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## MIGRATION POLICY OF THE REGIONS OF THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN: SOCIO-POLITICAL MECHANISMS OF DECLINE OF THE INTERETHNIC TENSION

**Abstract.** A change in the ethnic structure of the population is observed in the Republic of Kazakhstan, which is described by ethnic and cultural diversity. The current situation in the Republic of Kazakhstan has been analyzed based on the author's methodology for the quantitative assessment of interethnic tension. The obtained results lead to the conclusion that the level of interethnic tension is currently low and the cases of ethnic conflicts and nationalistic actions are sporadic. At the same time, there is latent interethnic tension in the Republic of Kazakhstan. The key problems in the area of interethnic relations of the Republic of Kazakhstan include the following: insufficiently efficient migration policy, imperfection of the language policy, and social inequality of the population of the Republic of Kazakhstan. In order to eliminate the above problems, the author proposes to introduce the practice of regular training and retraining of civil servants specializing in the area of migration problems, interethnic relations and employment policy at the regional level. In conclusion, the author outlined a set of measures to stabilize interethnic relations, strengthen mutual understanding between citizens of various nationalities, and prevent interethnic conflicts in the Republic of Kazakhstan. According to the author, priority measures of the state influence include those aimed at strengthening the unity of the multinational people of the Republic of Kazakhstan, improving mechanisms for the development of the migration environment, and reducing social inequality.

**Keywords:** ethnos, ethnic tension, migration, proneness to conflict, stabilization, interethnic relations, tolerance, civil identity, ethnic identity, migration streams.

From the moment of the independence of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the stabilization of inter-ethnic relations within the country has been given special attention by state authorities. Back in 1990, with the adoption of the Declaration on State Sovereignty of the Republic of Kazakhstan, among the priority state tasks was the task of strengthening the national dignity of the Kazakh nation and other nationalities living in Kazakhstan.

At the present stage, one of the key tasks of modernizing a poly-ethnic society of the Republic of Kazakhstan is the formation of a single nation, the strengthening of Kazakhstan's identity on the principles of citizenship. Among the states of the post-Soviet space, the Republic of Kazakhstan is characterized as a country with the most stable political system and public stability [1].

Ethnic conflicts and wars in neighboring countries of the near abroad (Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan and Russia) caused enormous economic, political, humanitarian problems for people and had a negative impact on the development of these independent countries. Some conflicts on the territory of post-Soviet countries (for example, in the Republic of Azerbaijan, Armenia) still cannot find a political, legal solution, threatening to result in further interethnic and interstate conflicts [2].

Unlike neighboring countries, in Kazakhstan there were no major ethnic conflicts or clashes. At the same time, studies of the inter-ethnic situation in Kazakhstan indicate that there are risks associated with a high ethno-conflict potential and a high degree of dissatisfaction with the cultural and linguistic needs of members of society [3].

One of the factors affecting the ethnic composition of the population, the stability of the inter-ethnic situation in the country is the migration policy of the state. On the one hand, the current migration policy of the Republic of Kazakhstan contributes to attracting highly qualified foreign labor. On the other hand, an uncontrolled increase in the flow of immigrants to a country can have a negative impact on the mood of certain groups of the population.

The coexistence of different ethnic groups on the same territory in such a multinational country as the Republic of Kazakhstan is considered to be the actual direction of diverse scientific research. The applied tasks of research in this area are to develop effective mechanisms for reducing inter-ethnic tensions in the country. Conceptual issues of ethno-cultural development, the impact of migration on the ethnic composition of the population are covered in the works of S.K.Amandykova, A.M. Borangaliyeva, E.Yu. Sadvovskaya, S. Gurieva, N.I. Esimkhanova, G.G. Nurgaliyeva, Rakhmatulina, D.K. Rustembekova, A.N. Kalabayeva, D.Sh. Mukhamedzhanova, S.V. Kharchenko, etc.

Most research on issues of inter-ethnic relations is based on the study of public opinion. Much of the empirical information on interethnic relations within individual regions comes from sociological surveys. The assessment of the current migration and interethnic situation is carried out mainly by a discretionary (descriptive) method, which not only gives a collective idea of the object of study, but also creates the basis for building more complex analysis models.

In the conditions of growing migration processes, complicating the geopolitical situation and aggravating national conflicts in many regions of the world, for the Republic of Kazakhstan as a state with a complex ethnic, linguistic and religious composition, the problems of quantitative assessment of interethnic stability within the country become particularly relevant. For example, the application of the point-index assessment method can provide an objective assessment of the current inter-ethnic situation in the region and take effective decisions to prevent intergroup conflicts and reduce socio-political tensions.

At the same time, it should be noted that conducting such studies faces a methodological problem. At present, there are no unified scientific approaches to the definition of such a concept as “inter-ethnic tension”, there are no methodological approaches to its quantitative analysis.

The purpose of this article is to develop methodological approaches to conducting a quantitative assessment of the current situation in the field of nation-building and inter-ethnic processes.

- To achieve this goal, the following tasks were solved in this study:
- Present the author's method of rapid assessment of the current inter-ethnic situation;
- To analyze the ethnic structure and its dynamics in the Republic of Kazakhstan;
- To assess the current inter-ethnic situation in the Republic of Kazakhstan;
- Identify promising mechanisms for managing inter-ethnic relations and creating a system for preventing intergroup conflicts.

The result of a theoretical study is the presentation of material on the problems of the methodology for conducting a quantitative assessment of the current inter-ethnic situation. The empirical stage of the research includes 4 sections:

The first section analyzes the ethnic structure of the regions of the Republic of Kazakhstan and the impact of migration processes on the change in the number of individual ethnic groups of the Republic of Kazakhstan;

The second section contains the practical application of the proposed methodology, the assessment of the current inter-ethnic situation in the Republic of Kazakhstan. The result of the analysis is the calculation of the index of interethnic tension, which allows to compare its values in the context of the regions of Kazakhstan.

The third section is the specification of the most pressing problems in the context of inter-ethnic relations in the Republic of Kazakhstan.

The fourth section provides an overview of promising areas of state policy to strengthen civil tolerance and prevent inter-ethnic conflicts in the Republic of Kazakhstan.

The practical significance of this study lies in the fact that its results can be used to predict the development of the inter-ethnic situation and develop a national policy for such a multi-ethnic state like Kazakhstan.

To solve these tasks, it is supposed to conduct a study involving the collection of information on the national-ethnic composition of individual territories of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the analysis of documents, and the processing of secondary data obtained from open sources.

Information base of the research is the state statistics indicators, the results of sociological studies of state bodies and public associations of the Republic of Kazakhstan, such as the Strategy and Social Research Center of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Institute of Strategic Studies of Kazakhstan (KISR), the Institute of Political Studies of the Republic of Kazakhstan (IPR), etc. The main methodological basis of the research was the theoretical development of Kazakh and foreign scientists, as well as a number of empirical works performed in this direction.

When assessing the ethnic structure of individual territories of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the mosaic index according to B.M. Eckel, which is calculated by the formula:

$$P = \sum_{i=1}^m \pi_i (1 - \pi_i)$$

Where P is the mosaic index of the ethnic structure of the population; M - the number of ethnic groups in the region;  $\pi_i$  is the share of the i-th ethnos in the entire population.

The higher the mosaic index, the more diverse the ethnic composition of the territory.

The proposed methodology for assessing the current inter-ethnic situation in the Republic of Kazakhstan is based on the definition of the integral estimated indicator - the Inter-Ethnic Tension Index ( $I_{ET}$ ).

A quantitative method was used to collect primary information. Since official statistics are not enough for an objective assessment of the inter-ethnic situation, the main source of data was the sociological survey "On the state of ethnic cohesion in the Republic of Kazakhstan" conducted by a group of experts from the Express Monitoring Bureau of Public Opinion DEMOSCOPE from 15 to 23 August 2016 [4].

Sociological survey as the most common quantitative method of collecting primary information has a certain limitation, since their results are based on the subjective opinion of the respondents. At the same time, the objective justification for choosing this method of collecting primary information is its successful use in cases where it is difficult or impossible to obtain information for research in another way.

The sample size was 3192 people from Astana, Almaty and all 14 regional centers of Kazakhstan, of which 69% are women and 31% are men. The age structure of the respondents was distributed as follows: more than 40% of respondents are young people aged 18-29 years old, 27% of respondents belong to the age group of 30-39 years old, the rest are over 40 years old. For this sample, the maximum size of the statistical error with a probability of 95% does not exceed 1.75%.

Survey methods - standardized telephone interview (2027 people) and online (1165 people). To conduct a standardized interview and reduce unintended errors of the respondents, a questionnaire was prepared, which, in essence, is a questionnaire containing closed-ended questions.

To bring the qualitative features and quantitative indicators to the standard form, the scaling procedure is used. Each of the indicators is assigned a score on a 5-point scale, where 1 is a low level of inter-ethnic tension.

The inter-ethnic tension index IET is calculated by the formula:

$$I_{ET} = \overline{\sum_1^n r_i * P_i}$$

Where n is the number of indicators for assessing the inter-ethnic situation.

$r_i$  - the proportion of respondents who chose this answer

$P_i$  is the score assigned to this answer.

Interpretation of the results is carried out according to the following scale:

from 1 to 2 - the level of inter-ethnic tension is minimal, the risk of inter-ethnic conflicts is negligible;

from 2 to 3 - the level of tension is low, cases of single ethnic conflicts and small actions of a nationalistic character (up to 1000 people) are unlikely, but possible

from 3 to 4 - the level of tension is average, there is a risk of isolated cases of ethnic conflicts, or actions of a nationalistic nature

from 4 to 5 - a high level of inter-ethnic tensions, conflicts are inevitable, mass nationalist actions are possible.

According to the State Statistics Committee of the Republic of Kazakhstan, as of January 1, 2016, the population in Kazakhstan is 17,670.6 thousand people [5]. Despite the fact that the overwhelming majority (66.5%) of the population of the country are representatives of the same ethnic group - the Kazakhs, Kazakhstan belongs to regions with a high degree of ethnic diversity.

Currently, representatives of 18 nationalities live in the state. In addition to the Kazakhs, the most numerous ethnic group are Russians (3,644.5 thousand people, or 20.6% of the total population of the country), Uzbeks (548.8 thousand people or 3.1% of the total population).

The change in the population of the most numerous ethnic groups of the Republic of Kazakhstan is characterized by the following data in the region (Table 1).

**Table 1 - Population change of the most numerous ethnic groups of the Republic of Kazakhstan**

Nationality	1989 year		2009 year		01.01.2016	
	Person	Ud. Weightintotal%	Person	Ud. Weightintotal %	Person	Ud. Weightintotal %
Kazakhs	6534616	39,7%	10096763	63,1%	11748179	66,5%
Russians	6227549	37,8%	3793764	23,7%	3644529	20,6%
Uzbeks	332017	2,0%	456997	2,9%	548841	3,1%
Ukrainians	896240	5,4%	333031	2,1%	289724	1,6%
Uighurs	185301	1,1%	224713	1,4%	256295	1,5%
Tatars	327982	2,0%	204229	1,3%	202934	1,1%
Germans	957518	5,8%	178409	1,1%	181754	1,0%
Turks	49567	0,3%	97015	0,6%	107944	0,6%
Koreans	103315	0,6%	100385	0,6%	107169	0,6%
Azerbaijanis	90083	0,5%	85292	0,5%	103514	0,6%
Dungans	30165	0,2%	51944	0,3%	66209	0,4%
Belarusians	182601	1,1%	66476	0,4%	58062	0,3%
Tajiks	25514	0,2%	36277	0,2%	44738	0,3%
Kurds	25425	0,2%	38325	0,2%	43974	0,2%
Chechens	49507	0,3%	31431	0,2%	32695	0,2%
Poles	59956	0,4%	34057	0,2%	31938	0,2%
Others	387108	2,4%	180489	1,1%	202080	1,1%
Total	16464464	100,0%	16009597	100,0%	17670579	100,0%

The average ethnic mosaic index of the population in the Republic of Kazakhstan at the beginning of 2016 was 0.513. The ethnic mosaic index for the Republic of Kazakhstan as of the beginning of 2016 is presented in Figure 1.

Analysis of the ethnic mosaic index allows us to single out in the Republic of Kazakhstan several foci of polyethnicity, from which further resettlement of many peoples occurs.

The first multinational zone is the northern part of the Republic of Kazakhstan (Kostanay, Akmolinsk, North Caucasus, Pavlodar regions). The proportion of Slavic ethnic groups is quite high here, which is connected, first of all, with the forced eviction of Poles and Germans from the USSR in the 1930s-1950s. Currently, 32.3% of Russians, 58.5% of Ukrainians, 52.6% of Germans, 59.4% of Belorussians, 71.1% of Poles living in the country are settled in these territories [5].

The second multinational zone is the Karaganda and East Kazakhstan regions, as well as the city of Alma-Ata. About 41% of the Russian population lives here.

On the contrary, the lowest values of the ethnic mosaic index are characterized by mono-ethnic areas, such as Kyzylorda, Mangistau, Atyrau, where the number of the Kazakh ethnic group was 96%, 90.3% and 92.1%, respectively.

Since independence, the ethnic structure of the Republic of Kazakhstan has undergone significant changes. The direct influence on the demographic and territorial positions of ethnic groups of the Republic of Kazakhstan is exerted by active migration processes.



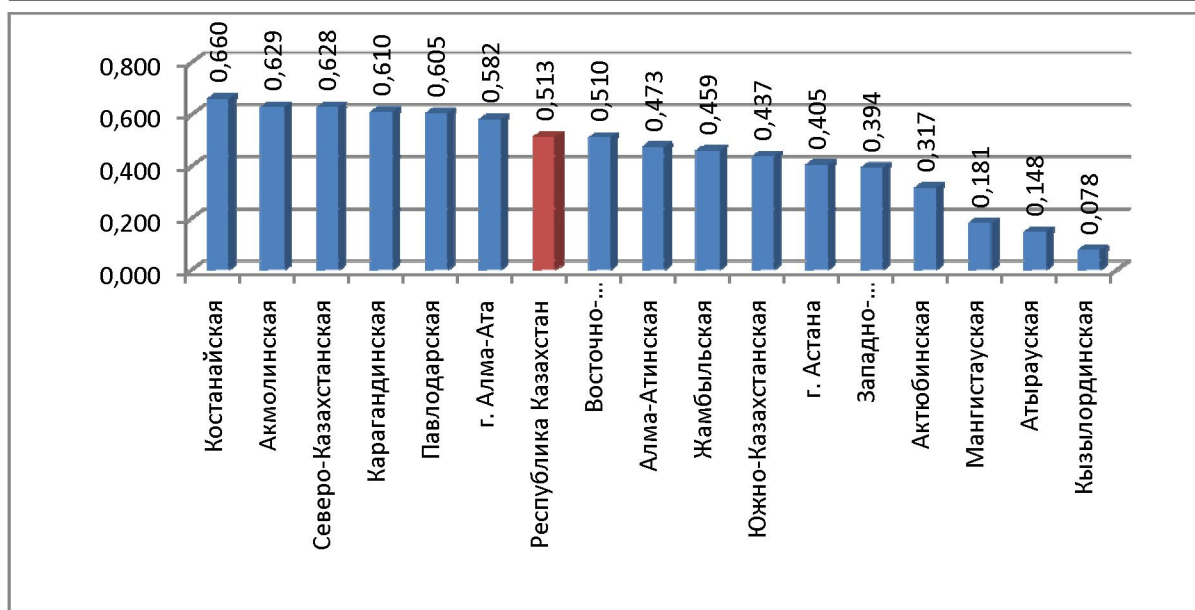


Figure 1 - Ethnic mosaic index for regions of the Republic of Kazakhstan

According to the UN data (United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, International Migration Report, 2015), more than 3.5 million migrants of all categories live in the country (including repatriation of “oralmans”, labor migration, migration for personal reasons and within exchange), which represents 20% of the population of Kazakhstan, which in 2015 equals 17.5 million people (World Bank statistics for 2015).

The entry migration flow is formed at the expense of citizens of Uzbekistan, the Russian Federation, and China (Bulletin of the Committee on Statistics of the Ministry of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan). The priority directions of the emigration flow are Russia, Germany, Belarus, Uzbekistan. Migration flows of the main ethnic groups of the Republic of Kazakhstan at the end of 2015 are presented in Table 2.

Table 2 - Migration flows of the main ethnic groups of the Republic of Kazakhstan at the end of 2015

Countries	Total	Kazakhs	Russian	Germans
Arrived just	16670	9878	2801	239
Including from Armenia	204	1	0	0
- Azerbaijan	206	45	4	0
- Belarus	175	11	89	15
- Kyrgyzstan	704	109	89	3
- Moldova	13	0	5	0
- Uzbekistan	7637	6452	136	2
- RF	3938	753	2412	118
- Tajikistan	213	16	5	0
- Turkmenistan	770	761	0	0
- Ukraine	217	23	61	3
- China	1240	1232	0	0
- Mongolia	215	214	0	0
- Turkey	228	13	4	0
- Germany	225	21	88	94
Out of all in the Russian Federation	<b>30080</b>	<b>1472</b>	<b>21335</b>	<b>2341</b>
Uzbekistan	25707	906	19866	1109
- Belarus	368	207	21	0
- Ukraine	605	10	295	54
- Germany	132	7	79	2
- USA	2204	81	713	1158
- Canada	265	77	128	8

Due to the growth of emigration flows of the non-Kazakh population and the repatriation of the Kazakhs from Mongolia, Uzbekistan, China and Russia, the ethnonational structure became different (Kharchenko 2014). For 26 years, the number of the titular ethnic group - the Kazakhs - has increased from 6534.6 thousand people to 11748.2 thousand people, or by 79.8%. This trend is due not only to the natural increase, but also the activation of migration processes. In 1991, the spontaneous repatriation of ethnic Kazakhs to their homeland began. In order to streamline the process of resettlement of ethnic immigrants in the territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan, in 2008, the State program “NurlyKosh” (“Bright Night”) was adopted.

This program has become an incentive for many ethnic Kazakhs to return to their historic homeland. From 1991 to 2015, 260,325 families or 955,894 ethnic Kazakhs returned to their historic homeland and received oralman status, which is 5.5% of the total population of the country [6]. The majority of ethnic Kazakhs (61.6%) came from Uzbekistan, from China - 14.2%, from Mongolia - 9.2%, from Turkmenistan - 6.8%, from the Russian Federation - 4.6%. The remaining 3.7% of oralmen came from other foreign countries.

In the southern regions of Kazakhstan, the largest number of Turkic ethnic groups is concentrated. The Uzbek diaspora is concentrated in the South Kazakhstan region (87.5% of the population of Uzbek nationality). Most of the Uighurs are concentrated in Almaty (59.9% of the number of ethnic groups) and Almaty region (35.9% of the number of ethnic groups).

Unlike the Kazakhs, whose number increases mainly due to migration growth, the number of Uzbeks and Uighurs increases mainly due to high birth rates and natural growth. During the years of independence, the number of Uzbeks (by 216.8 thousand people or by 65.3%), Uighurs (by 71 thousand people, or by 38.3%), Turks (58.4 thousand people, 117.8%).

Considering that the concentration of the Uzbek and Uygur diasporas in the regions bordering the territory of the main distribution of ethnic groups (Uzbekistan and the PRC) may pose threats to territorial claims and the requirements of the formation of national autonomies.

The number of Russians, Ukrainians, Germans, Tatars, Belarusians, Chechens and Poles showed negative dynamics. It should be noted a significant decrease in the number of the Russian ethnos: over the years of independence, the number of Russians decreased by 2,583 thousand people, i.e. almost 42%. Their share in the total population of the Republic of Kazakhstan decreased from 37.8% to 20.6%.

In general, it should be noted that the ethnic structure of the population of the Republic of Kazakhstan has both positive and negative trends. On the one hand, it is preserved tolerance in the relations between the peoples living on the territory of Kazakhstan and conducting a loyal state ethnic policy, and on the other hand, activating the processes regional identification and socio-economic positioning of ethnic groups, development of external and internal migration [7].

Questions of the formation of national identity has always been the focus of attention of public authorities of the Republic of Kazakhstan. Back in the early 1990s, the idea of inter-ethnic harmony was formed by the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan, NursultanNazarbayev. In the 1995 Constitution, social consent and stability were designated as the basic principles of state activity. The Fundamental Law contains over 11 norms ensuring the equality of the rights of all citizens regardless of racial, ethnic, religious and social affiliation. A single civil-law and social status of ethnos and ethnic groups has been established, their representatives have the full rights and freedoms of a single people of Kazakhstan.

The competent policy allowed the Republic of Kazakhstan to avoid major conflicts and armed confrontations, to preserve the social and political stability in the region. The results of various sociological surveys on the problems of inter-ethnic relations show that, in general, the republic maintains a high level of tolerance of the population.

Thus, the results of a sociological survey of 2016 conducted by DEMOSCOPE, 41% of respondents in Kazakhstan call relations difficult, but stable, uncritical and generally safe. About 12% of respondents assess relations between ethnic groups in the country as “friendly” and have no problems. The others state the varying degree of complexity of interethnic interaction of relations. About 28% of respondents called these relationships “difficult, but only at the household level, as in any family”. 12% consider the interethnic sphere “very difficult”, state the deterioration and the possibility of conflicts. The results of the sociological research are presented in Table 3.

Table 3 - The results of a sociological study on the state of ethnic cohesion in the Republic of Kazakhstan

Questions and answer choices	Number of respondents, people	% the number of respondents
<b>1. First of all, I feel myself...</b>		
Kazakhstani Citizenship, country is more important than ethnicity and nationality in the passport	1117	35%
A representative of his ethnic group, nationality. Second citizenship for me	447	14%
Citizenship and nationality are equally important to me	862	27%
Citizenship and nationality are different areas. I do not mix them	766	24%
<b>2. All nationalities (ethnic groups) in Kazakhstan:</b>		
- equal by law, they are, first of all, Kazakhstanis;	1883	59%
- not equal. Individual ethnic groups have more or less rights, despite the Constitution;	1309	41%
<b>3. Relations between ethnic groups (nationalities) in Kazakhstan:</b>		
- friendly and have no problems;	383	12%
- not easy, but only at the household level, as in any family	894	28%
- complex, but stable and non-critical, safe	1309	41%
- very complex, worsen, may develop into conflicts	606	19%
	3192	84%
<b>4. I and / or my relatives in Kazakhstan for ethnic and religious reasons</b>		
- never experienced a threat and pressure;	1021	32%
- rarely experienced a threat and pressure, it does not bother me;	1436	45%
- regularly experience threat and pressure;	224	7%
- more and more often we feel threatened and pressure lately....	511	16%
<b>5. How do you rate the language environment in Kazakhstan</b>		
- comfortable. There is no inconvenience. Everyone understands me, I understand everyone;	479	15%
- satisfactory and stable. Not everyone understands each other, but this is solvable and non-conflict;	1404	44%
- becoming more uncomfortable. The language issue is increasingly causing conflicts.	1309	41%
<b>6. If relations between ethnic groups deteriorate sharply in Kazakhstan, this will happen because</b>		
- linguistic contradictions;	160	5%
- economic problems. In a crisis, people usually look for the guilty;	543	17%
- a set of reasons;	511	16%
- only artificially and / or third party provocations / interventions.	1978	62%
<b>7. Will you take part of your ethnic group?</b>		
- in no case	1963	62%
- difficult to answer	345	11%
- it depends on the circumstances	766	24%
- yes, of course	118	4%

The majority of respondents (62%) are convinced that inter-ethnic conflicts can arise only for artificially created reasons or in the case of provocation or intervention by a third party.

The main cause of interethnic conflict, according to 17% of respondents, is the economic factor. Language disagreements in Kazakhstan were mentioned by only 5% of respondents as a serious conflict-based basis. Another 16% of respondents believe that an unfavorable scenario is possible with a combination of the above reasons.

More than half of the respondents (59%) give the first place to civic identity, not ethnicity. Ethnic and civic identities are equally important for 26% of respondents. Only 4% consider themselves, first of all, representatives of their ethnic group.

It is noteworthy that 81% of respondents are guided by the Constitution, considering that all nationalities are equal and, above all, Kazakhstani people. However, 19% are sure that not all citizens are equal, and individual ethnic groups have more or less rights. It should be noted that the Russians more critically assess the position of their own national group than the Kazakhs and other ethnic groups [8]. Two times less Russians than Kazakhs feel that they are full-fledged citizens of Kazakhstan, about 15% of Russians (against 3% of Kazakh respondents) feel oppression and infringement on a national basis,

degrading national dignity. 32% of respondents never experienced any pressure for ethnic reasons, and 45% of respondents rarely experienced such a threat, but this fact does not cause concern. At the same time, 23% of respondents in the aggregate noted that they are regularly or increasingly under threat and pressure.

A quantitative assessment of the current inter-ethnic situation in the Republic of Kazakhstan is presented in Table 4.

Table 4 - Assessment of the current inter-ethnic situation in the Republic of Kazakhstan

Score	Pi	Ud. Weight%	Weighted average
1. All nationalities (ethnic groups) in Kazakhstan:			
- equal according to the law, they are, first of all, Kazakhstanis	1	52%	0,52
- nationalities (ethnic groups) in Kazakhstan are not equal. Individual ethnic groups have more or less rights, despite the Constitution;	5	48%	2,4
<i>Indicator I<sub>1</sub></i>			2,92
1. Relations between ethnic groups:			
- friendly and have no problems	1	12%	0,12
- not easy, but only at the household level, as in any family	2	28%	0,56
- complex, but stable and non-critical, safe;	4	41%	1,64
- very complex, worsen, may develop into conflicts	5	19%	0,95
<i>Indicator I<sub>2</sub></i>			3,27
1. I and / or my relatives in Kazakhstan:			
- never been threatened or pressured for ethical reasons	1	32%	0,32
- rarely experienced a threat and pressure, it does not bother me;	2	45%	0,9
- regularly experience threat and pressure	4	7%	0,28
- all more often feel threatened and pressure lately.	5	16%	0,8
<i>Indicator I<sub>3</sub></i>			2,3
1. Language environment:			
- comfortable. No inconvenience	1	15%	0,15
- satisfactory and stable. Not everyone understands each other, but it can be solved and non-conflict	3	44%	1,32
- becoming more uncomfortable. The language issue is increasingly causing conflicts.	5	41%	2,05
<i>Indicator I<sub>4</sub></i>			3,52
1. Will you take part in the conflict if it affects the interests of your ethnic group?			
- in no case	1	61,5%	0,615
- difficult to answer	2	10,8%	0,216
- it depends on the circumstances	4	24,0%	0,96
- yes, of course	5	3,8%	0,19
<i>Indicator I<sub>5</sub></i>			1,98
<i>I<sub>ET</sub></i>			2,80

According to the results of a sociological study conducted by KISR in 2014 [9], the expectation level of inter-ethnic conflict, according to the respondents' estimates, is only 6.3%. The dominant majority of respondents (88.2%) do not expect an open inter-ethnic conflict in the near future. The conflict potential on ethnic grounds in Kazakhstan amounted to 27.8% (in 2013 - 25.8%).

In accordance with the above calculations, the index of interethnic tension is at a low level. Currently, cases of ethnic conflicts and nationalist actions are episodic. At the same time, it can be stated that latent ethnic tensions exist in the Republic of Kazakhstan.

New opportunities and mechanisms for strengthening unity and harmony are opened in the "Concept of strengthening and developing Kazakhstan's identity and unity" adopted in December 2015 [10]. The essence of the Concept, expressed in the principle of civil equality, is absolutely true and meets the interests of the whole multinational Kazakhstan. One of the mechanisms for the implementation of the Concept in the field of conflict prevention and the creation of a stable inter-ethnic situation is the National Patriotic Idea "Mangilik El".



To assess the change in the Index of Inter-Ethnic Tension over time, it is necessary to conduct systematic statistical and sociological observations in the field of inter-ethnic relations both throughout the country and in the regions of the Republic of Kazakhstan. However, currently there is no complete system for monitoring and assessing the state of inter-ethnic relations in the country [11, P.17]. According to most experts, at the present time, interethnic contradictions in Kazakhstan are inactive and are not clearly expressed. At the same time, inter-ethnic clashes in Kazakhstan began to happen with frightening regularity. Thus, in the last decade, there have been about 9 serious ethnic conflicts that were widely reported in the media [12, P.13]. According to the assessment of the Head of the Center of the Theory of Socially Oriented Economics of the Institute of Economics of the Ministry of Education and Science of the Republic of Kazakhstan A.K. Koshanov, the "decile coefficient", reflecting the difference in incomes of the rich and poor strata of Kazakhstan's society, reaches 29 times, despite the fact that this indicator in developed countries is about 4.8 times.

In conclusion, we would like to state that the current ethnic composition of the country's population is under the direct influence of migration processes. In preparing the empirical study, the formula apparatus for calculating the Index of Inter-Ethnic Tension ( $I_{ET}$ ) was presented. This indicator allows you to bring the results of sociological surveys to a standard form and will allow a comparative analysis of the inter-ethnic situation in the context of the regions of Kazakhstan.

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#### **ҚАЗАҚСТАН РЕСПУБЛИКАСЫ АЙМАҚТАРЫНЫҢ КӨШІ-ҚОН САЯСАТЫ: ЭТНИКААРАЛЫҚ ШИЕЛЕНІСТЕРДІК ТӨМЕНДЕТУДІҢ САЯСИ-ӘЛЕУМЕТТІК ТЕТІКТЕРІ**

**Аннотация.** Жеке капиталдарды тарту және жеке секторлар тарапынан басқарудың арқасында, мемлекеттік-жеке меншік серіктестік қоғамдық инфрақұрылымдардың тиімді дамуды және қоғамдық қызмет көрсетуді, қаржылық шектеуді әлсіретуге апаратын. МЖС туралы келісімдердің нәтижеліктерін жетілдіру мен тиімділікті жүзеге асыру мақсатында жергілікті билік органдарына олардың орындалуын бақылауға алуын жүзеге асыру қажет. Мақалада МЖС жобаларын әкімшіліктердің жүзеге асыру жолындағы бақылаудың түрлері мен формалары анықталады, Қазақстан Республикасындағы МЖС-ның нормативтік-құқықтық базаларының даму кезеңдері қарастырылады. МЖС жобасындағы бюджеттік қаражаттың тиімді пайдаланудың төмендеудегі факторлары анықталып, инвестициялық жобаларды жүзеге асуы туралы зерттеу нәтижелері ұсынылады. Мақалада МЖС жобаларын жүзеге асырудың бақылау жүйесінің дамуы және негізгі қалыптастыру бағыттары анықталады, Қазақстан Республикасындағы жергілікті билік органдарының қаржыландыру және тиімді жоспарлаудағы қазіргі жаңа қатынастарын жүзеге асыру мәселесі анықталады, МЖС саласындағы басқару органдарындағы мамандар үшін оқыту бағдарламасын жиі жүргізу мәселесі қарастырылады.

**Түйін сөздер:** мемлекеттік-жеке меншік серіктестік (МЖС), контроллинг, бақылау шаралары, инфрақұрылымдық жоба, инфрақұрылымдық инвестициялар, мониторинг, көші-қон ағыны, көшіп-қонушылардың интеграциясы, көші-қон жағдайы, көші-қон саясаты.

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#### **МИГРАЦИОННАЯ ПОЛИТИКА РЕГИОНОВ РЕСПУБЛИКИ КАЗАХСТАН: СОЦИАЛЬНО-ПОЛИТИЧЕСКИЕ МЕХАНИЗМЫ СНИЖЕНИЯ МЕЖЭТНИЧЕСКОЙ НАПРЯЖЕННОСТИ**

**Аннотация.** В Республике Казахстан, характеризующийся этническим и культурным многообразием, отмечается изменение этнической структуры населения. На основе авторской методики количественной оценки межэтнической напряженности проведен анализ сложившейся ситуации в Республике Казахстан. Полученные

результаты позволяют сделать вывод, что в настоящее время уровень межэтнической напряженности находится на низком уровне и случаи возникновения этнических конфликтов и акций националистического характера носят эпизодический характер. В то же время латентная межнациональная напряженность в Республике Казахстан существует. Основными проблемами в сфере межэтнических отношений Республики Казахстан являются: недостаточно эффективная миграционная политика, несовершенство языковой политики, социальное неравенство населения Республики Казахстан. С целью устранения указанных проблем автором предлагается на региональном уровне внедрить практику регулярной переподготовки и подготовки государственных служащих, специализирующихся в области миграционных проблем, межнациональных отношений, политики в сфере занятости. В заключение автором обозначен комплекс мероприятий по стабилизации межэтнических отношений, укреплению взаимопонимания между гражданами различных национальностей и предотвращения межэтнических конфликтов в Республике Казахстан. По мнению автора, первоочередные меры государственного воздействия включают мероприятия по укреплению единства многонационального народа Республики Казахстан, совершенствование механизмов развития миграционной обстановки и меры по сокращению социального неравенства.

**Ключевые слова:** этнос, этническая напряженность, миграция, конфликтность, стабилизация, межнациональные отношения, толерантность, гражданская идентичность, этническая идентичность, миграционные потоки.

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