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THE ISSUE CONTAINS:

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SCIENTIFIC COMMUNITY: INTERDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH



HAMBURG, GERMANY
26-28.05.2022



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SOCIOLOGY AND SOCIETY

Beimisheva A. Aznaabakiyeva M.		MIGRATION IN KAZAKHSTAN: FORMS AND FEATURES	240
Любчук В.В.		СУЧАСНА ВІЙНА У СОЦІАЛЬНОМУ ВИМІРІ: НА ПРИКЛАДІ УКРАЇНИ	249


PSYCHOLOGY AND PSYCHIATRY

Чернякова О.В. Рижеголова О.О.		ЕМОЦІЙНЕ ВИГОРАННЯ СУЧАСНИХ СТУДЕНТІВ ФАКУЛЬТЕТУ СПЕЦІАЛЬНОЇ ОСВІТИ ДВНЗ «ДДПУ» У ВОЄННИЙ ЧАС	254
-----------------------------------	---	---	-----





PHILOLOGY AND LINGUISTICS

Alimardonova F.P.		NEUTRALIZATION OF MASCULINE IN ENGLISH	259
Atam R.I.		THE WAYS OF TEACHING EFFECTIVE READING	263
Chervinska Y.		VARIETY OF INTERPRETATION GERUND INTO UKRAINIAN LANGUAGE IN TRANSLATIONS OF LITERARY TEXTS	273
Gasanova S.N.		J. FOKONYE'S MENTAL SPACE	285
Najafova K.J.		IMPORTANCE AND USE OF ENGLISH	288
Nurmanaliyeva L.S.		TEACHING MONOLOGUE IN THE ENGLISH CLASSROOM	291
Гусейнова Г.Е.		ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЕ УЧЕБНО-РЕЧЕВЫХ СИТУАЦИЙ НА УРОКАХ АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА	299
Джайлиханова Г.А.		IDIOMS AND ITS ROLE AS MEANS OF FORMING ADVERTISING TEXTS	302
Доброштан Т.В.		ВИКОРИСТАННЯ ДОДАТКУ GOOGLE MAPS У ПРОЦЕСІ ВИВЧЕННЯ РОСІЙСЬКОЇ ТА УКРАЇНСЬКОЇ МОВ ЯК ІНОЗЕМНИХ (ПОЧАТКОВИЙ ЕТАП)	310
Проніна Г.М. Абрамова О.В.		УКРАЇНСЬКІ ЗАГАДКИ: НАПРЯМИ СУЧАСНИХ ДОСЛІДЖЕНЬ	313
Рахмонзода Н.Д.		СРЕДСТВА ВЫРАЖЕНИЯ СОМНЕНИЯ В ХУДОЖЕСТВЕННОМ ТЕКСТЕ	315
Рустемова А.М.		USE OF ONLINE PLATFORMS IN TEACHING (LEARNING APPS, PADLET, GOOGLE CLASSROOM, MICROSOFT TEAMS, JAMBOARD)	323
Сабырова Д.П.		НАЦИОНАЛЬНЫЕ ОСОБЕННОСТИ НЕВЕРБАЛЬНОГО ПОВЕДЕНИЯ НА ПРИМЕРЕ КОРЕЙСКОЙ И АНГЛИЙСКОЙ КУЛЬТУРЫ	329
Сайфитдинова М.Р. Ходжибоева М.Х.		О НЕКОТОРЫХ ОСОБЕННОСТЯХ МНОЖЕСТВЕННЫХ СУЩЕСТВИТЕЛЬНЫХ В АНГЛИЙСКОМ ЯЗЫКЕ	341
Семенишин О.І.		ЕКСТРАЛІНГВАЛЬНІ ПАРАМЕТРИ ВПЛИВУ В УКРАЇНСЬКОМУ ПОЛІТИЧНОМУ ДИСКУРСІ	345

LITERARY STUDIES

Мащенко О.А. Коліпаєва О.В.		РОЛЬ АМЕРИКАНСЬКИХ ПИСЬМЕННИКІВ АЗІЙСЬКОГО ПОХОДЖЕННЯ У ФОРМУВАННІ НОВОГО АМЕРИКАНСЬКОГО ЛІТЕРАТУРНОГО КАНОНУ	353
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LAW AND INTERNATIONAL LAW

Kuzmenko G.V.		NON-STANDARD FORMS OF EMPLOYMENT IN UKRAINE	360
Vasiloi D.		UNELE CONSIDERAȚIUNI PRIVITOARE LA MĂSURILE DE PREVENIRE A ACCIDENTELOR RUTIERE PE DRUMURILE NAȚIONALE	364
Медведська В.В.		ДЖЕРЕЛА МІЖНАРОДНО-ПРАВОВОГО РЕГУЛЮВАННЯ ЗАХИСТУ ПРАВ ЖІНОК ВІД НАСИЛЬСТВА У СІМ'І	372
Чимбир В.		ИЗГОТОВЛЕНИЕ ИЛИ СБЫТ ПОДДЕЛЬНЫХ ДЕНЕЖНЫХ ЗНАКОВ ИЛИ ЦЕННЫХ БУМАГ. СРАВНИТЕЛЬНЫЙ АНАЛИЗ В ДРУГИХ СТРАН УГОЛОВНЫХ КОДЕКСОВ	378

SOCIOLOGY AND SOCIETY

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MIGRATION IN KAZAKHSTAN: FORMS AND FEATURES

***Abstract.** The migration of people across administrative or political boundaries within a country or between countries plays a decisive role in the changes in modern society. Internal migration is a reaction of the population to the socio-economic, political situation within the country, external migration depends on international socio-economic and political conditions, especially immigration and emigration legislation and policies of host countries. For a better understanding of migration, it is necessary to classify migration according to its types. This article discusses the main types of migration and its features in the Republic of Kazakhstan.*

***Keywords:** migration, Kazakhstan, immigration, labor, methodology, movement of people.*

Movement of people as a migration is one of the most important problems of modern society, it is not only the technical movement of people within the state or outside of it, but a complex social process that affects many basic aspects of society, such as economics, politics, demography, education, healthcare, ecology, security, development, etc. The migration of the population, now acquiring a global character, changes the order not only in a separate state, but also in the whole world. Therefore, the study of the phenomenon of migration, its underlying causes, consequences for the world community, individual states and a particular individual is a topical issue of modern society. And in order for migration to bring benefits and positive results for the development of society, a detailed study of the phenomenon of migration is

needed. According to their goals, time, reasons, nature, frequency of movements, legal status, migration is divided into different types. In this article, we will consider the main types of migration and its features in modern Kazakhstan.

There are two main types of migration: internal and external, which are divided depending on the nature of the borders crossed. The first is the reaction of the population to the socio-economic, political and other situations within the country, while the latter is associated with international socio-economic and political conditions, especially with the migration policy of the host country.

Internal migration occurs within the country, migrants move between administrative units of one state. The following internal migration flows can be distinguished:

- a) from countryside to countryside;
- b) from the countryside to the city;
- c) from the city to the countryside;
- d) city to city.

External migration is often referred to as international migration, because the movement of people occurs from one country to another, which means migrants cross state borders. Such movements can be intracontinental and intercontinental.

Jay Weinstein and Vijayan Pillai (2015) identify a third classification: forced migration. Forced migration exists when a person is moved against their will, or when the movement is initiated due to external factors (natural disaster, war, etc.).

Various factors influence population migration. Factors can be divided into subjective (personal motives of people who cannot be regulated by the state) and objective (regulated by the state: income, employment, housing, quality of social services, etc.).

According to the model of Everett S. Lee "push / pull factors" (1966), in each region there are different groups of migration factors: positive - holding, attracting or negative - pushing people to migrate, pushing. Everett S. Lee refers to positive factors as a high level of economic development, high incomes, security, access to the labor market, etc. Negative factors include some economic factors (unemployment, low incomes, high taxes); social and political (poverty,

discrimination, restriction of freedom and religion, wars); unfavorable natural and climatic conditions, etc. In addition, the author identifies intermediate factors between these two factors. Intermediate factors increase with increasing distance between regions and can impede migration flows. These include transportation costs, traffic rules, lack of information about the area of arrival, peculiarities of the migration legislation of the host country, etc. A person who migrates is a migrant. Consider the concepts used to refer to migrants. An internal migrant is a person who changes their place of residence within the country. Crosses the administrative borders of one country.

An external or international migrant is a person who moves from one country to another. Regarding whether a person leaves the country or arrives in it, migrants are called emigrant or immigrant. In fact, an emigrant (left) and an immigrant (entered) are antonyms referring to the same person. Thus, if a person moved from Kazakhstan to Germany, then for Kazakhstan he will be an emigrant, and for Germany he is an immigrant. International migrants are further classified as legal immigrants, illegal immigrants and refugees.

Depending on the reasons, the following types of migration can be distinguished:

- Labor
- Economic
- Political
- Religious
- Ecological
- Cultural
- Military
- Social

According to the length of stay, migration can be divided into temporary (pendulum, seasonal, episodic), semi-permanent and permanent migration; by legal status - legal or illegal migration; by will - voluntary, forced, forced.

The Concept of the Migration Policy of the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2022-2026 indicates that currently the following trends exist in the field of internal and

external migration in the Republic of Kazakhstan:

1. emigration, the main trends of which are "brain drain" and the departure of part of the population;
2. immigration, connected mainly with the influx of ethnic Kazakhs - kandas;
3. internal migration - the flow of the population from the village, small and single-industry towns to large cities and megacities;
4. labor migration and migration transit from the countries of Central Asia [4].

In the Republic of Kazakhstan, the migration mobility of the population within the country is gaining momentum every year. Internal migration is divided into interregional migration (from one region to another) and regional (within one region). In the Republic of Kazakhstan, in recent years, there has been a tendency for the direction of internal migration flows from the village to the city (1-table). The main recipients were the capital of the republic - the city of Nur-Sultan, the cities of republican significance - Almaty and Shymkent.

Table 1

Population of the Republic of Kazakhstan

	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2021
	people					
	Total amount of population					
Republic of Kazakhstan	14 901 641	15 074 767	16 203 274	17 415 715	18 631 779	18 879 552
	Urban population					
Republic of Kazakhstan	8 397 566	8 614 651	8 819 620	9 837 025	10 938 652	11 151 376
	Rural population					
Republic of Kazakhstan	6 504 075	6 460 116	7 383 654	7 578 690	7 693 127	7 728 176

According to the Bureau of National Statistics of the Agency for Strategic Planning and Reforms of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the recipients of interregional migration over the past 5 years have been Almaty, Turkestan, Zhambyl, Akmola, Karaganda, East Kazakhstan regions and 3 large metropolitan areas of the country (2-table). Thus, the main centers of attraction for internal migrants are the southern, central, and eastern regions of the country.

Table 2

Migration within the region of the Republic of Kazakhstan

Arrived	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Kazakhstan	343 622	431 075	387 470	328 382	296 768	202761
Akmola	17 158	22 372	16 895	22 924	12 252	12977
Aktobe	7 072	7 954	7 215	8 803	5 822	4558
Almaty	36 008	43 448	34 957	45 930	38 760	25684
Atyrau	5 254	6 125	6 160	6 850	5 343	4591
West Kazakhstan	4 043	4 924	4 650	5 426	4 469	4386
Zhambyl region	12 292	13 902	11 833	9 581	8 300	8652
Karagandy	9 301	11 416	8 641	10 429	9 137	9285
Kostanai	5 514	7 561	7 575	6 952	5 733	6158
Kyzylorda	7 088	9 341	8 597	8 750	7 328	6071
Mangystau	7 738	9 459	7 588	8 568	4 981	6621
Pavlodar	6 633	9 162	6 687	5 933	5585	5160
Northern Kazakhstan	5 467	7 262	6 227	5 988	4 506	4908
Turkistan	33 017	52 802	46 240	24 293	13716	11502
Eastern Kazakhstan	8 536	11 298	10 863	11 309	8 804	8366
Nur-Sultan	66 480	84 754	65 362	77 905	103 570	21343
Almaty	72 639	82 460	65 066	68 741	58 462	62499
Shymkent	39 382	46 835	72 914			

According to the Bureau of National Statistics, in 2021, the number of people who left the republic (emigrants) amounted to more than 30 thousand people. The countries where the main external migration flows from Kazakhstan are directed are Russia, Germany, Belarus, Uzbekistan (3-table).

Table 3

Population migration beyond the Kazakhstan

	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
In total	155 749	52 139	26 541	30 047	28 682
Belarus	3 265	651	705	605	234
Uzbekistan	1 277	619	318	364	192
Russia	108 724	38 498	23 499	25 682	25 126
USA	528	294	173	265	247
Germany	35 938	10 299	974	2 196	2 249
Canada	236	285	145	121	111

All movements in Kazakhstan are regulated by legislative acts. According to the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan “On Population Migration”, depending on the purpose of entry into the territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan and stay on the

territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the following main types of immigration are distinguished:

- 1) for the purpose of returning to their historical homeland;
- 2) for the purpose of family reunification;
- 3) for the purpose of obtaining education;
- 4) for the purpose of carrying out labor activity;
- 5) for humanitarian and political reasons.

Internal migrants in the Republic of Kazakhstan are divided into:

- 1) voluntarily resettled to the regions determined by the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan;
- 2) independently resettled by their own will [1].

The Law details the rights and obligations of migrants. In accordance with Article 51 of the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan “On Population Migration”, internal migrants are granted the right to freedom of movement in the territory of the republic, as well as to free choice of place of residence; the state protects internal migrants from forced displacement from their place of residence or place of temporary stay (residence), and assists in finding employment. In order to take into account the movement of citizens across the country, the Law clearly spells out the obligations of internal migrants, according to which the migrant is obliged to register at the place of residence and place of temporary stay (residence). Article 5 of the Law on Migration states that immigrants in the Republic of Kazakhstan have the right to enjoy the rights and freedoms established for citizens of the Republic of Kazakhstan to education, medical and social assistance; for free movement within the territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan; for state protection. Also, immigrants bear obligations established for citizens of the Republic of Kazakhstan, are obliged to comply with the Constitution and legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

Recently, a new category of migrants has appeared in Kazakhstan - "refugees". According to Sadovskaya Yu.E. (2001) Refugees are a new phenomenon in the social life of Kazakhstan. Refugees are persons who find themselves in another country and cannot benefit from the protection of the country of their nationality, who change their place of residence as a result of fear of persecution or a threat to

their lives. After the signing in 1998 by Kazakhstan of the international "Convention on the Status of Refugees of 1951" the state has undertaken to accept the refugees and provide assistance to them. The Republic of Kazakhstan provides refugees with the rights that they have in accordance with international documents, it also provides assistance in integrating into society.

The first refugees appeared on the territory of Kazakhstan in the early 1990s. As of September 1, 2021, 371 refugees live in Kazakhstan. Of these, 341 are citizens of Afghanistan, most of whom have been living in Kazakhstan for more than five years, 14 are citizens of the Syrian Arab Republic, 16 are citizens of other countries. The bulk of the refugees are registered and live in the cities. Almaty and Shymkent, Turkestan and Almaty regions. They (mostly) speak local languages fluently, attended schools in Kazakhstan, work in Kazakhstan, and are well integrated into society [Refugees; 12]. As stated in the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan "On Refugees", the main principles of state policy on refugee issues are:

1) providing asylum seekers and refugees with the right to asylum in accordance with the procedure established by this Law;

2) inadmissibility of discrimination based on social origin, race, nationality, citizenship, religion and political opinions in the course of procedures for granting refugee status;

3) respect for the confidentiality of information about the personal lives of asylum seekers and refugees;

4) facilitating the reunification of separated families of asylum seekers and refugees;

5) protection of the rights of refugee children in the Republic of Kazakhstan, in accordance with the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan on the rights of the child;

6) preventing the expulsion of asylum seekers and refugees in the presence of confirmation of status [7].

One of the characteristic types of migration for the Republic of Kazakhstan is ethnic migration (ethnic immigration) - the return of ethnic Kazakhs to their historical homeland.

To date, the most common type of migration in the world is labor migration, a change of residence for the purpose of employment. The movement of the working masses takes place both within the country and between states. In the Republic of Kazakhstan, after gaining independence and the transition to a market economy, the number of working foreign citizens has increased, and many Kazakhstanis work abroad. In accordance with Article 34 of the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan "On Population Migration", immigrants arriving in the Republic of Kazakhstan for the purpose of carrying out labor activities are divided into four categories:

1. foreign workers who arrived in the country for self-employment or attracted by employers;
2. business immigrants who arrived for the purpose of carrying out entrepreneurial activities in accordance with the legislation of Kazakhstan;
3. foreign workers involved in seasonal work;
4. labor immigrants who arrived in Kazakhstan as domestic workers in order to perform work for individuals in the household.

Migration in Kazakhstan is becoming one of the acute problems requiring urgent solutions, accompanied by socio-economic, political, legal, demographic, economic changes. Currently, migration is gaining a large-scale character not only within the country, but also at the international level. Millions of citizens of Kazakhstan and other states are involved in the process of internal and external migration. Now the government of Kazakhstan is faced with the task of regulating these movements and in-depth study of the phenomenon of migration and its types.

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