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MIGRATION PROCESSES AND THEIR IMPACT ON THE TRANSFORMATION OF RURAL TERRITORIES IN KAZAKHSTAN

Annotation. This article analyses contemporary processes of migration and spatial transformation in the rural areas of the Republic of Kazakhstan. Statistical data reveal a regional polarisation in demographic development. It has been established that the outflow of migration from rural areas has become a sustained phenomenon, leading to depopulation and ‘ageing’ of the northern and eastern regions, whilst at the same time causing unplanned suburbanisation around the largest metropolitan areas in the south and west of the country. It is concluded that migration is one of the key factors in the transformation of rural areas and must be taken into account in regional sustainable development policy.

Keywords: migration, rural areas, rural settlement, depopulation, demographic ageing, spatial transformation, regional polarisation.

Introduction

The current migration situation in Kazakhstan is one of the most pressing issues under discussion both within the academic community and amongst government officials.

In recent years, territorial disparities in population dynamics have intensified in Kazakhstan: some regions are characterised by a sustained out-migration and demographic losses, whilst others are experiencing population growth driven by both natural increase and in-migration. In these circumstances, the analysis of migration processes and the transformation of rural areas takes on particular significance for identifying patterns of the country’s spatial development and justifying a balanced regional policy.

The aim of this study is to identify the characteristics of migration processes and their impact on the transformation of rural areas in Kazakhstan. To achieve this aim, the following tasks are addressed: the dynamics of the size and structure of the rural population are analysed in the context of migration processes; the directions and intensity of interregional migration flows are characterised; the impact of migration on the demographic structure and settlement patterns of rural areas is determined; the main directions of rural transformation and its possible consequences for regional development are assessed.

The scientific novelty of the study lies in a comprehensive geographical analysis of migration processes and the transformation of rural areas in Kazakhstan, taking regional differences into account. The study identifies the specific ways in which migration influences the demographic structure of rural areas, establishes key trends in the transformation of the rural environment, and identifies regional patterns of migration development. The results obtained allow migration to be considered as one of the key factors in the spatial transformation of rural areas in Kazakhstan.



The practical significance of the study lies in the possibility of using its results in the development of regional programmes for the sustainable development of rural areas, the improvement of demographic and migration policies, and in the practice of spatial planning. The conclusions and analytical materials obtained can be used in research and educational activities, including the study of regional geography, demography and geourbanistics.

Materials and Methods

The theoretical framework of the study is based on the works of Russian and international scholars in the fields of population migration, territorial population distribution and rural development. The conceptual framework of the study is formed by the tenets of E. Lee's theory of migration, as well as scientific approaches to the study of rural areas, settlement patterns and spatial differentiation, as presented in the works and academic articles of geographers and economists such as S.A. Kovalev, G.V. Ioffe, J. Friedman, M.B. Asanbayeva, R.Yu. Tokmagambetova, G.U. Akimbekova and Ch.U. Akimbekova, K. Makhanov and others.

A systemic approach has been applied to analyse migration processes. This approach allows migration to be viewed as a complex socio-demographic and territorial phenomenon that has a significant impact on the structure, dynamics and spatial organisation of rural settlement. The territorial approach enables the identification of regional differences and characteristics of the spatial organisation of rural areas in Kazakhstan.

The methodological basis of the study includes methods of statistical, cartographic, comparative-geographical and typological analysis. The information base for the study consisted of data from the National Statistics Bureau of the Agency for Strategic Planning and Reforms of the Republic of Kazakhstan (NSB ASPIR) covering the period from 2000 to 2024 [1]. Regulatory and policy documents governing the development of rural areas and migration policy in the country were also utilised, as well as media publications on demographic and migration trends in the country.

In this article, the terms 'rural areas' and 'rural territories' are used interchangeably. Rural areas are understood to mean inhabited territories outside urban settlements, characterised by natural conditions and resources, including the rural population, the material results of human labour (various fixed assets) and a distinctive rural way of life, shaped by the specific settlement structure and agricultural production activities of the rural population [2].

Results and Discussion

1. Overall trends in the rural population of Kazakhstan (2000–2024)

In recent decades, migration patterns have significantly altered the demographic structure of Kazakhstan. According to data for the period from 2000 to 2024, whilst the rural population remains relatively stable (6.5–7.5 million people), the urban population is growing at a faster rate – from 8.4 million in 2000 to 12.5 million by 2024 (Fig. 1). Consequently, this leads to a decline in the proportion of rural residents within the country's overall population structure, against a backdrop of increasing migration to urban centres and economically promising regions.

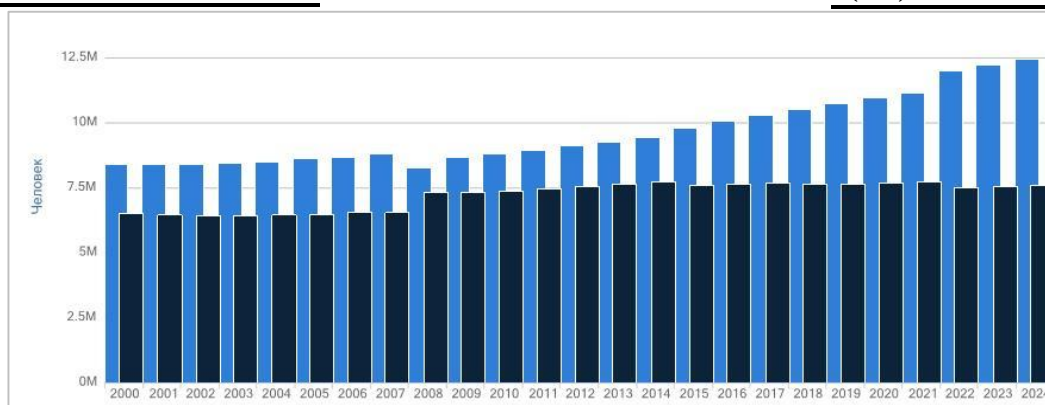


Figure 1 – Trends in urban and rural population in the Republic of Kazakhstan (2000–2024)

Source: Compiled according to the Bureau of National Statistics of the Agency for Strategic Planning and Reforms of the Republic of Kazakhstan (BNS).

Currently, less than 40% of the country's population, or 7.5 million people, live in rural areas of Kazakhstan. Between 2000 and 2024, the proportion of the rural population in the country's total population fell from 44% to 38% [1]. A particularly noticeable decline in the growth of the rural population occurred after 2014. Despite positive natural growth (100–196 thousand people), net migration loss (from –30 to –90 thousand people) became a significant factor in the decline in the growth of the rural population.

1.1 Regional dynamics of the rural population in Kazakhstan (2000–2024)

Over the long term (2000–2024), the rural population of Kazakhstan increased by approximately 1.0 million people (16.6%). This growth is characterised by marked regional variation: the southern and western regions of the country show a steady positive trend, whilst the northern and eastern regions continue to experience a decline in the rural population (Table 1).

Table 1 – Trends in the rural population by region in Kazakhstan (2000–2024)

№	Region	2000	2024	Absolute Change	Growth or decrease (%)
1	Republic of Kazakhstan	6,504,075	7,582,650	+1,078,575	+16.6
2	Akmola	431,495	342,264	–89,231	–20.7
3	Aktobe	304,490	235,735	–68,755	–22.6
4	Almaty	1,094,415	1,670,500	+576,085	+52.6
5	Atyrau	184,352	314,202	+129,850	+70.4
6	West Kazakhstan	361,985	301,527	–60,458	–16.7
7	Zhambyl	538,078	691,777	+153,699	+28.5
8	Karaganda	247,076	255,306	+8,230	+3.3
9	Kostanay	456,647	312,286	–144,361	–31.6
10	Kyzylorda	236,988	446,766	+209,778	+88.5
11	Mangystau	68,312	428,606	+360,294	+527.4
12	Pavlodar	289,712	220,722	–68,990	–23.8
13	North Kazakhstan	443,363	270,749	–172,614	–38.9
14	East Kazakhstan	627,448	478,139	–149,309	–23.8
15	Turkistan	1,218,809	1,614,071	+395,262	+32.4

Source: Compiled according to the BNS.

Data for the Abai, Zhetysay and Ulytau regions have been included within the 'old' regional boundaries (East Kazakhstan, Almaty and Karaganda regions) to ensure comparability of trends.

The most rapid growth in the rural population is observed in the Mangystau region (+527.4%), which is due to a unique combination of demographic and economic factors. The high birth rate here is complemented by an active migration inflow, which is stimulated by the development of the oil and gas sector, the implementation of major infrastructure projects and the growth of housing construction in the Aktau suburban area. Significant growth rates



in the region are also explained by suburbanisation processes: a number of settlements within the Aktau conurbation retain their rural status according to statistics, whilst effectively functioning as suburban areas.

A substantial increase in the rural population is also recorded in the Atyrau, Almaty, Zhambyl, Kyzylorda and Turkestan regions.

In contrast, the Northern and Eastern regions are seeing a steady decline in the rural population. The sharpest rate of decline has been recorded in North Kazakhstan (–38.9%) and Kostanay (–31.6%) regions. This depopulation of rural areas is a consequence of migration outflows to economically active regions and abroad, as well as natural decline caused by changes in the age structure and a falling birth rate.

Thus, the regional dynamics of Kazakhstan’s rural population demonstrate marked spatial polarisation. Whilst the Western and Southern regions are experiencing steady demographic growth, the North and East are facing progressive depopulation of rural areas.

1.2 Net internal migration of Kazakhstan’s rural population (2000–2024)

The dynamics of the net internal migration of the rural population for 2000–2024 show negative values, indicating a continuous outflow of migrants from rural areas. Throughout the entire period under review, the number of departures exceeded the number of arrivals, pointing to an acceleration in the depopulation of rural areas.

An analysis of intra-republican movements over the specified period showed that in all regions, more than 50% of migration turnover is accounted for by intra-regional mobility (population exchange between rural areas and regional centres). According to BNS data, the mobility of the rural population within regions peaked in 2024 (53,000 movements).

As noted above, the outflow of rural residents to other regions of the country is constantly increasing. In 2024, a record low was recorded: the negative balance of inter-regional migration stood at minus 64,600 people (Fig. 2). This fact confirms the centripetal nature of the transformation, which leads to an irreversible loss of human capital for agricultural regions.

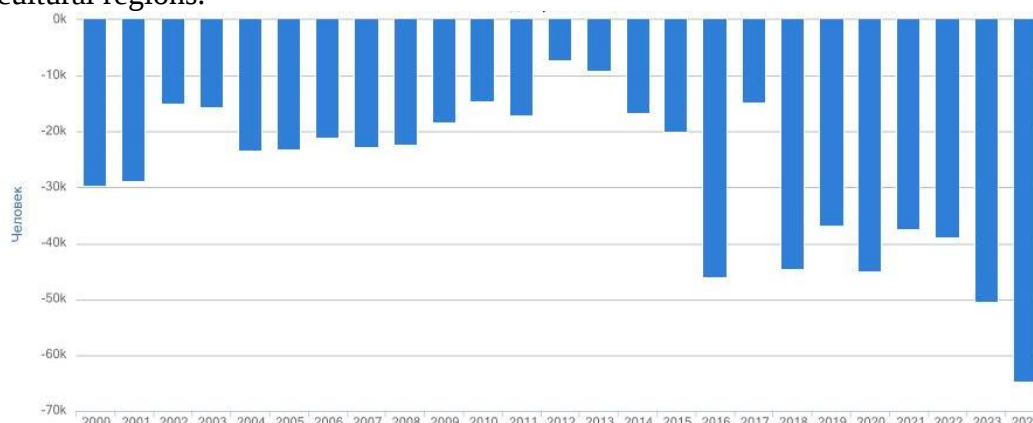


Figure 2 – Net migration in rural areas by inter-regional movements, persons (2000–2024)

Source: BNS

The cumulative effect of these processes (intra-regional and inter-regional movements) is reflected in the overall internal migration balance (Fig. 3). The historic low of minus 118,000 people reached in 2024 shows that rural areas are rapidly losing their population.

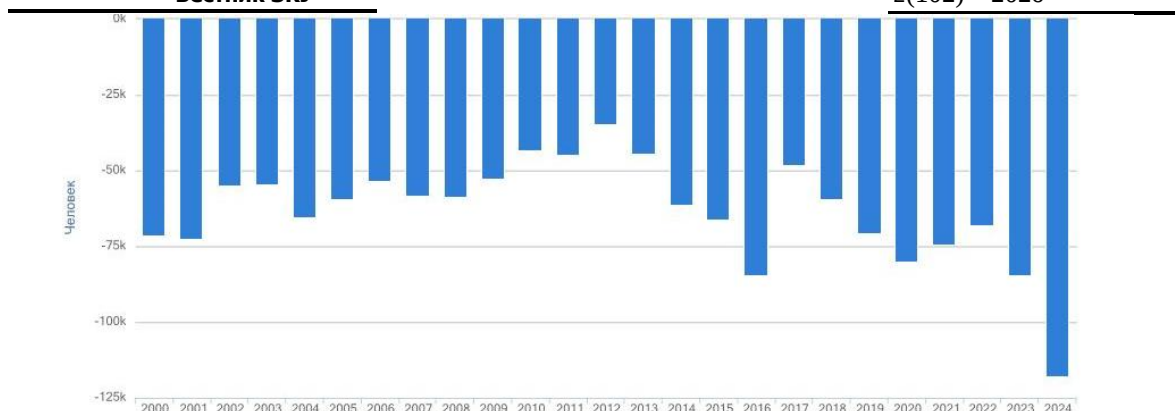


Figure 3 – Net internal migration of the rural population, persons (2000–2024). *Source: BNS*

1.3 Regional trends in net migration

An analysis of the migration balance by region, based on NBS data for 2024, reveals significant inter-regional differences. A net increase in the rural population was observed in only two regions: Almaty (+3,870 people) and Atyrau (+108 people). The Almaty Region, particularly the Almaty suburban area, possesses a host of attractive factors – a favourable climate, the availability of extensive arable land, a supply of jobs, and so on. Within the region, migration from rural areas to Almaty and its suburbs is on the rise [3].

The remaining regions are experiencing a negative migration balance. The largest net migration loss was recorded in the Turkestan Region (–29,563 people). This densely populated region is the main ‘source’ of population for the whole country. High birth rates create a surplus of labour, which, in search of work, flows into the major cities – Astana, Almaty and Shymkent. A significant outflow of the rural population is observed in the northern and eastern regions, where depopulation is becoming the predominant trend in demographic development. The absolute figures for population loss here are lower than in the Turkestan Region: in the North Kazakhstan Region (SKO) the figure is a decrease of 5,772 people, and in the Kostanay Region a decrease of 7,627 people. However, relative to the total population, these figures are critical for the region.

The identified trends indicate a continuing outflow of the rural population from depressed and agrarian regions with a surplus of labour towards suburban and more economically developed regions. Internal migration of the rural population to Kazakhstan’s cities is driven by the unresolved nature of many problems in the socio-economic development of the country’s rural regions. The decline of agriculture and the pressing problems faced by the rural population are driving internal migration to the cities [4].

2. The impact of migration processes on the age structure of the rural population

According to data from the National Statistics Committee of Kazakhstan, almost half of Kazakhstan’s regions show signs of demographic ageing. The trend in the Billeter index, which characterises the ratio of young to older age groups, points to a nationwide ageing trend: over the period 2021–2023, the index value fell from 14.3 to 11.6.

The analysis revealed significant inter-regional differences in age structure. In the northern and eastern regions, characterised by low birth rates and a significant outflow of young people, the index shows low (negative) values: North Kazakhstan (–32.9), East Kazakhstan (–29.5) and Kostanay (–24.8) regions. These indicators point to a regressive age structure, in which the older generations outnumber the children.



At the same time, the Southern and Western regions maintain a progressive age pyramid thanks to high natural growth and migratory inflow. The highest values of the Billeter index are recorded in Mangistau (42.2), Turkestan (41.5) and Kyzylorda (30.3) regions.

At the same time, rural areas are experiencing a downward trend in fertility against a backdrop of out-migration of the young (reproductive-age) population, which overall leads to a reduction in the rural labour force. The growing demographic burden on the working-age population limits economic activity in rural areas and places an additional strain on healthcare and social protection systems.

The development of rural areas remains one of the key priorities of the Republic of Kazakhstan's state policy [5]. Given the significant share of the rural population in the country's labour force, ensuring quality of life in rural areas takes on strategic importance. Nevertheless, persistent disparities in socio-economic development continue to drive an intense outflow of young people and those of working age to urban agglomerations [6].

A representative example of this trend is the North Kazakhstan Region (NKR), which has been characterised by a sustained negative net migration balance over a long period. The combination of external and internal migration is leading to a progressive decline in the region's population, a situation further exacerbated by its border location and the high migratory pull of neighbouring territories within the Russian Federation.

An analysis of migration balance trends in the North Kazakhstan Region for 2020–2024 revealed a consistently negative balance. Moreover, in the last two years alone (2023–2024), the migration balance stood at –3,756 and –5,772, indicating a deepening of depopulation processes in the region and the systemic nature of push factors.

The age composition of migrants is particularly important for rural areas, as it determines the region's future demographic and socio-economic potential. The bulk of out-migrants (around 50–60%) consists of young people aged 18–34. Educational migration of graduates is directed towards major urban agglomerations (Astana, Almaty) and neighbouring scientific and educational centres in the Russian Federation (Omsk, Yekaterinburg, Novosibirsk, Tomsk).

Labour migration is characteristic of the 35–49 age group. A significant proportion of young families leave in search of higher wages, whilst older people follow their children. This results in a profound demographic imbalance: a decline in the proportion of the working-age population leads to a labour shortage in the agricultural sector, which traditionally forms the foundation of the region's economy.

Government measures to regulate these processes have shown limited effectiveness. For instance, in 2024, only 532 people arrived in the North Kazakhstan Region as part of a resettlement programme from labour-surplus southern regions [7], which accounts for less than 5% of the region's annual net migration loss. The slow rate of adaptation among migrants is due to difficulties in finding employment, infrastructure constraints and specific climatic conditions that increase the cost of living.

Depopulation processes are reflected in the degradation of rural areas: a reduction in the network of rural settlements and a decline in economic activity. The increase in the proportion of people engaged in private subsistence farming or living on social benefits (pensions) indicates the stagnation of market mechanisms in rural areas. The geographical isolation of some settlements due to a lack of transport links with the regional centre and low population density make it difficult to provide high-quality public, social and municipal services.



The demographic ageing of Kazakhstan's rural areas, which is most acute in the North-Kazakhstan Region, poses a challenge to the country's sustainable development. This is caused by the combined effect of low birth rates, the outflow of young people and the lack of effective social measures in rural areas. The identified trends lead to a shortage of skilled labour, an increase in the demographic burden ratio and instability in rural communities.

Thus, in the northern regions, the dominant trend remains progressive ageing, leading to a decline in agricultural potential and the depopulation of villages. In the southern regions, whilst the age structure remains young, other forms of transformation are observed: an increase in commuter mobility linked to seasonal employment and the population's temporary labour strategies.

Thus, migration acts as a determining factor in the age-related transformation of Kazakhstan's rural population. It determines not only the current population size but also the long-term prospects for expanded reproduction and the viability of the country's rural areas.

3. Spatial Transformation of Rural Areas

The large-scale outflow described in the previous sections inevitably leads to quantitative and qualitative changes in the spatial structure of rural areas.

Firstly, it is worth noting the reduction in the number of rural settlements: from 6,425 to 6,096 between 2009 and 2025. The reduction in the network of rural settlements has mainly affected small settlements that have lost their viability due to migration outflow, the deterioration of productive infrastructure and natural population decline. In the Northern and Eastern regions, characterised by the most intense depopulation, a significant number of rural settlements lost their administrative status or were subject to institutional consolidation through the amalgamation of rural districts.

According to current data from the National Statistics Committee, as of 1 January 2026, there were 6,096 rural settlements in Kazakhstan. According to estimates by the Ministry of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan, around 3,500 of these (56%) have development potential and are designated as 'hub' and 'satellite' settlements [9].

Secondly, the profound transformation of rural areas encompasses not only quantitative but also structural and functional changes.

A record negative balance of inter-regional migration (–64,600 people) and critical population losses in regions such as the Turkestan Region (–27,000 people) in 2024 indicate that the traditional settlement pattern is changing. At the same time, in the northern regions (North Kazakhstan and Kostanay), despite lower absolute figures for population loss (–5,772 and –7,627 people respectively), a process is taking place which the geographer G.V. Ioffe refers to as the 'contraction of settled space' [10]. The essence of this lies in the fact that rural life persists only in narrow zones around metropolitan areas and along major roads, whilst vast inter-settlement territories are becoming depopulated. In these regions, migration compounds natural population decline, leading to the irreversible destruction of the settlement framework and the emergence of 'social deserts', as described by G.V. Ioffe [11].

A striking example of 'spatial contraction' is the mass disappearance of villages in the Northern and Eastern regions. Unlike in the Turkestan region, where a migration outflow of 27,000 people leads merely to a change in lifestyle, in the north a decline of even 10–20 people becomes catastrophic. The closure of a school in a small village turns it into a 'social wasteland', after which the settlement disappears completely from the map. According to G.V. Ioffe's concept, we are witnessing a process of 'compression' of social space, in which life is preserved only in areas accessible by transport. At the same time, in the northern regions,



there is a recorded increase in the density of the rural population within the sphere of influence of regional centres [8].

Conversely, in the west and south of the country, demographic growth is driving the formation of new spatial structures – suburban areas and rural-urban transition zones – integrated into large conurbations. The expansion of urban influence zones around Astana, Almaty, Shymkent, Aktobe and Atyrau has led to the emergence of new suburban rural communities – formally rural, but functionally integrated into the urban economy and labour market.

The functional transformation of rural space is evident in the fact that traditional agrarian settlements are being replaced by multifunctional territories incorporated into the production and service systems of cities. This trend is most pronounced in the Almaty Region, where rural areas effectively serve as a functional extension of Almaty.

These processes deepen spatial polarisation, creating contrasting zones of growth and depopulation in the settlement geography of Kazakhstan. The migration geography of 2024–2026 clearly divides Kazakhstan into a ‘depopulating periphery’ and ‘overpopulated centres’, which confirms K. Mahanov’s thesis regarding the transformation of the North into a sparsely populated zone with a clustered settlement pattern, whilst rural settlements in the Southern region will demonstrate high growth rates [12].

The ongoing shifts in settlement patterns can be described as regional differentiation: from J. Friedman’s classic centre-periphery polarisation [13], in which resources are drawn towards growth centres (as in the case of the Turkestan region), to G. Ioffe’s process of ‘spatial compression’, where in the Northern region the out-migration reaches a critical mass and leads to the disintegration of the settlement network.

To understand how out-migration is reshaping the country’s map, it is necessary to distinguish between two key models of spatial change characteristic of the Southern and Northern regions of Kazakhstan (Table 2).

Table 2 – Comparative analysis of models of rural transformation (2024–2026)

Characteristics	Southern region (using the Turkestan Region as an example)	Northern region (using the North Kazakhstan Region / Kostanay Region as an example)
Absolute decline (net change)	Severe (–27,000 people)	Moderate (–4,000–6,000 people)
Reason for outflow	‘Demographic dump’ (surplus labour force)	Socio-economic depression and depopulation
Compensation	Offset by high birth rates	Exacerbated by natural decline (mortality > birth rate)
Type of transformation	Centre-periphery polarisation (according to J. Friedman): concentration of population in agglomerations	Spatial compression (according to G.V. Ioffe): physical disappearance of small villages from the map
Outcome for structure	Densification of suburban areas (‘dormitory villages’)	Emergence of ‘social deserts’ and erosion of the settlement network



In the first model (Turkestan Region), we observe intense migration (–27,000 people), which does not lead to the depopulation of the area. Rural residents move to the ‘centre’ (Shymkent or Almaty), so the area does not shrink but is redistributed in favour of the growth pole.

In the second model (northern Kazakhstan), even small negative net migration figures become critical. Given the low population density and the absence of natural population growth, the settlement network breaks down; that is, the classic ‘shrinkage of space’ described by G.V. Ioffe, where migration does not merely move people but ‘erases’ entire settlements from the country’s inhabited territory.

A classic example of ‘spatial compression’ are the villages in the North Kazakhstan and Kostanay regions, which are officially reclassified as ‘abolished’ due to reaching a critical population threshold (fewer than 50 people). According to data from the Kazakhstan Institute for Strategic Studies under the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan (KISS), 184 settlements were abolished in the North Kazakhstan Region between 2000 and 2024 [14].

Historically, Kazakhstan’s rural settlement system, formed during the Soviet period, was characterised by dispersion and uniformity. The demographic framework was based on medium-sized villages (with a population of 500–2,000 people), which served as centres for agricultural enterprises (state farms and collective farms). Small villages functioned as production branches.

The current transformation has led to a radical overhaul of this model: there is a shift from an even distribution of residents to a concentration in key centres. Whereas previously the population was scattered across the territory, today 80% of rural residents live in large and very large settlements, whilst the remaining vast areas of the north and east of the country remain uninhabited. Thus, the modern ‘aul’ in Kazakhstan is undergoing a transformation: there is a shift from dispersed settlement to a concentration in key centres. According to the National Statistics Committee (BNS), 44% of rural residents are concentrated in large agglomerations with a population of over 5,000 people, which requires a re-evaluation of approaches to their infrastructure planning as potential small towns.

Overall, it should be noted that the spatial transformation of rural areas is a complex process and is inextricably linked to the development of the agricultural sector. Despite the decline in agriculture’s share of the country’s GDP (from 25% in the early 1990s to 3.9% in 2024), the sector retains strategic importance: 36% of the population lives in rural areas, and the incomes of more than a quarter of the economically active population depend directly on agricultural production.

Nevertheless, there has been a steady decline in the proportion of the workforce employed in agriculture (to 12.2% of the total workforce), accompanied by a reduction in the number of self-employed people in the sector [15]. This process indicates the release of surplus labour resources due to the intensification of production and the lack of a diversified labour market in rural areas, which acts as an additional driver of migration to cities.

The Republic of Kazakhstan’s state policy is aimed at providing comprehensive support for the agricultural sector and modernising rural areas. Key reforms are focused on improving the well-being of rural residents through the development of basic engineering infrastructure (water, gas and electricity supply), the construction of a road network and ensuring access to social and cultural amenities. However, according to the Concept for the Development of Rural Areas of the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2023–2027, despite the measures being taken, a number of systemic problems persist. The quality of life in rural areas lags significantly behind urban standards, and the gap in access to basic services is not narrowing [5]. Rising expectations among the population, particularly young people, regarding the quality of life in rural areas, against a backdrop of persistent urban-rural inequality, are having a significant impact on migration trends.



Conclusion

An analysis of the demographic and spatial dynamics of the rural population reveals a profound transformation of Kazakhstan's rural areas, encompassing both quantitative and structural-functional changes. The identified dynamics – demographic growth in the southern and western regions against a backdrop of depopulation in the north and east – point to increasing spatial polarisation within the country.

This study confirms that migration is the main factor driving the transformation of Kazakhstan's rural areas. The findings support E. Lee's classical model, according to which migration is driven by a combination of 'push-pull' factors [16]. For the rural periphery of Kazakhstan, the dominant 'push' factors remain stagnation in the agricultural sector, a lack of infrastructure, and a shortage of jobs and career progression. At the same time, a powerful 'pull' factor is the rapid development of urban agglomerations, which offer high incomes and a diversified labour market.

It has been established that migration in Kazakhstan has taken on a distinctly selective character: the brain drain of young people and skilled workers leads to a decline in the rural labour force and the 'ageing' of the demographic base.

The study conducted allows all rural areas of Kazakhstan to be conditionally divided into three main types:

1. Depopulating rural areas – located predominantly in the northern and eastern regions. These are areas with high migration losses, an ageing population and declining agricultural activity. Given the low population density and the absence of natural growth, population decline inevitably leads to the disappearance of the settlements themselves.

2. Stable rural areas – concentrated in the central and western regions. They maintain a relatively balanced demographic structure due to their proximity to industrial and transport hubs, which ensures moderate labour mobility and access to employment.

3. Growing rural areas are located predominantly in the southern regions (Almaty, Turkestan, and Zhambyl). These areas are characterised by high birth rates, active migration, and a developed agricultural base. However, they also face problems of overpopulation and a shortage of land and water resources. The shifts in settlement occurring here are characterised by centre-periphery polarisation, whereby resources are drawn towards the poles of growth – the largest agglomerations. The countryside is being absorbed by the urban economy, and rural residents are becoming commuter migrants.

Thus, understanding the patterns and consequences of migration processes is crucial for the formulation of a coherent national policy that promotes demographic balance, territorial cohesion and the sustainable transformation of rural areas.

The transformations identified have a complex socio-economic dimension, reflected in changes to the structure of employment and the quality of human capital. In this regard, further research should focus on a detailed examination of the socio-economic consequences of these shifts, including an assessment of the level of access to public services and rural residents' satisfaction with their quality of life in the context of changing settlement patterns.

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КӨШІ-ҚОН ПРОЦЕСТЕРІ ЖӘНЕ ОЛАРДЫҢ ҚАЗАҚСТАННЫҢ АУЫЛДЫҚ АУМАҚТАРЫНЫҢ ТРАНСФОРМАЦИЯСЫНА ӘСЕРІ

Аңдатпа. Мақала Қазақстан Республикасы ауылдық аумақтарының көші-қон және кеңістіктік трансформациясының заманауи процестерін талдауға арналған. Статистикалық мәліметтер негізінде демографиялық дамудың өңірлік алшақтығы анықталды. Ауылдық жерлерден көші-қон ағыны тұрақты сипатқа ие болғаны белгілі болды, бұл елдің оңтүстігі мен батысындағы ірі мегаполистер айналасындағы стихиялы субурбанизациямен қатар, солтүстік және шығыс өңірлердің депопуляциясына және «қартаюына» әкеп соғады. Көші-қон ауылдық



аумақтарды трансформациялаудың негізгі факторларының бірі болып табылатындығы және тұрақты дамудың өңірлік саясатында ескеруді талап ететіндігі туралы қорытынды жасалды.

Кілт сөздер: көші-кон процестері, ауылдық аумақ, ауылдық қоныстану, депопуляция, демографиялық қартаю, кеңістіктік трансформация, өңірлердің алшақтығы.

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МИГРАЦИОННЫЕ ПРОЦЕССЫ И ИХ ВЛИЯНИЕ НА ТРАНСФОРМАЦИЮ СЕЛЬСКИХ ТЕРРИТОРИЙ КАЗАХСТАНА

Аннотация. В статье рассматриваются миграционные процессы и их влияние на трансформацию сельских территорий Республики Казахстан. На основе статистических данных выявлена региональная поляризация демографического развития. Установлено, что миграционный отток из сельской местности приобрел устойчивый характер, что ведет к депопуляции и «старению» северных и восточных регионов при одновременной стихийной субурбанизации вокруг крупнейших мегаполисов на юге и западе страны. Сделан вывод о том, что миграция выступает одним из ключевых факторов трансформации сельских территорий и требует учета в региональной политике устойчивого развития.

Ключевые слова: миграция, сельская местность, сельское расселение, депопуляция, демографическое старение, пространственная трансформация, поляризация регионов.