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Research paper

Population Engineering on Dynamic Process of Migration and Demographic Processes in Kazakhstan

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Abstract

Modern migration is a dynamic and complex social phenomenon. It is characterized by significant scale and diversity, due to a complex of factors: socio-economic, political, ethnic, religious, environmental, demographic and others. The article reveals the demographic processes of the Republic of Kazakhstan, its specific features, characteristics, and development factors, as well as mechanisms for regulating internal migration, its population dynamics and targeted measures for health and life quality improving of the citizens of the Republic of Kazakhstan. Studies have revealed that the quality of life and health of the citizens of the Republic of Kazakhstan has improved. In recent years, the average life expectancy in Kazakhstan has exceeded 70 years. Economic growth has become stable. Today the world knows Kazakhstan as a peace-loving country, which stands for mutually beneficial cooperation and integration. Identified the necessary directions for further development, and conducted an analysis of the existing development programs of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

Keywords: *demography, dynamics, Population Engineering, migration processes, population, recession, unemployment, marriage, family.*

1. Introduction

At the present stage, one of the pressing challenges for the sustainable development of Kazakhstan is to increase the role of its demographic policy. Everyone knows that the demographic policy should be connected with the growth of the population, which will have no problems with housing, work and that the future generation lacks motives for emigration.

Migration processes in the Republic of Kazakhstan are developing under the influence of various factors: socio-economic, political, ethnic, environmental and others. Since the first years of independence, the regulation of migration processes is one of the most important areas of state policy. In accordance with the dynamics of migration processes, migration legislation is also developing.

Thus, over the years of its independence, Kazakhstan has become an active participant in the global migration processes. According to the International Organization of Migration, Kazakhstan belongs to the countries of the world where strong migration processes are observed. The scale of migration processes in Kazakhstan will grow. Sustained economic growth, higher living standards, the absence of interethnic conflicts, a large territory, and most importantly peace and harmony, which, as our President N.A. Nazarbayev said, are the main achievement of our country, makes Kazakhstan one of the centers of migration flows [1-4].

At each stage of Kazakhstan's development, migration had and has its own specific characteristics. The 1990s became a period of fundamental changes in the nature and direction of migration in the Republic of Kazakhstan, primarily outside the CIS and the Baltic countries. The main migration flows were formed between Kazakhstan and neighboring countries, mainly Russia, Ukraine, and Central Asian republics. Germany became the main desired country for migrants from far abroad countries.

Since 1995 there has been a tendency to reduce migration losses. An important aspect in the migration policy is the regulation of internal migration. From 1993 to 2000, the turnover of internal migration increased by 1.4%, and the process of urbanization was continuing. About 418 thousand people annually participate in internal migration (228 thousand people in the interregional (between regions) and 190 thousand people in the regional (within the same region). During the period between 1999 and 2009, took place the census among the population who changed their place of residence, the largest share of arrivals from the CIS countries was recorded in South Kazakhstan (19.5%), Mangistau (18.1%) and Almaty (13.0%) regions.

In 2011, the economically active population in the age of 15 and over, reached 8.8 million, which is 1.9% more than in 2010. The level of economic activity was 71.6%, and the number of the unemployed decreased by 5.0% [5-7].

During the period from 1991 to 2018, the Republic of Kazakhstan became an active participant in the world migration processes, being the country of entry, exit and transit.

Positive factors for the development and stabilization of migration movements in Kazakhstan are political stability, a significant improvement in the social and economic situation, an increase in the standard of living. The consequence of this is a reduction in migration outflow from the country, as well as an increase in the influx of immigrants from other countries. Republic of Kazakhstan has serious problems associated with such negative factors as the loss of highly skilled personnel, the growth of uninvited migration, and the increase in tension due to the unrelated resettlement of immigrants throughout the country. Migration from rural regions to cities remains the prevailing form of territorial placement for internal migration, which indicates the active development of the urbanization process.

As is known, the influence of demographic processes on the formation of labor resources is realized through population growth

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and changes in its age and sex structure. At the same time, the age structure of the population influences the economic burden of the able-bodied part of the population, the mobility of the population to the level of productivity of social labor, etc. Generally, changes in the composition of the population and labor resources are interrelated and interdependent.

The unevenness in the development of society, natural and ecological and socio-economic upheavals, wars, repressions that occurred in Kazakhstan had a significant impact on the mode of population reproduction, and led to a fall in the birth rate, an increase in mortality. Such consequences are also caused by the economic instability connected with the world economic crisis in recent years, with the difficult and hard controlled process of establishing civilized norms of the rule of law state and market relations.

The periods of upheaval and the subsequent periods of tensions and rising economic prosperity, reflecting the rate of population reproduction, give birth to a kind of demographic wave - the fall and spike in fertility and mortality, which in decades reflect on the structure of the able-bodied population, creating a work-deficit or labor-surplus situation .

Demographic processes cannot remain without the attention of the government, as they affect important areas of people's lives. At the present time, the foundations of the theory of management of demographic processes are being formed. The solution of this important task assumes a comprehensive study of the patterns of population development, the identification of factors that determine the changing demographic structure, the formation of an effective mechanism for its regulation [6, 7].

Demographic policy covers a wide range of problems of population reproduction, the formation of the composition and structure of labor resources, their effective use. In a narrow sense, demographic policy should be understood as an impact on the reproduction of the population through a complex of socio-economic activities that affect demographic processes. In a broad sense, all socio-economic policies are aimed at achieving specific goals (for example, improving working conditions, solving the housing problem, etc.) but simultaneously contributing to the solution and demographic problems [8, 9].

2. Literature Review

The population of individual countries and nations, as well as the demographic potential, is a kind of concentrated reflection of the historical past, the economic level of development of certain regions of their geographical conditions. -

The demographic and social structure of the population is greatly influenced by migration. Thus, they contribute significantly to the change in the proportion of certain nationalities within the respective former union and autonomous republics. This process has different effects on the pattern of settlement of different peoples.

Today it is necessary to study the regularity of interpersonal communication, "small worlds" and social distance between them. In the area of special interest in sociological research are internal migrants, a significant part of which can be considered as marginal (a category of people, the loss of traditional norms, values, and are not adapted to the socio-cultural values of the dominant society). The founder of the methodology of social networks analysis, the author of theoretical and empirical studies is British ethnographer and social anthropologist A.R. Radcliffe Brown. Investigating the differences in the structures of primitive traditional societies, he regarded them as a network of social relations. The elementary unit of the network (node) is individuals, groups of individuals and institutions created by them. The success of a career and social recognition is determined by the size of the social network into which the individual is included [10, 11].

American sociologist M. Granovetter considered social networks as a link between the behavior of an individual and the actions of the system. Each individual is "embedded" in a certain social community, and his behavior cannot be analyzed outside the context of this community [12]. Based on the results of a series of in-depth interviews, social networks among internal Kazakh migrants and inmates almost all keep close relationships with relatives who stayed in their former place of residence. New technologies, such as cellular communication, and/or Internet are helping to support communication on an ongoing basis. Institutes of self-regulation of the Kazakh society among the internal migrants in the cities are strengthening and developing. They are based both on traditional and "new" ones, within the framework of the values emerging in the post-Soviet period, formed in the paradigm of "market society", and "market relations" in the economy. The "unwritten code of conduct" in today's Kazakhstani society, particularly among internal migrants living in cities, continues to remain faithful to the traditional (Administration of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan).

According to demographic characteristics, Kazakhstan is the most diverse country, both Eastern and Western types of demographic behavior coexist here. As well as, now in Kazakhstan there are more than one million “oralmans” (ethnic Kazakh immigrants who migrate to Kazakhstan from neighboring countries). An analysis of the literature of the post-Soviet period shows that representatives of various sciences are engaged in the development of issues of diaspora and migration, historical demography and population, which is fully justified by the complex nature of the problem. On the agenda is the creation of a collective monograph on the repatriation of Kazakhs during the independence of Kazakhstan.

Deeply studying the issues of migration processes in the post-Soviet space occupies one of the leading places among the topical problems of socio-political sciences. They have recently emerged as the most important problems of our society and are being rethought in the context of time [13, 14].

3. Materials and Methods

The empirical basis of this study is archival documents, materials of scientific conferences, and a statistical collection. During the work media materials were used. The methodological basis of research is applied to general scientific methods of synthesis, logical analysis, and comparative and comparative analyzes.

To regulate the migration processes in the Republic of Kazakhstan, the following regulatory legal acts were adopted:

Resolution of the Government "Separate issues of legal regulation of the stay of foreign citizens in the Republic of Kazakhstan" dated January 28, 2000;

The Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan "On Migration of the Population" of December 13, 1997 (hereinafter, acting as amended in accordance with the law of the Republic of Kazakhstan as of March 1, 2001), and others.

According to population censuses conducted in 1989, 1999 and 2009, representatives of about 130 nationalities lived in Kazakhstan. At the same time, the share of only seven ethnic groups exceeds 1% of the total population of Kazakhstan. These include Kazakhs, Russians, Ukrainians, Uzbeks, Germans, Tatars and Uighurs. From 1999 to January 1, 2006, the population increased to 266.2 thousand people at the expense of South Kazakhstan, Almaty, Mangistau, Atyrau, Kzylorda and Zhambyl regions. Traditionally, Kazakhs were mostly rural residents. Over the years of sovereignty, they have significantly undergone the processes of urbanization. For Kazakhstan, natural increase is the main source of population growth.

The population dynamics is significantly influenced by birth and death rates. In 2008, the highest birth rate was typical for Kazakhs - 27.06, Uzbeks - 33.02, Uyghurs - 25.34 and Germans - 21.81, born for 1000 people (Administration of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan). It should be noted that Russians, Ukrainians and Tatars are experiencing a decrease in population loss, which indicates a gradual stabilization of demographic processes in these ethnic groups due to a general improvement in the eco-

nomic situation of families. At the same time, ethnic groups such as Uzbeks, Uighurs and Germans demonstrated a steady growth trend number of its representatives during the whole period.

Table 1. Indicators of fertility and natural increase.

	Fertility rates between 1999 and 2008			*The natural increase between 1999 and 2008*		
	1999	2007	2008	1999	2007	2008
Kazakhs	17,77	24,73	27,06	90 026	165 363	193 005
Russians	8,84	11,94	12,68	-22915	-15484	-9452
Uzbeks	25,54	30,22	33,02	7130	10838	12219
Ukrainians	9,56	11,37	12,37	-6270	-6203	-5239
Uighurs	16,72	23,19	25,34	2342	3991	4559
Tatars	9,70	13,87	14,90	-965	-525	-23
Germans	13,97	19,28	21,81	1241	1661	2225
Other ethnic groups	13,79	20,45	22,23	1760	6606	8256

Source: Administration of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

Last years it is possible to note appreciable natural increase and at other ethnic groups of Kazakhstan. The largest share of inter-ethnic marriages due to the total number of ethnic groups is characteristic of Germans, Tatars and Ukrainians. Religiously, according to the 2009 census, 70.2% of Kazakhstanis are Muslims, more than 26.2% are Christians, 2.8% are non-believers, and who refused to answer the question 0.5%.

Archival documents show that Kazakhstan as well as the foreign Kazakh diaspora was interested in the repatriation of Kazakhs. Scientists have studied the problems and difficulties of the process of repatriation of Kazakhs from different countries [15, 16].

The features of the sociocultural environment of the life of the Kazakh diaspora in different countries of the world are revealed, differing in the mentality that influenced the resettlement on the perception of Kazakhstan's reality, the terms of adaptation and integration of returnees. Professor N. Mukhametkhanuly made a presentation at the International Conference on Adaptation and Integration of "Oralmans" to Kazakhstan Society on September 14, 2011; he noted that in practice four types of ethno-cultural environment should be taken into account, from which immigrants came. It is about the influence of the Mongolian cultural environment, Chinese, Soviet and Muslim, to the latter one he refers the Kazakhs from Afghanistan, Iran and Turkey.

However, living in different states and in different political systems, ethnic Kazakhs have remained committed to traditional culture and the value of the world view. Migrations of Kazakhs in the Russian-Kazakh border in the 1990s-2000s were quite significant and the flow is directed to both sides: in different periods and in different sections of the extended Kazakh-Russian border Kazakhs moved from Kazakhstan to Russia and from Russia to Kazakhstan. In the services of the migration police, card, journal and list records of "oralmans" who obtained citizenship were maintained. On the place, explanatory work is being carried out with them in order to obtain the citizenship of the Republic of Kazakhstan. Local executive bodies together with the territorial unit of the Committee in Questions of Migration are taking measures to ensure the safe adaptation and integration of compatriots into Kazakhstan society. Based on the results of interviewing "oralmans" on the problems of their adaptation in Astana, according to their opinions, it is possible to state the main reasons for repatriation: to give a decent education to their children and arrange for work. Of course, it is a priority not only to return ethnic Kazakhs to their homeland, but also to save them in their current residence; they could serve as a "golden bridge" between the people of Kazakhstan and other countries and peoples [17-20].

Kazakhstan over the past years of independence has successfully coped with global challenges. The sustainable development of Kazakhstan was largely due to an effective foreign policy implemented under the leadership of the President of the country. The course on the deployment of foreign relations and the large-scale attraction of foreign investments allowed Kazakhstan not only to raise export-oriented industries, to increase the extraction of raw materials, but also to enhance its convertibility. This increased the attractiveness of the domestic market, which is attractive for imported goods, for foreign investors, for this reason were created conditions for stabilizing the economy. As a result of persistent efforts, a set of targeted measures, it was possible to create a fairly favorable climate for attracting foreign investment. In such sectors as oil and gas, ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgy, foreign investments exceeded 82% of the total volume, more than 83.9% (Administration of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan) were foreign direct investment. The economy requires working hands. When labor productivity rises, additional jobs will appear, again migrants will be needed. This is a chain. In the regulation of migration processes, it is not absolute numbers that are important, but adequacy (RASSP).

The favorable social and economic situation that has developed in Kazakhstan creates conditions for the inflow of foreign labor. Therefore, taking into account the experience of other countries, the government needs to work out mechanisms for conducting migration policy on an ongoing basis, create conditions for preliminary training in special centers, adapt and integrate oralmans into our society, and develop objective criteria for the immigration quota [21].

The concept of migration policy is aimed at improving existing and developing qualitatively new directions for managing migration processes in the Republic of Kazakhstan. The strategy of migration policy is based on the fact that in the context of Kazakhstan's growing integration into world economic relations, the country's competitiveness will be largely determined by the quantity and quality of human potential. The concept is based on the long-term strategy of socio-economic development of the country "Kazakhstan-2030", developed in accordance with international experience in regulating migration processes and in order to preserve the national identity should be implemented taking into account the multi-ethnicity of Kazakhstan (The concept of the migration policy of the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2007-2015).

It is also important to note that, in accordance with international obligations accepted by the Republic of Kazakhstan, it accepts and provides social protection for refugees. The refugee status is assigned for one year and is annually reviewed by the territorial bodies of the Committee on Migration of the Ministry of Labor and Social Protection of the Population of the Republic of Kazakhstan. The number of recognized refugees in the Republic of Kazakhstan for the period from 1998 to 01.01.2009 was 578 people. Most of them are from Afghanistan. 95 percent of refugees live in the city of Almaty, the rest - in the South-Kazakhstan region (Streamlining migration processes and increasing labor mobility within the framework of the implementation of the "Nurly Kesh" Program).

Despite the measures taken and certain positive developments, both in the regional aspect and in the country as a whole, a number of serious problems remain in the regulation of migration processes. So, the positive balance of migration decreases. "According to statistics, the positive balance of migration was achieved mainly due to an increase in the flow of arrivals in our country. The number of emigrants, although significantly reduced, but still continues to be high. If in 1990 our country left 729 579 people, in 1994

- 804 391, then in 1999 the trend of leaving Kazakhstan almost doubled - 397 374 people. Having tracked the dynamics of the emigration sentiments of the society in the period from 2000 to 2009, it can be seen that in the first decade of the new millennium, there have been no enormous shifts in the direction of reducing the number of people leaving. Alas, despite the significant reduction in emigration to Russia and the countries of the former Soviet Union, the outflow of population in this direction continues, and its potential is still high" (The migration policy in Kazakhstan is elevated to the rank of national security priorities, 2010). The settlement of ethnic immigrants by region occurs mainly without taking into account the territorial distribution of productive forces, secondary migration takes place. A significant number of oralmans live today in labor-surplus regions; the social support system for oralmans requires further improvement.

4. Results and Discussion

Modern migration is a dynamic and complex social phenomenon, characterized by significant scale and diversity, due to a complex of factors: socio-economic, political, ethnic, religious, environmental, demographic and others.

Migration leads to a quantitative and qualitative change in the population of the country, which is one of the important sources of population formation of individual regions and states. Thus, over the past 20 years, migration has played a leading role in increasing the population of Europe by 23 million people; the number of migrants living in developing countries has increased by 24 million people. The different standard of living in different countries of the regions influences the increase in intra-regional migration. For example, in Asia, the volume of intraregional migration was 54 million migrants, an increase of 0.8 million people in 2013. In Europe, the volume of intraregional migration was 20 million migrants, an increase of 0.6 million between 2010 and 2013.

Migration processes modify the ethnic, sex and age structure of the region's population, countries and continents. Under their influence, many societies, which have recently been characterized by a mono-ethnic population, become multi ethnic. Migration has a great impact on the demographic situation, both in the exit area and in the vicinity of the settlement. Migration leads to shifts in the age structure of the population, to changes in the level of fertility and mortality. Migrants, on the one hand, bring their demographic behavior to places of introduction, and on the other hand they perceive to a certain extent the demographic settings of the population of the regions of settlement [22].

The ongoing migration policy in the Republic of Kazakhstan has brought its positive results - migration processes stabilized by the beginning of the new century. In order to implement the Government Action Program for 1998-2000, the Agency of the Republic of Kazakhstan on Migration and Demography carried out a set of measures to obstruct migration processes and stabilize the demographic situation in the country. During this period, the international migration processes were 2.8-3 times more urban than rural. The emigrants in 1998 represent the following national composition: Kazakhs - 9,270 people, (3.8%), Russian - 144 369 people, (59.3%), the Germans - 39 953 people, (16.4%), and representatives of other nationalities - 50 071 people. (20.5%) (Administration of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan).

As well as, the growing tendency of increasing the number of Kazakh emigrants was alarming. The majority of migrants were the working-age population (64.5%). Most of them had higher, incomplete higher or secondary specialized education. The most active emigration from Kazakhstan to Russia was from Kostanay, North Kazakhstan, Karaganda, Pavlodar regions.

At this time, independent and spontaneous resettlement of ethnic Kazakhs from near and far abroad countries far exceeded the approved quota. An organized resettlement of compatriots from Turkey, Mongolia and Iran was carried out. To purchase housing for them, the necessary funds are allocated.

Kazakhstan occupies a worthy place in the world community. The cores of the foreign policy strategy of the President of Kazakhstan are multi-vector abilities and utensils to Europa. According to a number of experts, "the phenomenon of NA. Nazarbayev - strong and effective presidential power in Central Asia "- allowed to preserve regional stability and launch integration processes in Eurasia (Independence of the Republic of Kazakhstan - the basis of stable development, unity and prosperity of the country).

In mid-2010, the total population of Kazakhstan exceeded 16,650 million people. Among these, Kazakhs accounted for 64%, and Russians - 23%. The remaining 137 ethnic groups had a very diverse population - from 0.5 million (Uzbeks and Ukrainians) to several people. In the multinational Kazakhstan, 8 ethnic groups had a population of more than 100 thousand, and the same amount - more than 20 thousand. The language groups are dominated by Turkic-speaking (72%), followed by Slavic-speaking (26%). On religious grounds, representatives of Islam make up about 75%, Orthodox - more than 20% and others - no more than 5% [23].

Socio-economically relation, despite the persisting crisis phenomena in the world economy, Kazakhstan, overcame the recession and came out on a positive trend in virtually all sectors of the economy, in 2010. Today there are tendencies in the growth of the birth rate of the population. To improve the demographic situation, especially to raise the status of the family in society, various activities are carried out, for example, the National Contest "Mereyl otbasy" (The situation of socio-demographic groups of the population of the Republic of Kazakhstan, 2011;The standard of living of the population in Kazakhstan (2007-2011), 2012).

In the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Kazakhstan, statistics on registered interethnic marriages were announced: in 2016, 4,769 cases of registration of marriage of Kazakh nationals with representatives of other nationalities were registered. Of this number in 2,584 cases, the groom is Kazakh, the bride is a person of a different nationality, in 2,185 cases the bride is a Kazakh, and the groom is a person of a different nationality. Most often Kazakh nationals marry representatives of the following nationalities: Russian (1 788), Tatar (445), Uyghur (386), Uzbek (378), and Korean (333).

Over the years of independence, the life expectancy of Kazakhstanis has increased by 4.4 years and amounted to 72 years by 2015 compared to 67.6 in 1991. The population's birth rate also increased by 8.2%, which at the end of 2015 was 22.72 per 1,000 people, compared to 21 in 1991. In addition, the maternal and infant mortality rate decreased 5.4 times and 3 times, respectively. The total death rate for the years of independence has decreased by 6%. This was achieved due to a decrease in mortality from the main causes: from diseases of the circulatory system 1.9 times, malignant neoplasms by 33% and accidents, injuries and poisonings by 23.1%. The number of unemployed, in price, in November 2016 amounted to 444.9 thousand people. The unemployment rate was 5 percent. The number of people registered with employment agencies as unemployed at the end of November 2016 amounted to 64.6 thousand people or 0.7 percent.

Beginning in 2013, natural growth in urban areas is faster than that of the whole country. During this time, the city's share of the country's EPN (the difference between the number of births and deaths) has grown from 51% to 55%. Natural growth of the population is recorded in all regions of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

In the first quarter of 2016, the natural increase in the population in the Republic of Kazakhstan reached a historic high of 65,000 people. For the comparison, for the analogical period of 2015 the EPN was 58.8 thousand 2014 - 59.5 thousand people.

To improve the health of the population, the Ministry of Health and Social Development of the Republic of Kazakhstan concentrated its activities on the priority tasks aimed at the prevention, early detection and treatment of diseases that are the main causes of death. In the framework of the State Health Development Program "Densauly" for 2016-2019, it will continue working to improve prevention and reduction of diseases.

At the present day, the city of Astana is an important cultural and scientific center of Kazakhstan. Astana reflects the realities of a modern multinational and multi-confessional Kazakhstan. According to the Department of Statistics, the population of the city of Astana as of May 1, 2016, according to current accounting, was 880 thousand 191 people, including 43.4% in the "Almaty" area, "Yesil" - 16%, "Saryarka" - 40.6%. July 4, 2016, it became known about the birth of a million inhabitant of Astana. With the birth of the girl Saida, the city's population reached 1 million people. The population of Kazakhstan today is more than 18 million people.

Committee on Statistics of the Ministry of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan, on the state of January 1, 2017, 17 million 926.5 thousand people were registered in the Republic. The annual increase in the population was 1.45% (on the state of January 1, 2016, 17 million 671 thousand people). The total population of Kazakhstan on the state of March 1, 2017 is 17963900 people. According to the latest data, the Kazakhs make up the majority of the population (66.48%), followed by Russians (20.61%), Uzbeks (3.11%), Ukrainians (1.64%), Uighurs (1.45%), Tatars (1.15%) and others.

With the aim of influencing the processes of population reproduction and changing in the right direction or preserving their parameters, the state pursues a certain demographic policy, which is a part of socio-economic policy.

The purpose of the demographic policy is to manage demographic processes and form an effective type of population reproduction. The tasks of the demographic policy are the following: management of fertility and mortality processes; management of marriage processes, management of population migration, etc.

The demographic policy of Kazakhstan in modern conditions should be aimed at stimulating the birth rate, strengthening the family, increasing the material well-being of people, reducing morbidity and mortality. However, the measures taken on the impact on the processes of population reproduction do not yield quick results. Demographic behavior of people is very conservative; it is difficult to change it. As a rule, the results of demographic policy are manifested in many years and even decades. Therefore, the stimulation of certain reproduction processes must meet the long-term interests of the development of the economy.

The development of activities of demographic policy requires an integrated system approach, since demographic processes are formed under the influence of virtually all types of socio-economic policies.

To stimulate population growth and reduce mortality, a number of legal and regulatory documents have been developed and adopted in Kazakhstan, and mechanisms have been implemented to protect maternity and childhood.

At the present stage, in order to stimulate the demographic growth in Kazakhstan, it is necessary to conduct a coordinated work in several directions:

1. Optimal ratio of agricultural land and population. This problem is typical not only for Kazakhstan, but also for many countries of the world.

2. Regulation of employment. In modern conditions, along with macroeconomic factors, the dynamics of labor employment are influenced by demographic and migration processes. The rate of population growth, the change in its structure and quality determine the movement of labor in the labor market. Changes in the age, structure, educational level and health of the population all contribute to the development of various forms of employment of the population.

Thus, the process of managing demographic processes in a country is subject to many factors that influence, both from the internal environment of the state, and from the outside. In order to improve the efficiency of public administration, it is necessary, first of all, to conduct a concerted, mutually accountable work in the field of population protection. In addition, effective management of demographic processes can be achieved only in the unity of economic, administrative-legal and ideological methods of demographic policy [24].

5. Conclusion

The quality of life and health of the people of the Republic of Kazakhstan is improving. In recent years, the average life expectancy (SPL) in Kazakhstan has exceeded 70 years. The share of highly skilled specialists (intellectual schools, holding for the development of vocational education and a world-class university) is increasing in the country. "... The likelihood of interreligious and interethnic conflicts in Kazakhstan is excluded, since all diasporas are forcibly deported not only during the colonization years, but also during the Soviet Union (especially during the war and during the virgin lands)." For these quite objective reasons, there is little probability for fundamentalism and separatism. To harmonize migration processes, new approaches to the formation of migration policy are needed not only at the national, but also at the international level. Migration issues in modern society should be considered in close relationship with the solution of long-term tasks of the country's social and economic development and taking into account its fundamental demographic component. The impact of globalization on migration processes in the modern world is increasing. Migration is a catalyst for individual and social progress. In this regard, the Head of State of Kazakhstan noted: "Our environment has changed. It will continue to change in the same way as we do. Time is fleeting. We need to respond without delay to structural changes in the labor market, introducing lifelong learning. To adapt higher education to the needs of a knowledge-based economy, we will ensure the integration of universities, science and business" (Nazarbaev N.A.)

For 25 years, the state and people of Kazakhstan have achieved convincing results in preserving and strengthening their achievements. Economic growth has become stable. Today the world knows Kazakhstan as a peace-loving country, which stands for mutually beneficial cooperation and integration.

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