРЕНТОСПРОМОЖНІСТЮ АВТОМОБІЛІВ НА ЗАСАДАХ ФУНКЦІОНАЛЬНО-ВАРТІСНОГО АНАЛІЗУ	50
<b>FINANCE AND CREDIT</b>			
İrfan K. Hatice Ö.Ç.		THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC: CONSPIRACY THEORIES AND MONETARY MEASURES	54
<b>PEDAGOGY AND EDUCATION</b>			
Nazarov M.H.		THE MAIN DIRECTIONS OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF EDUCATION IN AZERBAIJAN IN THE POSTINDUSTRIAL SOCIETY	59
Nazarova G.M.		THE MAIN DIRECTIONS OF THE INNOVATIVE EDUCATIONAL PARADIGM	67
Алексеева С. Ступак О.Т.		ДИДАКТИЧНІ ЗАСАДИ ФОРМУВАННЯ КЛЮЧОВИХ КОМПЕТЕНТНОСТЕЙ: ІНФОРМАЦІЙНО-КОМУНІКАЦІЙНА (ЦИФРОВА) КОМПЕТЕНТНІСТЬ	73
Кушнір В.		ПІДГОТОВКА ДИЗАЙНЕРІВ ДО ПІДПРИЄМНИЦЬКОЇ ДІЯЛЬНОСТІ : ДОСВІД І ПЕРСПЕКТИВИ	80
Лазуренко О.О. Сміла Н.В.		ОСОБЛИВОСТІ РОЗВИТКУ ПРОФЕСІЙНИХ КОМПЕТЕНЦІЙ МАЙБУТЬОГО ФАХІВЦЯ У СУЧАСНІЙ МЕДИЧНІЙ ОСВІТІ	85
Омельченко А. Костащук Н.		ОСОБЛИВОСТІ ФОРМУВАЛЬНОГО ОЦІНЮВАННЯ НА УРОКАХ МИСТЕЦТВА В ПОЧАТКОВІЙ ШКОЛІ	90
Рубан А.А.		ПРИНЦИП НАГЛЯДНОСТІ НА УРОКАХ ЛІТЕРАТУРИ	95
Саенко Н.В. Созикіна Г.С.		ПОТЕНЦІАЛ АДАПТИВНИХ ТЕХНОЛОГІЙ У НАВЧАННІ ІНОЗЕМНИХ МОВ	98



## SOCIOLOGY AND SOCIAL WORK

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### **MEASURES TO REGULATE THE MIGRATION PROCESS IN THE REGIONS OF KAZAKHSTAN THROUGH THE DEVELOPMENT OF REGIONS**

#### *Abstract*

*In his presidential message in 2020 Kassym-Jomart Tokayev, paid special attention to the regional development policy in his address to the people of Kazakhstan. In the message, it is said that the development of regions helps to manage the process of urbanization, to ensure periodicity of migration waves and to avoid overcrowding and social tensions in large cities . The purpose of the article is to analyze the state policy related to the development of regions in independent Kazakhstan and the situation in monocities, which are the backbone of the republic's economy. Since the first days of independence, the government of Kazakhstan has accepted regional development as a way to successfully enter the market economy and regulate the migration process. The first concept of Kazakhstan regional development policy was adopted in 1996 and is being improved to this day based on state programs of regional development. Regional policy is a component of state policy aimed at achieving strategic goals and objectives of sustainable socio-economic development of the country. The goal of the regional policy of the Republic of Kazakhstan is to carry out political, economic, environmental, and legal measures in the regions to create equal opportunities for the people of each region to live by developing the principles of territorial self-government, using the resource and production potential of the regions effectively.*

*Keywords: migration, socialization, Kazakhstan, regions.*

At present time the migration process in Kazakhstan has become a social phenomenon with a mass character. The processes of migration in it lead to the development of one region and at the same time the decline of other regions, causing significant changes in the political, economic, social and demographic conditions of the republic. If external migration changes the qualitative composition of the population, able-bodied, educated, qualified and capital citizens emigrate, internal migration leads to the decline of regions with low development potential, especially villages, an increase in the number of depressed regions, a decrease in the rural population, and excessive urbanization. Therefore, regulating the process of migration in the country, curbing migration from the countryside to the city, emigration, directing the flow of migrants is one of the most urgent problems facing Kazakhstan today. The most effective way to solve this problem is to develop the regions of Kazakhstan. This is evidenced by the fact that on September 1, 2020, the President of the country, Kassym-Jomart Tokayev, paid special attention to the regional development policy in his address to the people of Kazakhstan. In the message, it is said that the development of regions helps to manage the process of urbanization, to ensure periodicity of migration waves and to avoid overcrowding and social tensions in large cities [1]. The purpose of the article is to analyze the state policy related to the development of regions in independent Kazakhstan and the situation in monocities, which are the backbone of the republic's economy.

Since the first days of independence, the government of Kazakhstan has accepted regional development as a way to successfully enter the market economy and regulate the migration process. The first concept of Kazakhstan regional development policy was adopted in 1996 [2] and is being improved to this day based on state programs of regional development.

Regional policy is a component of state policy aimed at achieving strategic goals and objectives of sustainable socio-economic development of the country. The goal of the regional policy of the Republic of Kazakhstan is to carry out political, economic, environmental, and legal measures in the regions to create equal opportunities for the people of each region to live by developing the principles of territorial self-government, using the resource and production potential of the regions effectively [2].

The government of the Republic of Kazakhstan does not stop financing works from the budget in order to develop the regions and diversify their economy. In this direction, 6,000.0 million tenge were allocated from the republican budget in 2012, 38,200.0 million tenge in 2013, 43,200 million tenge in 2014, and 53,900.0 million tenge in 2015 [3]. In the program of development of regions until 2020, 409 881 million tenge in 2015, 648 798 million tenge in 2016, 182 276 million tenge in 2017, 177 611 million tenge in 2018, 177 611 million tenge in 2019 343,963 million tenge [4].

The amount of funds planned under the 2020-2025 regional development program: 95,636 million tenge from the republican budget in 2020, 123,151 million tenge in 2021, 66,415 million tenge in 2022, 16,348 million tenge in 2023, and 15,736 million tenge in 2024. tg; from the local budget in 2020 - 6,742 million tenge, in 2021 - 34,981 million tenge, in 2022 - 10,885 million tenge, in 2023 - 22,128 million tenge, in 2024 - 19,884 million tenge; outside the budget in 2020 - 15 million tenge, in 2021 - 305 million tenge, in 2022 - 318 million tenge, in 2023 - 275 million tenge, in 2024 - 58 million tenge [5].

Currently, the regional development policy of the Republic of Kazakhstan is aimed at increasing the economic competitiveness of the regions and improving the quality of life of the population through controlled urbanization, as well as the development of urban and rural settlements. Implementation of this goal is based on the division of the territory of Kazakhstan according to the following principle:

- "First level" cities - agglomerations with centers in Nur-Sultan, Almaty, Shymkent and Aktobe;

- "Second-level" cities - 14 cities of regional significance and the city of Semey, which are the administrative centers of regions;

- "Third level" cities - 27 mono- and 41 small cities;

- Rural settlements - 6454 rural settlements (2019) [5].

After the 2020 Address of the President of Kazakhstan, Kassym-Jomart Tokayev, activities aimed at giving new impetus to the development of the country's regions, especially monocities [1] are being conducted. A significant part of the industrial production is concentrated in monocities of Kazakhstan. For example, 28.9% of industrial production in Akmola region is concentrated in the city of Stepnogorsk, while 57% of industrial production in Kostanay region belongs to the city of Rudny. More than 50% of oil, gas and metal producing industries are located in the cities of Aksai, Aksu, Karazhal, Khromtau, Altai, Kulsary, Ridder. 100% of chrome ore in the republic and 95% of chrome ores in the CIS countries are produced in the city of Khromtau in the Aktobe region. In the monocity of Zhitikara, located in the Kostanay region, there is the only asbestos factory in Kazakhstan "Kostanai Minerals" JSC, which produces and

enriches chrysotile-asbestos ores and produces commercial asbestos on this basis. The share of the enterprise in the total industrial output of the region is 57%, and in taxes it is 62.4%. Almost 40 percent of Kazakhstan's industrial production is accounted for by 27 monocities, and the population of these cities is 1.53 million. person or only 16.8 percent of the population in the country's cities. In some cities, the share of the population over the age of working age is higher than 18% due to the migration of able-bodied people [3]. Therefore, the administration of the Republic of Kazakhstan has set the task of developing monocities, increasing the population, and curbing the migration of able-bodied residents.

Monocities of Kazakhstan are systematized, analyzed, and ways of effective development are fully described in the "Program of Monocities Development for 2012-2020" (hereinafter "Program") adopted by the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan Resolution No. 683 of May 25, 2012 [3]. Although this Program was canceled by the Resolution of the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated June 28, 2014 No. 728 due to the adoption of the "Regional Development Program until 2020", it was a targeted program aimed at the development of socio-economic development of monocities of Kazakhstan in the medium and long term, and aimed at modernizing life in monocities by identifying their natural priorities. . The program was organized by the first president of the country N.A. It was prepared within the framework of the implementation of Nazarbayev's Address to the People of Kazakhstan [9] on January 27, 2012 entitled "Socio-economic renewal - the main direction of Kazakhstan's development" and predicted the development of the regions of the republic until 2020 according to the plan.

In Kazakhstan, the list of monocities includes Khromtau, Kulsary, Aksay, Zhanatas, Balkash, Zhezkazgan, Satbaev, Temirtau, Abay, Zhetykara, Rudny, Ekibastuz, Altai, Ridder, Kentau, Karatau, which are the administrative centers of the respective districts, and Stepnogorsk, Tekeli, Serebryansk, which are not district centers. It consists of 27 cities such as Kurchatov, Shakhtinsk, Soran, Karazhal, Lisakovsk, Arkalyk, Aksu, Zhanaozen.

The life of monocities is affected by their geographical location, especially their proximity or distance from transport highways, district centers, and large cities. Balkhash, Temirtau, Khromtau, Zhanaozen, Kulsary are located along highways of international importance; Abai, Kurchatov, Kentau, Arkalyk, Ridder, Zhezkazgan, Karazhal, Zhitikara, Rudny, Aksu - at the republican level; Zhitikara is located in the border area.

In the case of Kazakhstan, a monocity is the majority (20% or more) of industrial production and the working population, usually one or more (not many) city-builders of the same shape and raw material direction (monomanship), while all the economic and social happenings in the city a city with a population of 10,000 to 200,000 people, concentrated in process-determining enterprises [5].

However, the socio-economic status of all monocities is not the same. Monotype cities of Kazakhstan are classified according to their economic profile (Table 1) and the current state of the city-building enterprise:

- enterprises work: Khromtau, Kulsary, Aksai, Balkash, Zhezkazgan, Karazhal, Satbaev, Temirtau, Shakhtinsk, Zhetykara, Lisakovsk, Rudny, Ekibastuz, Altai, Kurchatov, Abai, Aksu, Zhanaozen, Ridder;

- enterprises are partially working: Stepnogorsk, Zhanatas, Soran, Arkalyk, Karatau;

1-table. Economic profile of monocities

	<b>City</b>	<b>Industry</b>
<b>Cities where the mining industry is mainly developed</b>	Abai, Soran, Shakhinsk, Ekibastuz	coal mining
	Zhanatas, Karatau, Zhetykara	other types of raw materials
	Arkalik, Balkash, Altai*, Karazhal, Kentau, Lisakovsk, Ridder, Rudny, Tekeli, Khromtau	Metal mining
	Aksai, Kulsary, Zhanaozen	oil and gas production
<b>The cities where the processing industry is developed</b>	Serebryansk	chemical industry
	Stepnogorsk	machine building, metallurgy (gold), uranium production
	Aksu, Zhezkazgan, Satbaev, Temirtau	metallurgical industry
<b>Scientific and industrial center</b>	Kurchatov	scientific and industrial center

\* By the Decree of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan No. 821 dated January 3, 2019, the city of Zyryanovsk was renamed to the city of Altai

27 monocities of Kazakhstan are divided into 3 groups: monocities with a high, low or medium level of development of economic potential according to the degree of state support for monocities, the speed of solving socio-economic problems, and the purpose of preparing effective measures to prevent these problems (Table 2).

2-table. Classification of monocities based on development potential

<b>The potential for development is high</b>	Khromtau, Temirtau, Rudny, Aksu, Ekibastuz, Ridder
<b>The potential for development is medium</b>	Stepnogorsk, Tekeli, Kulsary, Aksai, Karatau, Balkash, Zhezkazgan, Karazhal, Sorang, Satbaev, Shakhtinsk, Abay, Zhetykara, Lisakovsk, Zhanaozen, Zyryanovsk, Kurchatov, Serebryansk, Kentau
<b>The potential for development is low</b>	Zhanatas, Arkalik

Development of small and medium-sized businesses in the direction of the development of monocities, providing employment to the population, creating opportunities for young people to study in technical and professional educational institutions, increasing the mobility of labor resources between regions, encouraging voluntary migration between settlements, beautifying cities, developing their infrastructure, introducing infection projects works such as increasing the volume of



industrial production are being carried out.

Unfortunately, despite the measures taken by the state, the population of monocities is changing slowly (Table 3). The main reasons for people leaving monocities are unemployment, high level of self-employment, low wages, lack of educational facilities, low social infrastructure. Migration of young people is causing the problem of population aging. It is clear that the continuation of such a trend will have a negative impact on the economic development of the country.

Table 3. Population in monocities of Kazakhstan

№		Title	201 2	201 5	202 0	202 1
1	Karaganda	Abai	264 49	282 28	288 02	286 38
2		Balkash	702 98	716 36	729 99	727 50
3		Zhezkasg an	851 80	851 75	872 54	872 54
4		Karazhal	192 39	946 7	793 5	779 3
5		Saran	426 80	434 68	429 50	428 64
6		Satpayev	616 35	618 38	629 49	638 71
7		Temirtau	173 713	177 057	179 216	178 544
		Shahtink s	370 94	385 19	373 39	371 79
9	Western Kazakhs tan	Aksai	336 24	334 73	354 48	353 49
10	Pavlodar	Aksu	423 81	427 89	407 66	402 89
11		Ekibastu s	128 566	132 455	133 676	132 762
12	Kostanai	Arkalik	277 26	291 76	270 51	263 59
13		Zhetikara	346 82	351 93	345 61	114 172
14		Lisakovs k	366 56	368 19	357 42	354 47
15		Rudni	113 655	368 19	114 966	114 172
16	Mangist au	Zhanaoz en	991 01	110 987	811 57	812 62
17	Zhambyl	Zhanatas	211 87	218 89	227 01	230 64
18		Karatau	273 64	282 25	304 03	305 01
19	Eastern Kazakhs tan	Altai	380 90	375 56	354 40	351 44
20		Kurshato v	113 05	120 87	123 17	124 13
21		Ridder	493 45	496 66	472 88	468 73

SCIENTIFIC PARADIGM IN THE CONTEXT OF TECHNOLOGIES AND SOCIETY DEVELOPMENT

22		Serebriansk	959 6	895 3	827 6	814 6
24	Atyrau	Qulsary	537 36	565 02	615 41	622 78
25	Aqmola	Stepnogorsk	464 01	472 89	455 24	452 17
26	Aktobe	Chromtaly	247 15	253 03	271 58	274 46

\* Based on data from the National Bureau of Statistic

The problems encountered in monocities of Kazakhstan arise from the direct dependence of the city's economy on the results of the city-forming enterprise's activities. During the Soviet period, mono-profile small towns or urban-type settlements with enterprises strictly tied to one of the industrial branches of the country were created and developed. However, after the collapse of the USSR and the emergence of new independent states in its space, the issue of monocities became more relevant. This was caused by the focus of big business, investors, and financial institutions on megacities, thus leaving small towns "neglected". And the global economic crisis further strengthened the desire of big business to settle in big cities. Against this background, questions about the increase in migration activity of people trying to leave small towns and move to megacities in search of a better life began to be raised. This, in turn, contributes to the emergence of "ghost cities" with empty houses, broken infrastructure and no future in various regions of the country, and the increase of depressed areas in the country.

The next problem is the uneven amount of investments involved in the development of regions. In the first years of independence, Kazakhstan's regional investment policy was primarily focused on the oil industry (West Kazakhstan, Atyrau, Aktobe, Mangistau, Kyzylorda regions). For example, in 2000-2001, more than 51% of investments were made in these regions, while less than a third of all investments were made in Almaty, Karaganda, Pavlodar, East Kazakhstan, Kostanay regions [6]. In the first half of 2022, 86 "anchor" investment projects in the amount of 2.1 trillion tenge have been launched in monocities of Kazakhstan: Akmola region. - 8, Atyrau region. - 4, Zhambyl region. - 6, Western Kazakhstan region. - 3, Karaganda region. - 26, Kostanay region. - 9, Mangistau region. - 3, Pavlodar region. - 12, Turkestan region. - 3, Aktobe region. - 4, Almaty region. - 1, East Kazakhstan region. - 5, Atyrau region. - 1, Western Kazakhstan region. - 3 [7]. The number of projects implemented in the Karaganda region is 2.6 times more than the number of projects in the four southern regions of the republic as a whole, and 4.5 times less in terms of population (Karagand region - 1,371,572 people, four southern regions - 6,190,165 people) [8]. Such a non-uniform investment policy may lead to inconsistency in the level of socio-economic development of the regions of Kazakhstan, to the sudden stagnation of under-invested regions, and migration of able-bodied residents. Kazakhstan's regions give positive results when development measures are taken into account, taking into account their territorial, geographical and economic features.

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6. Қазақстан Республикасы Үкіметінің 2001 жылғы 7 қыркүйектегі № 1598 қаулысымен мақұлданған «Қазақстан Республикасы Аймақтық саясатының 2001-2006 жылдарға арналған Тұжырымдамасы» <https://adilet.zan.kz/>
7. Ответ Министерства национальной экономики РК на запрос № 59680 от 27 июля 2022 года
8. Демографиялық статистика. Халық саны. 12.07.2022 [Негізгі көрсеткіштер \(stat.gov.kz\)](https://stat.gov.kz/)
9. «Әлеуметтік-экономикалық жаңарту – Қазақстан дамуының басты бағыты» атты Қазақстан Республикасының Президенті – Ұлт Көшбасшысы Н.Ә.Назарбаевтың 2012 жылғы 27 қаңтардағы Қазақстан халқына жолдауы. <https://adilet.zan.kz/>